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THE
British Chronologist;

COMPREHENDING
EVERY MATERIAL OCCURRENCE,
ECCLESIASTICAL, CIVIL, OR MILITARY,
RELATIVE TO
ENGLAND AND WALES,

FROM THE
INVASION OF THE ROMANS:

INTERSPERSED
With Proceffions at Coronations, Instalments of the Military Honours,
Marriages, Funerals of Sovereigns, &c. &c.

ALSO,
The Valuation of suppressed Religious Foundations at the Reformation; the Introduction
and Growth of Taxes, and Increase of the National Debt; together with
the Price of Grain and Provision at Different Periods.

To which is added
An INDEX to the WHOLE.

THE SECOND EDITION.

IN THREE VOLUMES.

VOL. III.

LONDON:

PRINTED FOR J. LACKINGTON, NO. 46, & 47, IN CHISWELL-STREET
MDCCLXXXIX.

PRICE EIGHTEEN SHILLINGS UNBOUND.

THE

British Chronology

COMPREHENSIVE

EVERY MATERIAL OCCURRENCE

ECCLIASTICAL, CIVIL, OR MILITARY

RESPECTED

ENGLAND AND WALES

FROM THE

INVASION OF THE ROMANS

UNTIL THE

WARRIORS OF CONQUEST, INCLUDING THE HISTORY OF THE

MONARCHS, PARLIAMENTS, AND

ALSO

THE VARIATION OF THE CLIMATE, THE STATE OF THE

AND GROWTH OF THE KINGDOM, AND THE

THE STATE OF THE

**Bayerische
Staatsbibliothek
München**

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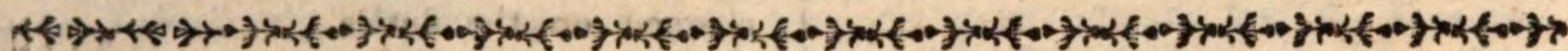
PRINTED FOR J. LACKINGTON, NO. 6, 34, IN CHANCERY LANE

MDCCLXXIX

THREE EIGHTEEN THIRTY TWO



T H E
B R I T I S H
C H R O N O L O G I C A L H I S T O R I A N .



G E O R G E II.

1748. **A**N express arrived from *Falmouth* with advice, that M. *de la Bourdenaye*, late commander in chief of the *French* king's ships in *India*, was seized the 4th instant, on board a *Dutch* ship, called the *Statianse Friendship*, captain *Decker*, bound from *St. Eustatia* to *Holland*. The above ship put into *Falmouth* the 22d past, by contrary winds, and it being discovered that this gentleman was on board her, application was made to captain *Bladwell*, commander of his Majesty's ship the *Mercury*, who went, with a proper number of men, to search the ship for him: the commodore at first denied himself, but on examining his packets he was discovered, and, with his secretary and another officer, was brought ashore; and, on their parole, had the liberty of the town of *Falmouth*.

He was the commanding officer when the *French* took *Madras* or *Fort St. George*, where he got great riches, which he put on board a *Portuguese* ship at *St. Paul de Loagana*, where he put in to victual and water the *French* men of war, on his voyage from *India* to *Martinico*; at which island

he arrived with the *French* squadron of five men of war, the beginning of *September* last, and quitted his command, and went to *St. Eustatia* to get a passage for *Holland*.

The reason of this his conduct was said to be, that having been formerly employed on some considerable station by the *French East-India* company, he had embezzled a large sum, to the amount, of a million of livres; but by the influence of his brother-in-law, who was then a person of great consequence in the direction of the said company, he was so far from suffering disgrace, that he was continued in employment, and promoted from time to time, till at length he was appointed to command the squadron that sailed to take *Fort St. George*. However, before he could finish his expedition and return home, his friend lost his influence, and even his employment in the *East-India* company: and so fearing the storm would again break out against him, having before converted all the spoil of *Fort St. George* into diamonds, he took the course above-mentioned, towards the end of the month, he was brought up to *London*.

An ACCOUNT of the Produce of the SINKING FUND in the Year 1747, and to the Payment of what Debts was contracted before December 25, 1716, the said fund has been applied.

Dr.			Per Contra Cr.		
£. s. d.			£. s. d.		
The Exchequer to cash on the sinking fund on December 31, 1746			By money issued between Dec. 31, 1746, and Dec. 31, 1747.		
164761 5 0			In full of 1,000,000l. for service of the year 1745		
To the produce of the sinking fund, between December 31, 1745, and December 31, 1746, viz.			359310 9 9		
			In full of 1,000,000l. for service of the year 1747		
			664253 11 10½		
			To pay the ann. at 3 per c. on 600,000l. granted 1736, for one year, at Christmas 1747		
			18000 0 0		
			To pay the annuities at 3 per cent. on 300,000l. granted anno 1738, for one year, due at Michaelmas 1747		
			9000 0 0		
			To the usher of the receipt of Exchequer for necessities delivered for the service of said annuities		
			47 4 3½		
			To pay annuities at 3 per cent. on 800,000l. granted 1742, for 1 year, due at Christmas 1747		
			24450 0 0		
			To pay interest on loans charged on the duties on salt for 12 months interest, due at Mic. 1747		
			35000 0 0		
			To make good the deficiency of annuities granted 1720, on the plate-act at Lady-day 1747		
			5525 18 10½		
			To make good the deficiency of the lottery ann. 1731, at Christmas 1747		
			7118 5 9		
			To the bank of England, to make good the premiums for circulating Exch. bills charged on duties on sweets, granted 1737, to July 24, 1747		
			13660 18 6		
			To make good the deficiency of the additional duties on all wines imported since Lady-day 1745, at Midsummer 1747		
			29765 19 5½		
			To the Bank of England to make good the deficiency of the duties on licences for retailing spirit. liq. at Lady-day 1747		
			16362 8 5		
			To make good deficiency of the duties on glass, &c. since Lady-day 1746, at Midsummer 1747		
			34177 7 3½		
			1216672 4 2½		
			Balance in cash Dec. 31, 1747		
			177432 2 11½		
			£. 1394104 7 1¾		

Surplus of the		£. s. d.			
Aggregate fund	}	682621	18 8 $\frac{3}{4}$	}	1229343 2 1 $\frac{3}{4}$
General fund	}	508345	17 4 $\frac{1}{2}$		
S. Sea comp. fund.	}	38375	6 0 $\frac{1}{2}$		
		£. 1394104		7 1 $\frac{3}{4}$	

Jan. 11. Above 900 sailors, belonging to the *Bedford*, *Sterling-Castle*, and *Chatham* men of war, went to St. James's, and delivered several petitions to his Majesty, in behalf of themselves and their brother seamen, on account of prize money; which were graciously received by his Majesty; on which the sailors gave three cheers, and were ordered to come again the next Monday. The guards were ordered out of the Palace-yard to make room for the seamen, at which his Majesty expressed great satisfaction.

Jan. 12. This night *Æneas Macdonald*, late the Pretender's banker, and under sentence of death, was brought from the New-goal to the Cockpit, where he was several hours before his grace the duke of Newcastle, duke of Dorset, earl of Chesterfield, duke of Montague, and several other lords of his Majesty's most honourable privy council.

Jan. 14. The honourable Henry Bathurst, esq. son to lord Bathurst, made attorney-general to the Prince of Wales; and Francis Jodrell, esq. solicitor-general in his room.

William Crouch and Richard Lee, esqrs. made clerks of the Navy-office of South Potomach river in Virginia.

The honourable Henry Legge, esq. appointed ambassador extraordinary to the court of Berlin.

Robert Dundas, esq. one of the lords of session in Scotland, appointed lord president of that court, in the room of Duncan Forbes, esq. deceased.

Jan. 21. This morning, at ten o'clock, the ships crews of the *Bedford*, *Sterling-Castle*, and *Chatham* men of war, met on Great Tower-hill, from whence they marched along the high streets of the city to St. James's palace, with music and colours, to return his Majesty their humble thanks for the favours he had bestowed on the officers and seamen of the above-mentioned ships.

Jan. 26. His Majesty's pardon passed the great seal unto John Mackenzie, commonly called lord MacLeod, eldest son of the late earl of Cromartie, of all treasons and misprision of treasons, by him committed on or before December 24, 1747.

The orders relating to the distempered cattle were directed to continue in force for the space of one calendar month longer, from February 1.

Jan. 28. Was a general meeting of the subscribers to the late Guildhall subscrip-

tion, for the relief, support, and encouragement of the soldiers employed in suppressing the late rebellion, when they agreed to the recommendations of their committee, to dispose of all the remaining balance of the subscription, by allowing 1000*l.* to St. Bartholomew's hospital, 1000*l.* to St. Thomas's hospital, 1000*l.* to the hospital at Bath, and 300*l.* to be equally divided between the infirmaries of London, Westminster, and Hyde-Park-Corner.

Feb. 3. M. Bourdenaye, the French admiral waited on his grace the duke of Newcastle, and was in conversation with him some time.

A petition signed by a great number of inhabitants of the city and liberty of Westminster, was presented to the honourable House of Commons, against the bill for naturalizing foreign Protestants.

This night, about eleven o'clock, Thomas Burdus, esq. attended by Mr. Welsh, the high constable, and the constables of Holbourn division, and the liberty of the duchy of Lancaster, with a military aid, visited the new gaming-house, late the Fountain tavern in the Strand, where the said justice ordered into custody upwards of forty common gamesters, whom he committed to New-prison and other gaols.

Feb. 6. The right honourable the earl of Chesterfield resigned into the King's hands the seals of office of one of his Majesty's principal secretaries of state.

Feb. 2. The right honourable the earl of Traquair, who had been a considerable time confined in the Tower, was admitted to bail.

Feb. 10. The sheriffs of London and Middlesex presented a petition to the honourable House of Commons, in relation to some duties on coals now near expiring, which were appropriated for the use of the orphans, &c. of that city.

Feb. 15. A great number of sailors waited on his Majesty to return him thanks for the order of council, for the speedy condemnation of the prizes taken from the Genoeses; which prizes amounted to upwards of 200,000*l.*

Feb. 17. Was observed the general fast appointed by his Majesty, on account of the war.

Feb. 18. His Majesty went to the House of Peers, and gave the royal assent to an act for granting to his Majesty a subsidy of poundage (of 5*l.* per cent.) on all dry goods and merchandizes, to be imported into this kingdom, and for raising a certain sum of money

money by annuities and a lottery, to be charged on the said subsidy: and an act to revive and make perpetual two acts of parliament, to prevent frivolous and vexatious arrests.

His grace *John* duke of *Bedford*, was appointed one of his Majesty's principal secretaries of state.

The earl of *Sandwich*, lord *Vere Beauclerk*, lord *Anson*, viscount *Barrington*, lord *Duncannon*, *Welbore Ellis*, and *John Stanhope*, esqrs. lords commissioners of the admiralty.

Roger Townshend, esq. made receiver-general of the customs.

John Eckerfall, esq. made register-general of all trading ships belonging to Great-Britain.

Jeremiah Dyson, esq. made under-clerk of the parliaments, to attend upon the House of Commons, in the room of

Nicholas Hardinge, esq. who resigned.

Dr. Thomas Gooch, lord bishop of *Norwich*, translated to the see of *Ely*, vacant by the death of *Dr. Butts*.

Feb. 20. The honourable *Mr. Bentinck*, brother to count *Bentinck*, and one of the deputy states of *Holland*, arrived here from that country, on affairs of great importance.

A proclamation was published, strictly forbidding all commerce, of what nature soever, with the subjects of the *French* king; and to direct all officers of the revenue, and others, in the service of the public, to assist in the execution thereof to the utmost of their power.

Feb. 24. This morning his Royal Highness the Duke of *Cumberland*, accompanied by several officers of distinction, set out from his apartments at *St. James's* for *Harwich*, in order to embark for *Flanders*, and take on him the command of the army.

Feb. 25. *Sir John Ligonier* and lord *Cathcart*, set out for *Harwich*, in order to embark for *Flanders*.

The *Magnanimous*, a *French* man of war, was taken by the *Nottingham* and *Portland*, two of admiral *Hawke's* squadron.

His Royal Highness the Duke of *Cumberland* arrived at the *Hague* on Saturday, Feb. 27. He was thirty-seven hours going to *Holland* before he landed, and was in great danger by the large quantities of ice which interrupted his passage.

Accounts were received, in a letter from captain *Pocock*, the commanding officer of his Majesty's ships at *Barbadoes* and

the *Leeward Islands*, dated Jan. 12, that his Majesty's ships in those parts had taken about thirty sail of the convoy that failed from *France* with the *French* men of war which *Sir Edward Hawke* fell in with; and that about ten more of that convoy had also been taken by the privateers of the said islands: that a *French* privateer had been taken by his Majesty's ship the *Ludlow Castle*, and that five *French* privateers had also been taken by his Majesty's ship the *Centaur*.

March 8. Abstract of the resolution of the court of session, concerning the values of the heretable jurisdictions in *Scotland*.

	£.	s.	d.
For sixteen heretable sheriffships	—	59,553	12 0
Four sheriffships redeemable, stated at the redemption money, and for the duke of <i>Argyle's</i> office of heretable justice general	—	25,666	0 0
Two sheriffships for life, <i>Perth</i> and <i>Air</i>	—	4,179	4 0
All the regalities sustained	—	34,390	0 0
Baillies of regality	—	19,116	0 0
Royal Stewarties, part of shires	—	6,834	10 0
Royal bailliaries	—	8,551	0 0
Constabularies	—	3,500	0 0
Clerkships	—	2,442	10 0
Total	£.	164,232	16 0

An order of council was published, directing that all the rules and regulations relating to the distempered cattle, should remain in full force for the space of ten days longer, to commence from the 14th instant. The two preceding orders were, the first for a month, and the other for fourteen days.

March 11. His Majesty received the compliments of the nobility and gentry on account of the safe delivery of her Royal Highness the Princess of *Orange* of a Prince; when their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of *Wales* likewise paid their compliments on the same occasion. His Majesty ordered one hundred guineas to the messenger who brought the news.

A perpetuity passed the great seal about this time, granted to the masters and fellows of *Gonvil* and *Caius* college, *Cambridge*, and their successors, to hold in mortmain for ever any lands, tenements, &c. not exceeding

exceeding the yearly value of 500*l.* more than what they are now possessed of.

Sir *John Douglas* was bailed out of the Tower, his sureties being bound in 2000*l.* each, and himself in 4000*l.*

March 16. The convocation met at the Chapter-house in *St. Paul's Church-yard*, and went in procession to the Cathedral. After which, the lower house chose *Dr. Lynch*, dean of *Canterbury*, their prolocutor.

March 25. His Majesty went to the House of Peers and gave the royal assent to

The land-tax bill, of four shillings in the pound.

The mutiny and desertion bill.

A bill to prohibit assurance on ships belonging to *France*, and on merchandizes or effects laden thereon, during the present war.

A bill to indemnify persons who have omitted to qualify themselves for offices according to law, and for allowing farther time for that purpose :

And to several road and private bills.

About one o'clock in the morning, a fire broke out at *Mr. Eldridge's* a perriwig-maker in *Exchange-alley*, *Cornhill*, which proved one of the most terrible, before it was extinguished, that had happened since the fire of *London* in 1666. The flames in a few minutes spread themselves three different ways, and before noon consumed, according to the best computation that could be made, very near one hundred houses, about twenty of which fronted *Cornhill*, and the rest were in *Birchin-lane*, *Exchange-alley*, *George-yard*, and all the avenues thereabouts, notwithstanding all possible means were used to stop them; there being upwards of fifty engines, which were well manned by the populace, and in general pretty well supplied with water; but the wind being south south west, all the bankers houses in *Lombard-street*, and their effects, were preserved. No public office was burnt, except the *London Assurance*, who had time to save all their effects, and suffered only in the loss of their house. By the great care of the right honourable the Lord Mayor, and several other magistrates, who were present, by the diligence and dexterity of the firemen and officers, and by the assistance of the guards from *St. James's* and the Tower, the greatest part of the goods and valuable effects of the sufferers were saved.

Garraway's, the *Jerusalem* and *Jonathan's* coffee-houses, the *Swan* tavern,

Mr. Young's a woollen-draper, with the rest of the houses in *Change-alley*, were destroyed, except *Baker's* and *Sam's* coffee-houses, which were greatly damaged. The flames extended themselves into *Cornhill*, and burnt down the houses of *Mr. Astley*, *Mr. Meadows*, *Mr. Straban*, *Mr. Walthoe*, and *Mr. Brotherten*, booksellers; *Mr. Dep. Cleve*, a pewterer; *Mr. Warner*, a stationer; *Tom's* and the *Rainbow* coffee-houses, the *Fleece* and *Three-tuns* taverns, a milliner's next the *Three-tuns*, and a cabinet-maker's the corner of *Birchin-lane*; *Mr. Legg's*, a woollen-draper, the other corner, a shoe-maker's, with another woollen-draper's adjoining; the *London Assurance* office, the widow *Harrison's*, *Mr. Vaughan's*, a haberdasher, *Mrs. Sarrazin's*, the corner of *Michael's-alley*; in the said alley, *Mr. Knight's* shoe-ware-house, the *Cock and Lion*, a public-house, the house of *Mr. Guyther*, a perriwig-maker, *Mr. Oldis*, a fadler; the *Jamaica* coffee-house was but little damaged, as was likewise *St. Michael's* church: the houses in *Castle-court* and *White-lion-court*, *Birchin-lane*, were all consumed; the back part of the *George* and *Vulture* tavern, *Helford's* coffee-house, and the house of *Mr. Willmore*, a hosier, in *George-Yard*, were consumed, and great damages done to other houses in the said yard; the *Pensylvania*, *Carolina* and *Georgia* coffee-house, the *Marine* coffee-house, the *Sword-blade* and *Cole's* coffee-houses, the house of *Mr. Shaw*, a shoe-maker, *Mr. Wilson*, a stationer, and all the others in *Birchin-lane*, excepting eight towards *Lombard-street*, were likewise consumed.

Mr. Eldridge, his wife and two daughters, and a journeyman perished in the flames; the two apprentices and the servant-maid only escaping, *Mr. Cooke*, a merchant, that lodged in the house, jumped out of a two pair of stairs window, broke his back, and died soon after.

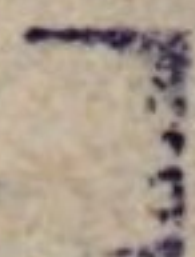
Several persons were detected in feloniously carrying off goods in the general confusion, and committed to the Compter. The goods of the sufferers were most of them secured in the Royal-exchange.

A soldier on guard at the fire stabbed a man who refused to assist in carrying water to the engines, in so dangerous a manner that his life was despaired of: the soldier was committed to the Compter.

It was observed, that the fire communicated itself chiefly by the tops of the houses, over the party walls; which it is presumed, shewed the necessity of building those

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walls higher for the future, so as to leave no communication betwixt the rafters of different houses.

The consternation of the inhabitants in this dreadful calamity was inexpressible, and the loss must have been exceeding great, notwithstanding the effects that were saved; for it happened on one of the richest spots of ground in the city, and the very center of business. There was great danger of its spreading farther, the wind being high, of which people were under terrible apprehensions, but by the good providence of God it was prevented; and though, after the first stop that was put to the raging flames, the fire broke out afresh more than once, such constant care was taken, that it never again resumed its destructive power.

Dr. *Samuel Lisle*, bishop of *St. Asaph*, translated to the bishopric of *Norwich*, in the room of bishop *Gooch*.

Richard Walters, esq. made commissary-general of stores, provisions and forage to all his Majesty's forces abroad.

—— *Nichols*, esq. made paymaster of the forces in *Flanders*.

John White, esq. made lieutenant-governor of *Pendennis Castle*.

March 29. A court of common council was held at Guildhall, when a motion was made, that the court of lord mayor and aldermen be empowered to permit as many non-freemen in the building-business, to be employed in rebuilding the houses destroyed by the late fire in *Cornhill*, as to them shall seem necessary; any law, custom or usage to the contrary notwithstanding; which, after a short debate was resolved in the affirmative.

A contribution was set on foot for the relief of those sufferers by the said fire, who were objects of charity, by several gentlemen, bankers, &c. the benefactions to be paid to the bankers named in the advertisement; which by the 22d of *April* amounted to near 2000*l.* and by the 11th to 3320*l.* the claims given in by the sufferers to that time, amounting to 8000*l.* and on the 19th was a general meeting of the contributors, when a committee was chosen for the management of the charity, and *Stephen Theodore Janssen*, esq. one of the city members, appointed chairman thereof.

March 3. About eight at night seven prisoners in *Newgate* for smuggling, on the turnkeys opening the door of their apartment, rushed on them with pistols and broomsticks, and knocking them down ran

out of the prison taking different ways; but an alarm being spread, five of them were retaken in the neighbouring streets, and carried back to *Newgate*. *Thomas Kemp*, and *William Gray*, got clear off; for the taking of either of whom a reward of 50*l.* was promised by the Keeper of *Newgate*, and 100*l.* by the commissioners of the customs.

March 31. At the anniversary feast of the *London-Infirmity*, the collection at the church and Merchant-Taylor's hall, amounted to 1167*l.* 18*s.*

April 2. A mail came from the *West-Indies*, confirming the arrival of admiral *Knowles* at *Jamaica* from *North America*, and the sentence of the court martial against commodore *Cornelius Mitchell*, which was, that he should be mulcted five years pay, and rendered incapable of serving in his Majesty's navy.

April 7. At a court of common-council held at Guildhall, a bill was passed for repealing all former acts, orders and ordinances, touching the nomination and election of sheriffs of the city of *London* and county of *Middlesex*, and for regulating and enforcing such nominations and elections for the future.

April 9. The *Irish* Parliament was prorogued, and his excellency the earl of *Harrington*, the lord lieutenant, arrived soon after in *England*.

April 24. Mr. *Thompson*, one of his Majesty's messengers, arrived at his grace the duke of *Newcastle's* office, with the instrument of preliminary articles for a general pacification, signed at *Aix-la-Chapelle*, by the ministers plenipotentiary of his Majesty the king of *Great-Britain*, the most Christian King, and the States General of the United Provinces.

List of the names of the noblemen and gentlemen, and of the clerks for life, whose claims for value of their jurisdictions, or offices having been sustained by the lords of session; and of the sums which their lordships declared in their opinion should be given them, &c.

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Duke of <i>Hamilton</i>	3000	0	0
Duke of <i>Buccleugh</i>	3400	0	0
Duke of <i>Gordon</i>	5282	19	6
Duchess of <i>Gordon</i>	25	9	10
Duke of <i>Queensberry</i>	6621	8	5
Duke of <i>Argyle</i>	21000	0	0
Duke of <i>Douglas</i>	5104	5	1
Duke of <i>Athole</i>	4023	18	0
Duke of <i>Montrose</i>	5578	18	4
Duke			

Duke of Roxburgh	2100	0	0
Marquis of Tweeddale	2672	7	0
Marquis of Annandale	3000	0	0
Countess dowager of Hoptoun	5000	0	0
Earl of Crawford's trustees	3000	0	0
Countess of Errol	1200	0	0
Earl of Sutherland	1000	0	0
Earl of Rothes	6268	16	0
Earl of Morton	7240	2	0
Earl of Eglington	7800	0	0
Earl of Cassilis	1800	0	0
Earl of Moray	4200	0	0
Earl of Strathmore	600	0	0
Earl of Galloway	321	9	0
Earl of Lauderdale	1000	0	0
Earl of Kinnoul	800	0	0
Earl of Loudon	2675	5	9
Earl of Dumfries	2400	0	0
Earl of Finlater	1084	19	4
Earl of Braidalbin	1000	0	8
Earl of March	3418	4	5
Earl of Marchmont	300	0	0
Earl of Stair	450	0	0
Earl of Bute	2186	9	3
Earl of Hoptoun	4568	16	1
Lord Salton	52	18	4
Lord Trophichen	134	12	6
Lord Blantire	200	0	0
Lady Isabella Scot	1200	0	0
Lord Dalmeny	101	13	7
Sir Andrew Agnew	4000	0	0
Sir John Anstrutter	282	15	3
William lord Bracco	82	2	1
Antonio Barclay	215	0	0
Sir John Bruce	243	13	8
C. Bruce, esq. his eldest son	2000	0	0
Sir Duncan Campbell	83	16	4
John Campbell, esq.	2000	0	0
David Carmichael	187	11	11
Robert Colvil, esq.	633	6	8
Archibald Douglas, esq.	1666	13	4
Dr. Robert Drummond	400	0	0
David Erskine, esq.	500	0	0
Sir Arthur Forbes	400	0	0
Sir Ludovick Grant	900	0	0
Mr. J. Hamilton, advocate	500	0	0
Pat. Hepburn, writer in Edinb.	37	15	5
John Hay, esq.	800	0	0
Heriot's hospital in Edinburgh	486	19	8
Sir James Lockart	65	19	9
Roderick M'Leod	1911	0	6
William Maxwell, esq.	523	4	1
John Murray, jun. esq.	4000	0	0
John Ogilvie, esq.	2800	0	0
George Sinclair, esq.	3189	0	0
David Smith, esq.	350	0	0
William Urquhart, esq.	50	19	1
T. Bisset, clerk of the rolls, of Athole	400	0	0

W. Black, clerk of the regality of Dumfermline	500	0	0
Gibert Clark, clerk of the rega- lity Brughton	120	0	0
J. Halkerston, clerk of the re- gality of Culrofs.	66	13	4
Claud. Hamilton, clerk of the bailliary of Carrick	200	0	0
G. Johnson, clerk of the Ste- warty of Fife.	100	0	0
Ja. Marshal clerk of the bail. of Cunninghame	400	0	0
Peter Ogilvie, clerk of the re- gality of Coupar	50	0	0
J. and Ja. Smith, clerk of the regality of Aberbrothock	13	6	8

Total, Sterling, £. 152,237 15 4

May 3. Articles of capitulation were signed on the 7th instant, N. S. by marshal Saxe and general d'Alyva, governor of *Mae-stricht*, for the giving up the town upon honourable conditions: in consequence of which, the garrison was to march out of the town on the 10th instant, N. S. with military honours. And the 11th instant N. S. was the day named for the cessation of hostilities in the Low Countries.

May 5. The anniversary feast of the sons of the clergy was held at Merchant-Taylor's hall. The whole amount of the collection at the rehearsal on the 3d, at the sermon on this day, and at the feast, was 906*l.* 19*s.* 8*d.*

Within these few days 30,000 quarters of wheat were brought up for exportation.

April 12. The collection for the Foundling-Hospital was upwards of 650*l.*

The general assembly of the church of Scotland met on this day, the right hon. the earl of Leven, as high commissioner, representing his Majesty's person.

His Majesty in council, declaring his intention of going out of the kingdom for a short time, was pleased to nominate the following persons to be lords justices for the administration of the government during his Majesty's absence, *viz.* archbishop of Canterbury; lord Hardwicke, lord chancellor; duke of Dorset, lord president; earl Gower, lord privy seal; duke of Devonshire, lord steward; duke of Grafton, lord chamberlain; duke of Richmond, master of the horse; duke of Bedford, one of his Majesty's principal secretaries of state; duke of Montague, master general of the ordnance; duke of Argyle; duke of Newcastle, another of his Majesty's principal secretaries of state; earl

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His Majesty was graciously pleased to declare, that in order to prevent any inconveniencies which his subjects may suffer by misapprehending the purport or effect of his royal proclamation, dated the 5th instant, as soon as passes could be interchanged, they should be delivered to such of his subjects as desired the same for their ships, goods, merchandizes and effects, they duly observing the several acts of Parliament in force, with regard to trade or correspondence with *France*.

The amount of the whole expence of building the Mansion-house for the lord mayors of *London* (including the sum of 3900*l.* paid for purchasing of houses) was 42,638*l.* 18*s.* 8*d.*

May 13. At noon his Majesty went to the House of Peers with the usual state, and the commons being sent for up, and attending, gave the royal assent to the following bills, *viz.* The bill for granting one million out of the sinking fund.—Bill to rectify a mistake in the mutiny act.—Bill to amend and enforce the window light act.—Bill for the more effectual disarming the Highlands.—Bill to regulate trials for high treason in the Highlands of *Scotland*.—Bill for rendering more effectual an act for relief of such loyal subjects in *Scotland*, whose title deeds were destroyed in the rebellion.—Bill to regulate courts-martial in the sea service, and for extending the discipline of the navy to the crews of his Majesty's ships wrecked, lost, or taken, &c.—Bill for allowing the exportation of tea to *Ireland* and the plantations, duty free; and for enlarging the time for some of the payments to be made on a subscription of 6,300,000*l.*—Bill to amend and enforce an act for prohibiting the wearing and importation of cambricks or *French* lawns.—Bill for encouraging the growth and importation of indigo from his Majesty's plantations in *America*.—Bill for amending and continuing several laws near expiring.—Bill to explain and amend two acts for the preservation of the public roads.—Bill for holding the summer assizes for the county of *Buckingham*, at the town of *Buckingham*.—Bill to continue the duty of 6*d.* per chaldron on coals, for relief of the orphans of the city of *London*.—Bill for relief of the annuitants of the mercers com-

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“ *My Lords, and Gentlemen,*

“ At the opening of this session of Parliament I informed you, that a congress had been agreed upon by the several powers at war; and I have now the satisfaction to acquaint you, that the preliminaries for restoring a general peace have been signed between my minister, and those of the most Christian King, and the States General of the United Provinces; the basis of which is a general restitution of conquests made during the war, on all sides.

“ In consequence of these preliminaries, which have been ratified by all the contracting parties, a cessation of hostilities has actually taken place in the Low Countries, and in the channel; and certain periods are fixed, according to former practice, for its commencement in other parts of the world.

“ In this important transaction my great views have been steadily to adhere to the true interests of *Europe*, to pursue and maintain those of my own kingdoms, in particular, and to procure for my allies the best terms and conditions, that the event of a war, in some parts unsuccessful, did admit.

“ I have, in the course of this negotiation, acted with the most unreserved confidence and communication towards my allies: and I hope, that when they shall have maturely weighed the situation of affairs, the necessity from thence arising, and the care and attention which have been shewn for their advantage and security, they will not delay to accede to these preliminary articles, but concur in effectuating the good work of peace.

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the ties of our antient union and friendship, in such a manner as may render the peace secure and durable.

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“ My particular thanks are due to you, for the ample provision you have made for the service of the current year. Nothing could have contributed so much to the putting an end to the calamities of war, and reducing our future expences, as these well-judged supplies. The most prudent æconomy shall be made use of in the application of them : and you may be assured, nothing will give me more real pleasure, than to take the first opportunity of lessening the present burthens of my people.

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where capt. *Dent*, of the *Plymouth*, being senior, demanded, as his right, that he might go in first, seconded by the *Cornwall*; but on his approach found a chain across, with booms, also two large ships, and two small ones filled with combustibles, and ready to be set on fire on the first attempt to break the chain. They fired several broadsides at the castle, and the *Cornwall* had some men killed. Then capt. *Dent* consulting his officers, they all agreed that they must lose their ships if they attempted to break the chain; and therefore gave over the enterprize, and returned to *Jamaica*.

June 9. His grace the duke of *Newcastle*, one of his Majesty's principal secretaries of state, set out for *Harwich*, where he embarked for *Holland* in his way to *Hanover*.

June 10. Being the first day of term, the earl of *Traquair* appeared at the court King's-bench, and was farther continued on his recognizance: as was Sir *John Douglas*, bart. late knight of the shire for *Dumfries*.

June 11. A special free pardon passed the great seal, granted to *John Murray*, of *Broughton*, esq. and *Hugh Frazer*, gent. of all treasons, misprision of treasons, and all other offences committed or done by themselves alone, or either of them, on or before the 6th day of *May*, 1748.

June 12. There was a violent storm of thunder and lightning, accompanied with hail of an extraordinary size in some places; particularly at *Addington-Place*, in *Surrey*, where the hail storm lasted about twenty minutes; the smallest hail-stones were as large as middling walnuts, not round, but of an irregular form; many of them were seven inches in circumference, and fell on the ground with such force that they rebounded above two feet. All the gardens round about were entirely covered with the hail, which lay in shady places full two hours before it was dissolved. There were also melancholy accounts from several parts of the country, of the great hurt done by the thunder and lightning: at *Streatham* in *Surrey*, it beat in a chimney next door to the *Black Bull*, and knocked down a servant maid who was just called from the window to avoid it, but did her no considerable damage; but what is more remarkable, at the next door to that, it singed the painting off a landscape, which hung over the chimney piece, and likewise the gilding off the frame, but did no farther mischief. At *Springfield*, near *Chelmsford*, two boys were instantly killed in the

church during the time of divine service, &c.

June 23. The Parliament which stood prorogued to the 30th instant, was ordered to be further prorogued to *Aug.* 30.

June 24. *Edward Ironside*, esq. alderman and goldsmith, and *Thomas Rawlinson*, esq. alderman and grocer, were elected sheriffs of *London* and *Middlesex* for the year ensuing.

June 30. A petition, signed by a great number of eminent merchants, was presented to the lords of the regency, by a committee appointed by the said merchants, praying, that leave may be given to open a trade with the kingdom of *Spain*. And, soon after, a number of bills were posted up at the Royal-exchange, for ships bound to *Spain*; which gave great satisfaction to the generality of people in trade.

By the paying off several men of war, the wages fell in the merchant's service from 50s. to 25s. per month.

The right honourable the lord *Anson* presented the account of his voyage round the world to the Royal Society, for which he received their thanks.

July 2. Arrived from *Hanover* his Majesty's ratification of his acceptance of the accession of the court of *Spain*, and the republic of *Genoa*, to the preliminary articles signed at *Aix-la-Chapelle*, the 28th of *June*, N. S. 1748.

After signing the preliminaries, the court thought proper to revoke all the orders formerly given, for prohibiting commerce of any kind with *Gibraltar*; and his Catholic Majesty, being perfectly satisfied with the conduct of *M. Wale*, major-general of his armies, in the negotiations with which he was charged at *London*, his Majesty authorised him to settle, with the *British* ministers, some articles relating to the freedom of the *English* navigation in the *West-Indies*; as likewise certain points relating to the demands of the *English South-Sea* company.

July 12. At *North Curry*, near *Taunton*, *Somersetshire*, there was ploughed up an urn or pitcher, in which were contained several silver Roman coins, viz. of *Gratianus*, *Valentinianus*, *Valens*, *Theodosius*, *Honorius*, *Arcadius*, *Constantinus*, *Constans*, *Julianus*, and many others.

They were almost all of them of the same size, excepting one of *Gratianus*, with this inscription, D. N. GRATIANUS. P. F. AUG. and on the reverse a sort of an angel standing with one of his feet on a globe, with a shield in his hands; in which

are

are these words, VOT. V. MUL. X; and in the round, VICTORIA. AUGUSTORUM; and on the bottom, S. M. T. R. This piece is three times as large as any of the others, and weighs very near a shilling.

They were viewed by several learned gentlemen, and were reckoned to be some of the greatest curiosities of the kind hitherto found.

They were as perfect and free from decay, as if they were but very lately coined; notwithstanding the latest of them was about 1350 years old.

July 14. Was the famous solar eclipse. The quantity eclipsed was about ten digits; and, according to observations made by a set of ingenious gentlemen near St. Paul's, the beginning was at three minutes fifty-three seconds past nine in the morning, and the end at nine minutes thirteen seconds past twelve, as near as could be judged, by reason of clouds interposing; which times were as near the truth, as could be expected: for one observed the appulse of the moon's limb to that of the sun, thro' a good refracting astronomical telescope, whose object-glass was polished exceedingly well, and defined the objects very distinctly; while another proclaimed each second, measured by a curious regulator, with a compound pendulum, whose weight was four times greater than that which kept the machine in motion; and this was again corrected by a mathematical instrument, placed purposely for observing the moment of the sun's passing over our meridian. During the time of the eclipse, Venus made a beautiful appearance through the telescopes, in form of a crescent or new moon.

About this time, a commission passed the great-seal, empowering his royal highness Frederick prince of Wales, his royal highness William duke of Cumberland, his grace the archbishop of Canterbury, the right honourable the lord chancellor, and all others of his Majesty's privy council, chief baron of the Exchequer, justices of the court of King's-bench, and Common-pleas, to receive, hear and determine the appeals in the causes relating to the prizes taken from the French or Spaniards.

July 24. Sir Peter Warren, in the *Invincible*, and Sir Edward Hawke in the *Devonshire*; with the *Yarmouth* and *Culloden* men of war, arrived at Spithead.

July 27. A mail arrived from France, the first since the commencement of the war with that nation.

VOL. III.

A complete list of the dukes and peers of France, according to the order in which they sat in the Parliament of Paris, and the date of the verifications of their patents.

1572	Messieurs les Ducs de Uzès.
1582	d'Elbeuf.
1595	de Montbazou.
1599	de la Trémoille.
1606	de Sully.
1619	de Luynes.
1620	de Brissac.
1631	de Richlieu.
1635	de St. Simon.
1637	de Rochefoucauld.
1637	de la Force.
1648	de Roban.
1652	de Bouillon.
1662	de Luxembourg.
1663	de Grammont.
1663	de Villeroy.
1663	de Mortemart.
1663	de St. Aignan.
1663	de Gesvres.
1663	de Noailles.
1665	d'Aumont.
1672	de Charost.
1708	de Boufflers.
1709	de Villars.
1710	de Fitz James.
1711	d'Antin.
1711	de Chaulnes.
1714	de Roban.
1715	de Hostun Tallard.
1716	de Villars Brancas.
1716	de Vallentinois.
1729	d'Harcourt.
1720	de Nevers.
1723	de Biron.
1723	de la Valliere.
1731	d'Aiguillon.
1736	de Chastillon.
1736	de Fleury.
1747	de Belleisle, M. of France.

Aug. 4. The Board of Works surveyed the roof of Westminster-hall, and found it to be very ruinous and decayed; whereupon they ordered several new spars to be made, and affixed to the roof, and large iron bolts to be driven into the arches, and rivited; for the better support of the said roof.

George Mackenzie, esq. late earl of Cromartie, and his lady and family, set out from their lodgings in Pall-Mall for Devonshire, near Exeter, the place he was banished to for life.

A pardon passed the great seal unto Sir James Kinloch, and James Stewart, of all treasons, misprisons of treason, &c. by them,

them, or either of them, committed on or before the 13th of *April*, 1748, provided they remain in such places, as his Majesty, his heirs and successors, shall, from time to time, appoint.

A pardon passed the great seal to *William Barclay*, and seventy-two others therein mentioned, of all treasons, felonies, crimes, and offences by them committed on or before the 13th of *April*, 1748, with a proviso that they enlist themselves into his Majesty's service to go abroad.

Before a great shower of rain fell on the 4th, at night, some gentlemen, near *St. James's*, observing many unusual clouds, discovered, by the help of optic glasses, that they were swarms of locusts, a great number of which were next day found in *St. James's-park*, *St. James's-street*, *Pall-mall*, &c. They resembled the great green grasshopper, found in the corn-fields in all parts of *England* about the time of harvest, except in the colour, which was in the body, of a light brown, ribbed with white, with two large wings longer than the body, and they had fewer legs than the grasshopper; in their flight their wings made a buzzing noise, like that of the great black beetle.

We had an account also of these creatures from several parts of the country, and from *Scotland* and *Ireland*.

August 10. The proclamation for a cessation of hostilities with the kingdom of *Spain*, and the republic of *Genoa*, was read at the south gate of the *Royal-exchange*.

Their royal highnesses the prince and princess of *Wales* went into mourning for his serene highness prince *Christian William* of *Saxe-Gotha*.

August 18. There happened a dreadful fire at *Barkway* in *Hertfordshire*, occasioned by a stack of hay being laid up too green, which took fire, and immediately communicated itself to the adjacent barns; and, in a few hours, laid in ashes thirteen dwelling-houses, with all the ricks, stacks, barns, stables, &c. The damage done amounted to near 3000*l*.

From *Hanover* we heard, that his Majesty had appointed *Sir Thomas Robinson*, who had for several years been his minister at *Vienna*, to be joint-plenipotentiary with the earl of *Sandwich* at *Aix-la-Chapelle*; for which last place *Sir Thomas* set out on the 19th inst. *N. S.* and carried along with him his Majesty's approbation of the definitive treaty of peace drawing up at *Aix-la-Chapelle*, a plan of which had been sent to *Hanover* for that purpose.

A proclamation was issued by the lords justices for opening the commerce with *Spain*.

August 25. The Parliament, which stood prorogued to the 30th instant, was ordered, by their excellencies the lords justices, to be further prorogued to *October 13*.

August 29. This morning his royal highness the duke of *Cumberland* arrived in good health at *St. James's*.

All the letters from *France* were full of the vast preparations they were making for restoring their marine. Ships were daily arriving, loaded with all sorts of naval stores; and the King had lately purchased of the duke of *Chevreuse*, at the rate of 1,500,000 *livres*, the forest of *Chateaudun*, in which there were great quantities of timber trees, proper for the royal navy.

Advices from *Vienna* said, that an edict had been lately issued there, by which the prelates and ecclesiastics were enjoined to make sale to laymen of all the estates they had purchased, without permission, since the year 1669; the court being resolved to buy such as may not meet with other purchasers, at a reasonable price.

Sept. 1. The Pope conferred the order of priesthood upon cardinal *Stuart*, who celebrated his first mass on the *Wednesday* following in his own chapel, and gave the sacrament to the chevalier *de St. George*, his father, in presence of several persons who assisted thereat; so that it was not in the power even of the Pope himself to give him a dispensation to quit or marry; therefore, if he should ever form such a design, he could no way accomplish it, but by turning Protestant.

Sept. 10. His royal highness the duke of *Cumberland* set out from *St. James's* for *Harwich*; from whence he sailed for *Holland* the next day, and on the 13th arrived at the head quarters of the allied army in *Flanders*.

Sept. 13. The workmen finished the pulling down the scaffolding in *Westminster-hall*, erected for the trials of the rebel lords, which was sold to a builder for 400*l*. the perquisite of his grace the duke of *Ancafter*, as lord great chamberlain of *England*.

Sept. 17. Orders were given by the lords of the Admiralty for the immediate manning of six twenty gun ships, to cruize off the coasts of *Spain* and *Genoa*.

The following admirals were ordered to be in readiness to take upon them their the commands, viz. *Sir Edward Hawke*, for the

the channel; Sir Peter Warren, for the Mediterranean; and admiral Chambers, for the West-Indies.

Since his Britannic majesty's arrival at Hanover, he made a progress as far as Göttingen, upon the southern frontier of his dominions in Germany, to visit the university lately established there; and to take the diversion of hunting near Gohrde, where he arrived the 17th instant, N. S. having visited the city of Zel in his way thither; and the 16th of next month, O. S. was fixed for his Majesty's setting out upon his return to England; but this depended upon the definitive treaty's being signed at Aix-la-Chapelle.

Sept. 28. Edward Ironside and Thomas Rawlinson, esqrs. aldermen, were sworn into the office of sheriffs for London and Middlesex for the year ensuing, at Guildhall; and on Friday the 30th they were sworn at Westminster.

Sept. 29. Sir William Calvert, knight, alderman of Portsoken ward, was chosen Lord Mayor of London for the year ensuing.

Oct. 6. Their excellencies the lords justices, in council, ordered the Parliament, which stood prorogued to the 13th instant, to be further prorogued to Nov. 17.

Oct. 13. Both houses of Parliament met at Westminster, and by virtue of his Majesty's commission, were further prorogued to Nov. 29, and a proclamation was issued by the lords justices for their meeting on that day, and sitting for the dispatch of business.

The hon. Richard Leweson Gower, esq. arrived at his grace the duke of Bedford's house, one of his Majesty's principal secretaries of state, with a copy of the definitive treaty of peace, which was signed at Aix-la-Chapelle on Friday the 11th instant, N. S. by the ministers of his Britannic majesty, his most Christian majesty, and the States General of the United Provinces.

George Hind, esq. was made consul to the British merchants in France.

Oct. 21. A courier arrived here from Aix-la-Chapelle with an account, that the plenipotentiaries of his Catholic majesty had acceded, on the 20th instant, N. S. to the definitive treaty of peace; those of the Empress queen on the 23d; the duke of Modena's on the 25th, and the accessions of the Sardinian and Genoese plenipotentiaries were soon expected.

The substance of the definitive treaty of peace.

The preamble was very extensive, reciting

the original motives which occasioned the late war, as well as the desire of all the interested powers to put an end thereto, which gave rise to the present congress, &c.

Article 1, Promises in the most solemn manner to observe religiously the peace concluded, and all the articles and clauses therein, without ever in the least infringing thereon.

2. Every thing that has passed during the war on all sides to be buried in a general and eternal oblivion.

3. The treaties of Westphalia, Madrid, Nimeguen, Ryswick, Utrecht, Baden, Hague, the Quadruple alliance, and the treaty of Vienna, were all confirmed, that they might not be derogated by the present treaty.

4. The prisoners made, and the hostages given during the war, to be restored on all sides without ransom, and set at liberty in one month after the exchange of the ratifications, but be obliged to pay all debts they have contracted; and all the men of war or merchant-ships which have been taken since the time stipulated by the cessation of arms, to be restored.

5. All the conquests made during the war, in all parts of the world, to be reciprocally restored.

6. The restitutions and cessions to be made in six weeks after the ratification. The artillery found in the conquered places to be restored in the same condition they were in at the time the towns were taken; excepting, nevertheless, that at Menin, Ath, Mons, Charleroy and Oudenard.

7. The duchies of Parma, Placentia, and Guastalla, to be ceded with all their rights and dependencies to the Infant Don Philip, under an express clause, that those states shall return to their present possessors, in case that Prince dies without male issue, or he, or any of his descendants, should mount the throne of Spain or the Two Sicilies.

8. Commissaries to be immediately appointed on all sides, to assemble at Nice and Brussels, to effectuate the respective restitutions and cessions.

9. The king of Great Britain shall send to France two noblemen of the first distinction, by way of hostages, who are to remain there till certain advice is received of the evacuation of Cape-Breton, and all the places which may have been taken in the East-Indies.

10. Means to be taken in the general evacuation as commodious as possible for the troops and inhabitants.

11. All

11. All the papers and records found in the towns to be restored, expressly naming the archives of *Mechlin*.

12. The king of *Sardinia* to be maintained in the possession of all his estates, principally those ceded to him in 1743, excepting that part of the *Plaisantine* he occupies, which he has ceded to the Infant Don *Philip*.

13. The duke of *Modena* to be re-established in all his estates, and justice done him in respect to the allodial effects which he possessed in the duchy of *Guastalla*.

14. The republic of *Genoa* to be re-established in all the possessions it enjoyed before the war. The money they had in the banks of *Vienna* and *Turin*, and which was confiscated, to be restored, and the payment of the interests to commence from the day of the exchange of the ratifications.

15. Things to remain in *Italy* on the same footing they were before the war, excepting the cessions made to the king of *Sardinia* and the Infant Don *Philip*.

16. The *Affiento* treaty is confirmed, and permission granted to send to the *Spanish-Indies* for four years a ship extraordinary, for the non-enjoyment of that privilege during the war.

17. The fortifications of *Dunkirk* to remain as they now are on the land side, but antient treaties to be observed with regard to the port and the works on the sea side.

18. The differences on the subject of the sums which the king of *Great Britain*, as elector of *Hanover*, declared to be due to him, to be amicably adjusted; and the affair concerning the abbey of *St. Hubert* to be regulated at the same time.

19. The article of the treaty of the quadruple alliance, which secures the succession of the crown of *Great Britain* to the house of *Hanover*, is confirmed in all its points.

20. All the states which his *Britannic* majesty possesses in *Germany* guaranteed by the contracting powers.

21. The said powers guaranty likewise, in the most solemn manner, the *Pragmatic* sanction, that it may not be derogated by the present treaty.

22. They guaranty in the same manner *Silesia* and the county of *Glatz* to his *Prussian* majesty.

23. As also the execution of all the articles of the present treaty.

24. The exchange of ratifications to be made at *Aix-la-Chapelle*, within a month, by the ministers of the contracting parties

and in six weeks by those of the powers which acceded thereto. There were two other articles, of which the first imports in substance, that no consequence was to be drawn from the titles and precedency which the contracting parties had taken in this treaty; and the second, the same thing with regard to the *French* language, &c.

Oct. 25, An account was received of the *Genoese* plenipotentiary having acceded to the definitive treaty of peace.

Mr. *Burnaby*, his *Britannic* majesty's minister to the Protestant cantons of *Switzerland*, having been informed of a proposition made to the canton of *Fribourg*, for affording an asylum to the young Pretender, wrote immediately to the regency of that canton, to signify how disagreeable such a step would be to the King his master: he has since caused that letter, together with the answer from the regency, to be printed.

Oct. 29. Sir *William Calvert*, knt. the new lord mayor of *London*, was sworn in at *Westminster* with the usual solemnity.

Nov. 3. The model of the plan in miniature, made for playing off the fire-works in the *Green-Park*, on the thanksgiving for the peace, was presented to the board of ordnance and approved of; and the next day the ground was marked out in the said park, near the late Queen's library, for the the buildings to play off the said fireworks, and for erecting scaffolding for a great number of spectators.

The band of music to perform at the fire-works in the *Green-Park* consisted of forty trumpets, twenty *French* horns, sixteen hautboys, sixteen bassoons, eight pair of kettle-drums, twelve side drums, and a proper number of flutes and fifes, with 100 pieces of cannon to go off singly at intervals with the music.

Nov. 5. An account was received from *Aix-la-Chapelle*, that the plenipotentiaries of his *Sardinian* majesty had acceded, on the 7th instant, N. S. to the definitive treaty of peace.

Nov. 9. A fire broke out in the *Horn* stable at *Gravesend*, adjoining to a warehouse, which contained a great quantity of pitch, tar, resin, sea-coal, all sorts of iron-mongers goods, and about five half barrels of gunpowder, which blew up both the said buildings, and thereby prevented once more the town from becoming a heap of ruins. Many people were hurt by the explosion, but none killed. The damage was computed at about 1000*l*.

Nov.

Nov. 19. The anniversary of the birth of her royal highness the princess of *Wales* was celebrated, who then entered into the 29th year of her age. There was a great appearance of the nobility at Leicester-house on this occasion, when his Royal Highness observing some of his lords to wear *French* stuffs, immediately ordered the duke of *Chandois*, his groom of the stole, to acquaint them and all his servants in general, that after that day he should be greatly displeased to see them appear in any of the manufactures of *France*. The same notice was given to the ladies.

Nov. 23. His Majesty arrived about two o'clock in the morning, in good health, at *St. James's*, from his *German* dominions. He embarked at *Helvoetsluys* about ten on *Monday* morning, and landed the next day between three and four in the afternoon at a place called *Kingsgate*, four miles from *Margate* in *Kent*. He was upwards of two hours beating on the *Kentish* coast before he could land, the wind blowing strong at west. He passed through *Canterbury* about six, but did not stay at any place to refresh till he arrived at *St. James's*.

Nov. 25. The right hon. the Lord Mayor and court of aldermen of the city of *London* waited on his Majesty to congratulate him on his safe return.

Nov. 29. His Majesty went to the House of Peers, and opened the session with this most gracious speech to both houses.

“ *My Lords and Gentlemen,*

“ I acquainted you at the close of the last session of Parliament, that preliminary articles for a general pacification had been signed by my minister, and those of the most Christian King, and the States General of the United Provinces; to which the empress queen of *Hungary*, and the kings of *Spain* and *Sardinia*, and the other powers engaged in the war, soon after acceded.

“ I lost no time in taking the proper measures with my allies, for effectuating a general peace by a definitive treaty, in which all parties were to concur: and, notwithstanding the difficulties which must attend so extensive a work, wherein the respective interests of so many powers were to be finally adjusted by common consent, I have been able, by the blessing of God, in the course of the summer, to compleat it; and I have the pleasure to acquaint you, that a definitive treaty, previously concerted with my allies, has been signed by my ministers, and those of *France* and the States

General; to which all the other powers concerned in the war have acceded without reserve.

“ It has been my chief endeavour, in putting an end to the calamities of war, to make the most effectual provision for securing the rights and interests of my own subjects, and to procure the best terms and conditions for my allies, that the situation of affairs would admit. And I take much satisfaction in being able to tell you, that I have found a general good disposition in all parties engaged in the war, to bring this negociation to a happy conclusion. From these circumstances we may promise ourselves, under God, a long enjoyment of the blessings of peace, provided we make the right use and improvement of it.

“ *Gentlemen of the House of Commons,*

“ As great a progress has been made towards reducing the public expences as the nature of the case would allow, and I only desire you to grant me such supplies, as may be requisite for the current service of the year, for your own security, and for making good such engagements as have been already entered into, and laid before you. Times of tranquility are the proper seasons for lessening the national debt, and strengthening ourselves against future events; and, as the necessary means for these purposes, I must recommend to you the improvement of the public revenue, and the maintaining our naval force in proper strength and vigour.

“ *My Lords and Gentlemen,*

“ It is impossible for me to speak to you on the subject of the happy re-establishment of the public tranquility, without returning you my sincerest thanks for the great and affectionate support you have given me, in carrying on this just and necessary war; in which, not only the common cause of *Europe*, but our own independency and essential interests were highly concerned. As the extraordinary burdens which it brought upon my good subjects gave me great uneasiness, so I could not but wish to see as speedy an end put to them as possible. Whatever the events of the war may have been, the bravery of my troops has distinguished itself on every occasion, to their lasting honour; and our signal successes at sea, must ever be remembered to the glory of the *British* fleet, and entitled to the particular attention and support of this nation. You will further consider, that those brave men who have served well by sea or land, and cannot now be

be employed, justly deserve to be the objects of your favour and protection.

“ As my first care has been, to take the most early measures, that my people may as soon as possible reap the benefits of peace, so I doubt not of your chearful assistance in perfecting this good work. Let me earnestly recommend to you the advancement of our commerce, and cultivating the arts of peace, in which you may depend on my hearty concurrence and encouragement. It shall be my endeavour to continue these blessings, by a punctual execution on the engagements now taking, and by maintaining the most perfect harmony and good correspondence with the friends and allies of *Great-Britain*.

“ The experience I have had of you makes me rely on the zeal, unanimity and dispatch of your proceedings; and you may be assured, that nothing shall be wanting, on my part, to make you a flourishing and happy people.

Nov. 30. The House of Lords presented the following address to his Majesty:

“ *Most Gracious Sovereign,*

“ We, your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the Lords spiritual and temporal, in Parliament assembled, return your Majesty our humble thanks for your most gracious speech from the throne.

“ The joy which all your faithful subjects feel on your Majesty's safe and happy return into this kingdom, is incapable of any addition; but it gives us at this time a particular satisfaction, as it is accompanied with a general peace, effectuated by your Majesty's prudence and firmness, and with the concurrence of all your allies. On the successful conclusion of this great work, we heartily congratulate your Majesty, and with the utmost thankfulness, acknowledge your wisdom and indefatigable labours, in carrying on the late just and necessary war, entered into for supporting the liberties of *Europe*, and securing the independency and most essential interests of this kingdom. We are equally sensible of the tender regard your Majesty has shewn for your people, in the re-establishment of the public tranquillity.

“ We cannot be ignorant of the many difficulties which must have attended this important and extensive negotiation; and we look upon it as a great instance of your Majesty's vigilant and active care for the public welfare, that it has been brought to perfection, in concert with, and in con-

currence of so many powers, in so short time.

“ With hearts full of duty and affection, we offer our thanks to your Majesty for your paternal goodness, in considering with so much tenderness the burdens of your subjects, and in taking the very first opportunity to give them ease, and to enable them to reap the benefits of the pacification. Excited by your gracious example, and our love to our country, we assure your Majesty of our chearful and hearty concurrence in all such measures, as may tend to perfect what your Majesty has so prudently begun; may improve our trade and commerce; promote quiet and harmony at home, and render the blessings of peace, under the Divine Protection, general and lasting to our people. In doing this we will never fail to have the utmost attention to the honour of your Majesty's crown, the stability of your throne and the safety of your kingdoms.

“ We have a just sense of the distinguished behaviour of your Majesty's forces by sea and land, during the war. We look upon them as an honour and strength to our country; and we applaud that goodness which your Majesty has expressed, in recommending such of them as cannot now be employed, to the favour and protection of Parliament. Your Majesty's sentiments concerning the naval force of this kingdom are highly worthy a king of *Great Britain*, who has the honour and interest of this nation entirely at heart; and the signal success that has attended it in the war, as well as the consequences to be derived from it for maintaining the peace, cannot fail to shew the necessity of giving the utmost attention to the support and encouragement of the fleet,

“ Permit us, Sir, to make use of this happy occasion of approaching your royal throne, to give your Majesty the strongest assurance of our inviolable duty and fidelity to your sacred person, and our zeal for the preservation of the protestant succession in your illustrious house, the great bulwark of religion and liberties. To these principles we will always steadfastly adhere; and we faithfully promise your Majesty, to exert your utmost endeavours to support you in maintaining that repose which your Majesty has restored to your kingdoms, as well as to preserve and cultivate the most perfect correspondence and union with the friends and allies of *Great Britain*, and to promote the glory and happiness of your reign.”

To

To this address his Majesty's returned the following most gracious answer.

" *My Lords,*

" I thank you for this dutiful and affectionate address. The satisfaction you have so unanimously expressed in the measures I have taken, is particularly agreeable to me; and you may be assured, that both in war and in peace my great aim has been, and always shall be, the advancement of the true interests of my people, and the support of my allies."

Dec. 1. The House of Commons presented the following address.

" *Most gracious Sovereign,*

" We your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the Commons of *Great-Britain* in Parliament assembled, beg leave to return your Majesty our unfeigned thanks for your most gracious speech from the throne; and to congratulate your Majesty on your safe and happy return to these kingdoms.

" We acknowledge, with the utmost gratitude, your Majesty's constant attention to the good of your people; and beg leave to congratulate your Majesty on the success of your endeavours for restoring peace to *Europe*, by the happy conclusion of a definitive treaty, in which all your allies have concurred without reserve; and we cannot, on this occasion, but admire your Majesty's wisdom and conduct, by which you have, in so short a space of time, reconciled and adjusted so many jarring interests, and completed this great and necessary work.

" Permit us, Sir, humbly to return your Majesty our thanks for your tender regard to your faithful subjects, in taking the first opportunity to reduce the public expences, which has been done with unusual dispatch; and we acknowledge equally your Majesty's wisdom in recommending to us *œconomy*, and the improvement of the revenue, both absolutely necessary in our present circumstances, in order to lessen the national debt, ease your people, and strengthen ourselves against all future events; and we assure your Majesty, that we will omit nothing which may conduce to these important and salutary ends.

" It gives the highest satisfaction to your faithful Commons, that your Majesty has been graciously pleased to take notice of the bravery of your forces by sea and land, an honour their behaviour has most justly deserved; and we assure your Majesty, that all due attention shall be paid, on our part, to the services of those gallant men, who

have signalized themselves so gloriously in defence of their country.

" We are truly sensible of the importance of that signal success which has attended your Majesty's arms at sea, through the course of the war, and are fully convinced, how necessary it is to maintain our fleets in perfect strength and order, even in times of the most profound peace. Your faithful Commons beg leave humbly to assure your Majesty, that they will grant such supplies as are necessary to secure effectually the peace and tranquility of your Majesty's government, and to preserve the honour of the nation, by making good its engagements; and that the chief objects of our consideration shall be what your Majesty has so graciously and wisely recommended to us, the improvement of our commerce, the supporting and strengthening of public credit, and the cultivation of the arts of peace; that your Majesty may be enabled to gratify your royal inclinations, by making this nation a flourishing and happy people, under your auspicious government, and that of your royal family, to future generations."

His Majesty's most gracious answer.

" *Gentlemen,*

" I thank you most heartily for this very affectionate address. You may rely upon my ready concurrence with you, in the execution of all such measures as will relieve my people, as soon as possible, from the burdens which the exigencies of war have laid upon them, and procure for them the blessings of a safe and lasting peace."

Dec. 2. Was observed at court, in the city, and elsewhere, as his Majesty's birthday, he being abroad on the real day, *viz. October 30.*

The address of the university of *Cambridge* was presented, congratulating his Majesty on his safe return, and on the peace.

An order was given for several engineers and master-builders, to repair to *North-Britain*, and there to follow such other instructions relating to the fortifying that coast, as they should from time to time receive from the board of works. The number of forts to be erected on the coast of *Scotland*, were thirteen, to mount from thirty to twelve guns, of eighteen and six pounds.

The court of *France* being tired with applying in a friendly manner to prevail with the young Pretender to leave that kingdom, determined at last upon using violence, which

which was accordingly put in execution on the 10th instant. As he alighted from his coach to enter the Opera-house in the evening, he was surrounded by a dozen of serjeants of the guards, who were disguised, and by that means came on him so suddenly, and pressed him so close, that it was impossible for him to make any defence, had he been so inclined. M. de Vandreuil, major of the guards, immediately appeared, and having shewn him the king's order, demanded his sword, which he gave him without any difficulty. He was conducted from thence through a private house, into the square before the kitchens belonging to the royal palace, where three coaches were ready, which carried him and his retinue to the castle of Vincennes, where he was detained a prisoner till the 15th, on which day he set out, with a few of his domestics in three post chaises, without any other escort than the marquis Peruzzi, an officer in the guards, who was charged to conduct him to Pont-Beauvoisin, from whence he went through Savoy to Fribourg in Switzerland.

Dec. 13. The address of the archbishop, bishops and clergy of the province of Canterbury, in convocation assembled, was this day presented to his Majesty.

In the night of the 14th, a large mountain, covered with vines, in the neighbourhood of Foedwar, about midway between Buda and Peterwardein, fell with a prodigious noise into the Danube, in the midst of which river it now forms two little hills, the passage between them being equally dangerous and dreadful.

Dec. 16. This day there was one of the greatest hurricanes of wind that had been known for several years, from S. W. by S. which lasted for near eight hours, during which time it untiled the tops of houses, blew down two, and several chimneys, &c. which greatly wounded divers persons who were passing the streets, and a child was killed by the fall of bricks from a chimney, as it stood by the fire. Several vessels from below bridge were forced from their moorings in the river, and did great damage among the small craft, and two men were drowned. Divers ships were drove on shore, and great damage done on the coasts of Kent and Sussex.

Dec. 22. At the meeting of the hon. committee at Guildhall, appointed for enquiring into the laws relating to hawkers and pedlars, they came to a resolution to prosecute all hawkers selling wares within

the city, or liberties of the same, though they should appear to have licences.

Dr. Gilbert, lord bishop of Landaff, was translated to the see of Salisbury.

This day his Majesty went to the House of Peers, and gave the royal assent to the malt bill.

The crews of seven men of war, lately arrived from the Mediterranean, waited on his Majesty at St. James's, with a petition for their prize-money, and his Majesty was pleased to refer them to the lords of the Admiralty. They escorted his Majesty from St. James's to the House of Peers and back again; they also delivered a petition to his royal highness the prince of Wales, as he passed through the Park in his chair, who received it with his usual affability.

Dec. 26. Advice came, that upwards of twenty of the transports, with the British troops on board, were arrived at Harwich: several others were forced into Yarmouth-Road in a very leaky condition, and all of them have suffered much by storms and contrary winds, a great many of their horses died on board.

Dec. 28. His royal highness the duke of Cumberland arrived at St. James's from Holland.

Lord viscount Galway was made surveyor of his Majesty's lands in the room of Thomas Walker, esq. deceased.

Richard Arndel, esq. made clerk of the pipe of his Majesty's Exchequer, in the room of Sir William Corbet, bart. deceased.

Right hon. George Dunk, earl of Halifax, made a commissioner of trade and plantations, in the room of lord Monson, deceased.

His grace Thomas duke of Leeds, made chief justice in Eyre, &c. on the south side of Trent.

Edward Hooper, esq. made a commissioner of the customs.

Sir Thomas Robinson, knt. of the Bath, made a commissioner of trade and plantations.

Hon. Thomas Villars, made one of the lords of the Admiralty, in the room of hon. John Stanhope, esq. deceased.

The following is the total of all the French, Spanish, and neutral ships and vessels that have been taken, destroyed, and condemned, during the late war with France, which was declared March 31, 1744.

French trading ships and vessels in the Medi-

Mediterranean, between Marseilles and the Levant, 140.

Xebèques and other small vessels in the Mediterranean, with stores for the Spanish and French armies in Italy, and others to and from the coast of Barbary, the Spanish coast, and the Morea, 385.

French in Europe, to and from the settlements and Spanish ports in America, and those in the American seas, 804.

French, to and from French Newfoundland, as Cape Breton, and other settlements, and bankers, 157.

French, up and down in the Channel and elsewhere, between the Lands-End and the Streight's-Mouth, whereof thirteen were of very considerable value, 487.

French in the East Indies, and to and from thence, 41.

French men of war, 34, viz. two of 20 guns, one of 22, two of 24, two of 26, two of 30, two of 32, three of 36, two of 44, one of 46, two of 50, two of 52, one of 56, one of 58, one of 60, five of 64, one of 66, one of 70, and three of 74 guns.

French privateers in Europe and America, from 2 to 36 guns, 348.

Spanish register ships in Europe and America, outward and homeward bound, 34.

Acapulco ship taken by lord Anson, 1.

Spanish or French, from the South-Seas, 3.

Spanish, of less value in America, whereof twenty two were esteemed very valuable, 71.

Spanish on the coasts of Spain and Portugal, between the Land's-End and the Straights-Mouth, whereof four were valuable, 91.

*Spanish men of war of 36 and 74 guns, 2.—N. B. The *Princesa* was taken before the French war.*

Spanish privateers in Europe and America, from 4 to 14 guns, 96.

Neutrals, their cargoes condemned, 110.

Total of French, Spanish, and Neutrals, 2804.

N. B. Of the foregoing prizes, 1191 were taken by privateers in Europe and America.

Sheriffs appointed for the ensuing year.

*Berkshire, Willmot Baker, esq.
Bedfordshire, Thomas Crawley, esq.
Buckinghamshire, Thomas Leigh, esq.
Cumberland, Henry Richmond Brougham, esq.
Cheshire, George Leigh, esq.
Camb. and Hunt. Peter Standley, esq.
Devonshire, John Rogers, esq.
Dorsetshire, Julines Beckford, esq.
Derbyshire, Henry Every, esq.
Essex, John Fishpool, esq.
Glocestershire, Thomas Winston, esq.
Hertfordshire, Nicolson Calvert, esq.
Herefordshire, John Delahay, esq.
Kent, Richard Hornsby, esq.
Leicestershire, Philip Bainbrig, esq.
Lincolnshire, Christ. Neville, esq.
Monmouthshire, Sydenham Shipway, esq.
Northumberland, Gawen Aynsley, jun. esq.
Northamptonshire, Richard Woodford, esq.
Norfolk, Thomas Sotherton, esq.
Nottinghamshire, William Chaworth, esq.
Oxfordshire, John Pollard, esq.
Rutlandshire, Charles Smith, esq.
Shropshire, Charles Leighton, esq.
Somersetshire, Matthew Spencer, esq.
Staffordshire, John Wyrley, esq.
Suffolk, Thomas White, esq.
Southampton, William Sloane, esq.
Surrey, Jer. Crutchley, esq.
Sussex, John Fuller, esq.
Warwickshire, Wilton Aylesbury, esq.
Wiltshire, Thomas Cooper, esq.
Yorkshire, John Bouchier, esq.*

For South Wales.

*Brecon, William Bridges, esq.
Carmarthenshire, John Lewis, esq.
Cardiganshire, Lewis Pryse, esq.
Glamorganshire, Joseph Price, esq.
Pembrokeshire, Thomas Picton, esq.
Radnorshire, Morgan Evans, esq.*

For North Wales.

*Anglesey, Owen Wynn, esq.
Caernarvon, Charles Allanson, esq.
Denbighshire, John Mostyn, esq.
Flintshire, John Broughton Whitehall, esq.
Merionethshire, Owen Holland, esq.
Montgomeryshire, Thomas Lloyd, esq.*

A STATE of the NATIONAL DEBT, provided or unprovided for by Parliament, as it stood December 31, 1747, and December 31, 1748.

EXCHEQUER.	Amount of the national debt on December 31, 1744.	Increased between, Dec. 31, 1747 and Dec. 31, 1748.	Paid off within that Time.	Amount of the national debt on Dec. 31, 1745.
	£. s. d.		£.	£. s. d.
Annuities for long terms, being the remainder of the original sum contributed and unsubscribed to the <i>South Sea</i> company	1836275 17 10 $\frac{3}{4}$			1836275 17 10 $\frac{3}{4}$
Annuities for lives, with benefit of survivorship, being the original sum contributed	108100 0 0			108100 0 0
Ditto for two and three lives, being the sum remaining after what is fallen in by deaths	99747 8 2 $\frac{3}{4}$		1400	98347 8 2 $\frac{3}{4}$
Ditto on plate act, 6 Geo. I. Regis	312000 0 0			312000 0 0
Ditto for <i>Newis</i> and St. <i>Christopher's</i> debentures, at 3l. per cent. per an.	37821 5 1 $\frac{1}{4}$			37821 5 1 $\frac{1}{4}$
Ditto at 3l. 10s. per cent. 1731	400000 0 0			400000 0 0
Ditto at 3l. per cent. 1736, charged on the sinking fund	600000 0 0			600000 0 0
Ditto 1738, charged on ditto	300000 0 0			300000 0 0
Duties on salt continued 1741	609050 0 0		182000	427050 0 0
Ditto further continued 1745				1000000 0 0
Exchequer bills made out for interest of old bills exchanged	2200 0 0			2200 0 0
EAST-INDIA Company.				
By two acts of parliament 9 W. III. and two other acts 6 and 9 Anne	3200000 0 0			3200000 0 0
Annuities at 3l. per cent. for 1744 charged on the surplus of the addit. duties on low wines, &c.	1000000 0 0			1000000 0 0
BANK of ENGLAND.				
On their original fund at 3l. per cent. per an. from Aug. 1, 1743	3200000 0 0			3200000 0 0
For cancelling Exc. bills, 3 Geo. I.	500000 0 0			500000 0 0
Purchased of the S. S. company	4000000 0 0			4000000 0 0
Excheq. bills charged on the duties on sweets 1737	499600 0 0			499600 0 0
Annuities at 4l. per cent. charged on the duties on coals, &c. since Lady-day 1719	1750000 0 0			1750000 0 0
Ditto charged on the surplus of the funds for lottery 1714	1250000 0 0			1250000 0 0
Ditto at 3l. per cent. for lottery 1731	800000 0 0			800000 0 0
Ditto at 3l. per cent. 1742, charged on the sinking fund	800000 0 0			800000 0 0
Ditto at 3l. p. c. 1743, on additional duties on low wines, spirits, &c.	1800000 0 0			1800000 0 0
Ditto at 3l. p. c. 1744, charged on the surplus of ditto	1800000 0 0			1800000 0 0
Ditto at 3l. p. c. 1745, charged on additional duties on all wines imported since Lady-day, 1745	2000000 0 0			2000000 0 0
Ditto at 4l. 1746, charged on duties on glass and addit. duties on spirit. liquors since Lady-day, 1746	3000000 0 0			3000000 0 0
Carried over	£. 30904794 11 2 $\frac{3}{4}$		183400	30721394 11 2 $\frac{3}{4}$
				Brought

EXCHEQUER.

EXCHEQUER.	Amount of the national debt on December 31, 1747.	Increased between, Dec. 31, 1747 and Dec. 31, 1748.	Paid off within that time.	Amount of the national debt on Dec. 31, 1745.		
	£. s. d.			£. s. d.		
Brought over	30904794	11 2 $\frac{3}{4}$		30721394	11 2 $\frac{3}{4}$	
Ditto at 4 <i>l. p. c.</i> 1746, charged on duties on licenses for retailing spiritous liquors since ditto	986800	0 0	£.	986800	0 0	
Ditto at 4 <i>l. p. c.</i> for lot. 1747, charged on duties on coaches, &c. —	1000000	0 0	£.	1000000	0 0	
Ditto at 4 <i>l. p. c.</i> 1747, charged on the duties on houses, &c.	4400000	0 0		4400000	0 0	
Ditto at 4 <i>l. p. c.</i> for lot. & ann. 1748, charged on additional subsidy on poundage, &c. since <i>Mar. 1</i> , 1747			6930000	6930000	0 0	
SOUTH-SEA Company.						
On their cap. stock and ann. 9 <i>G. I.</i>	27302203	5 6 $\frac{1}{2}$		27302203	5 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	
	£. 64593797	16 9 $\frac{1}{4}$	6930000	183400	71340397	16 9 $\frac{1}{4}$

Memorandum, The subscribers of 100l. to the lottery 1745, were allowed an annuity for one life of 9s. a ticket, which amounted to 22,500l. and the subscribers of 100l. to the lottery 1746, were allowed an annuity for life of 18s. a ticket, which amounted to 45,000l. which annuities were an increase of the national debt, but cannot be added thereto, as no money was advanced for the same.

The land-tax and duties on malt, being annual grants, are not charged in this account, nor the 1,000,000l. charged on the deductions of 6d. per pound on pensions.

An ACCOUNT of the Produce of the SINKING FUND in the Year 1748, and to the Payment of what Debts was contracted before December 25, 1716, the said Fund has been applied.

Dr.	£. s. d.	Per Contra Cr.
The Exchequer to cash on the sinking fund on December 31, 1747	177432 2 11 $\frac{1}{2}$	By money issued between Dec. 31, 1747, and Dec. 31, 1748.
To the produce of the sinking fund, between December 31, 1747, and December 31, 1748, viz.		In full of 1,000,000l. for service of the year 1747
		In part of 1,000,000l. for service of the year 1748
		To pay the ann. at 3 per c. on 600,000l. granted 1736, for one year, at Christmas 1747
		To pay the annuities at 3 per cent. on 300,000l. granted anno 1738, for one year, due at Michaelmas 1748
		To the usher of the receipt of Exchequer for necessities delivered for the service of the said annuities
Surplus of the	£. s. d.	
Aggre- gate fund	635241 1 1 $\frac{3}{4}$	
Gene- ral fund	542797 1 0 $\frac{3}{4}$	
S. Sea comp. fund.	56091 15 11	
Carried over	£. 1411562 1 1	Carried over £. 1140340 19 10 $\frac{1}{2}$

Dr.	£.	s.	d.	Per Contra Cr.	£.	s.	d.
Brought over	1411	462	1 1	Brought over	1140	340	19 10½
				To pay annuities at 3 per cent. on 800,000l. granted 1742, for 1 year, due at <i>Christmas</i> 1748 —	24450	0	0
				To pay interest on loans charged on the duties on salt further continued 1745, for 12 months in- terest, due at <i>Mic.</i> 1748	35000	0	0
				To make good the defici- ency of annuities granted 1720, on the plate-act at <i>Lady-day</i> 1748	3930	6	2½
				To make good the deficien- cy of the lottery ann. 1731, at <i>Christmas</i> 1748	7180	5	8
				To the bank of <i>England</i> , to make good the pre- miums for circulating Exch. bills charged on duties on sweets, granted 1737, to <i>July</i> 24, 1748	13827	12	6
				To make good the deficiency of the additional duties on licenses for retailing spt. liquors at <i>Lady-day</i> 1748,	9380	7	4
				To make good deficiency of the duties on glass, and additional duties on spirituous liquors since <i>Lady-day</i> 1746, at <i>Mid-</i> <i>summer</i> 1748	33804	13	1½
				To make good the de- ficiency of the duty on houses, at <i>Michaelmas</i> , 1748 — — —	28268	15	5¼
				To make good the de- ficiency of the additional duties on all wines im- ported since <i>Lady-day</i> 1745, at <i>Midsummer</i> 1748 — — —	15237	11	5½
					1311	420	11 7
				Balance in cash <i>Dec.</i> 31, 1747	1001	41	9 6
					£. 1411	562	1 1

A TABLE of the CORN exported from ENGLAND during five years, distinguishing the species thereof, with the bounties payable thereon, laid before the Parliament.

Years.	Barley.	Malt.	Oatmeal.	Rye.	Wheat.
	Quarters.	Quarters.	Quarters.	Quarters.	Quarters.
1744	20090	219862	1657	74169	231984
1745	95878	219354	9770	83966	324839
1746	158719	282024	20203	45782	130646
1747	103140	361289	2122	92718	266906
1748	73857	349363	3768	103891	543387
	451684	1431892	37520	400526	1497762

	Quantity.	Bounty.
	Quarters.	£.
Barley	449289	56159
Malt	1426264	184195
Oatmeal	37366	4668
Rye	399883	69977
Wheat	1455642	363908
Totals	3768444	678907

N. B. The difference between the quantity of corn exported, and that of corn exported for bounty, is occasioned by some that has been exported to *Alderney*, *Guernsey*, and *Jersey*, and some in foreign ships, which is not intitled to bounty.

OBSERVATIONS.

These great exports have been principally from the ports of *London*, *Ipswich*, *Yarmouth*, *Wells* in *Norfolk*, *Lynn Regis*, *Hull*, *Bristol*, *Southampton*, *Cowes*, *Chichester*, and *Shoreham*; and the chief countries exported to, are *Holland*, *Germany*, *Sweden*, *Denmark*, *Portugal*, and the *Mediterranean*: but *France* and *Flanders*, on account of the war, had not transmitted, except a certain supply sent to fill the *French* magazines previous to opening the last campaign, which was the main cause of that precipitate and ill-considered treaty of *Aix-la-Chapelle*.

The total exports of the above period of five years, being 3768444 quarters of different species of corn, may be supposed to have produced

	£.		£.
at 35s. per quarter	6594777	at 40s.	7536888
at 45s.	8478999	at 50s.	9421110

or the medium of those sums being 8007948*l.* in either case it is an immense sum to flow immediately from the produce of the earth, and the labour of the people, enriching our merchants, and increasing an invaluable brood of seamen.

When this is considered in competition with our other mercantile pursuits, we rarely find any thing adequate. What has made the greatest eclat, is our acquisitions in *India*. How happy would it be, if the comparison was just? If murder, robbery, and every superlative villainy could be put in the scale with fair trade, where every branch of a social community reaps at once an equal share of the honour, and of the benefit of just and honest acquisition.

A general bill of Christenings and Burials, within the bills of mortality, from December, 15, 1747, to December 13, 1748.

Christened.		Buried.	
Males	7223	Males	11814
Females	6930	Females	12055
In all	14153	In all	23869

Decreased in the burials this year 1625.

Whereof have died	
Under two years of age	7637
Between two and five	1798
Five and ten	760
Ten and twenty	661
Twenty and thirty	2142
Thirty and forty	2491
Forty and fifty	2700
Fifty and sixty	2160
Sixty and seventy	1704
Seventy and eighty	1187
Eighty and ninety	558
Ninety and a hundred	66
A hundred	2
A hundred and one	1
A hundred and three	2

The mortality bills at *Amsterdam* for this year amounted to 9770, being 1347 more than the year 1747.

1748-9, *Jan.* A most dreadful fire happened, at *Flushing* in *Zealand*, which consumed the arsenal, the prince of *Orange's* house, the great church, and a considerable part of the town.

Jan. 10. When the young Pretender arrived at *Pont-Beauvoisin*, he seemed to be taken very dangerously ill, and every body imagined he was so in reality; but after he was in bed, one of his attendants assumed his place, and in the morning early he slipped away, dressed like a merchant, with one servant only, and made the best of his way on foot to *Avignon*, where he arrived soon after, incognito.

Jan. 11. On this and some other days, about this time, there were several very considerable flashes of lightning, a thing somewhat extraordinary at this time of the year; and two men were struck blind with it.

The eight following rebel prisoners were conveyed from the New Gaol to *Tooley-street* Water-gate, viz. *Charles Deacon* and *William Battereau*, both belonging to the *Manchester* regiment; *Henry* and *Robin Moore*, two brothers; *Donald* and *Curry Mackenzie*, two brothers; and *Walter Mitchel*, and *Da-*

vid Oliphant of *Edinburgh*: they were put on board a passage yacht, which carried them to *Gravesend*, where they embarked on board a ship, to be transported for life. Some of them went off with white and others blue ribbands in their hats.

Mr. Furnival, of the *Manchester* regiment, was discharged from his confinement. *Mr. Charles Gordon* had liberty to transport himself where he pleased out of the kingdom. *Mr. Weelden* and *Mr. Watson* were reprieved for a certain term of years, and discharged.

Jan. 16. This morning, a little after one o'clock, a terrible fire broke out at his Majesty's victualling-office, at *Deptford*, occasioned by some sacks being hung up before a fire to dry, a spark of which flew on one of them, which soon conveyed its flames to the rest, and by that means, in less than half an hour, the whole building was in flames, as were likewise a great number of staves that were piled up by the side; and the wind blew so strong at W. S. W. that two lighters that lay off the wharf, laden with dry stores, such as biscuits, pease, &c. were set on fire, and one of them entirely consumed, by the flakes of fire which flew that way in prodigious quantities.

Jan. 17. A copy of the preliminary articles of peace was laid before the House of Commons.

Dr. Cresset, was made bishop of *Landaff*, in the room of *Dr. Gilbert*, promoted to the see of *Salisbury*.

The archbishop of *York*, was made his Majesty's high almoner.

His grace the duke of *Richmond*, was appointed high steward of *Chichester*, in the room of the late duke of *Somerset*.

Feb. 2. At ten o'clock the officers of arms assembled at *St. James's* gate, properly apparelled, on horseback, when proclamation of his Majesty's declaration of peace was made, with the usual solemnity. From thence they marched to *Charing-Cross*, in the following order, viz.

Guards to clear the way.

Constables and Beadles, two and two, bare-headed, with staves.

The high Constable.

The officers of the high Bailiff of *Westminster*.

The high Bailiff.

The grenadier guards; Knights Marshals men, two and two.

The King's Trumpets.

e Serjeant Trumpeter, bearing his mace Pursuivants.

Pursuivants and Heralds, two and two.
Norroy king at arms, having on each side
a Serjeant at Arms, with maces.

Quarter principal king at arms.

The second troop of horse guards.

At Charing-Cross peace was proclaimed a
second time.

From thence they proceeded to Temple-Bar, where the officers of Westminster retired. And within the gate the Lord Mayor, aldermen, recorder, and sheriffs, performed the usual ceremony, at their entrance into the city. Then proclamation was made a third time at the end of Chancery-Lane; then at the end of Woodstreet in Cbeapside, where the cross formerly stood; and the fifth and last time at the Royal Exchange, during change time. The peace was afterwards proclaimed in all the cities and market towns in Great-Britain and Ireland; and also on board all his Majesty's ships of war.

A young African prince, and a youth of a great family, his companion, who had been committed to the care of an English c——, on that coast, to be brought over to England for their improvement, but treacherously betrayed by him, and about to be sold for slaves, having been providentially rescued from their designed bondage, and arriving here, were at the theatre royal Covent-Garden, to see the tragedy of Oroonoko, with which they were so affected, that the tears flowed plentifully from their eyes; the case of Oroonoko's being made a slave by the treachery of a captain being so very similar to their own.

Feb. 3. A proclamation was published, promising a reward of 100*l.* over and above all other rewards, to be paid by the lords of the treasury, without any other warrant, upon conviction of the offender, to any person who shall discover and apprehend any one that has committed any murder or robbery (with open force and violence) in the streets of London or Westminster, or within five miles round the same, within these three months last past, or that should be guilty of any within fifteenth months to come; and the same reward for apprehending Thomas Jones, otherwise Harper, lately rescued from the Gatehouse, or any of the persons concerned in the said rescue; and any one discovering or apprehending any of his accomplices (except the persons actually giving the wound in a murder, and except the said Jones) was promised his Majesty's most gracious pardon.

Feb. 8. A petition was presented to the

hon. House of Commons, signed by a great number of merchants, for constructing an harbour near the Downs, to receive ships detained by contrary winds, &c.

Feb. 9. Peace was proclaimed by the under sheriffs of the county of Middlesex, attended by the proper officers on horseback, at Holborn-Bars, Hickes's-Hall, Goswell-Street, Norton-Falgate, Spital-Fields-Market, and in Whitechapel.

Feb. 14. At Leadhills in Scotland, between eight and nine in the morning, was felt the shock of an earthquake, accompanied with a noise like the falling of an old house, and the motion was so sensibly felt, that the people ran out of their houses, believing they were going to fall. The workmen at the shaft or pithead, in the neighbouring mines, thought, from the noise, that the shafts were run together. Those under ground heard it as if all the works had fallen down, one above another; and the walls of the drifts were sensibly felt to move so much, that in many of the works the workmen ran out for fear: at a cut-head in one of the earl of Hopton's works, the windlafs turned about, and continued running till the rope hanked. One of the Earl's grieves was standing on a little mount of earth near one of the engines, and to him the noise was so great, that he did not doubt but something had broke about the engine, and the shock he could compare to nothing so much as that received from the common experiment to shew the force of electricity. The engines at Wanlockhead, which were then standing, were visibly seen to move; for the bobs of the machine, and the mount on which they are placed, seemed all of them to quiver. It was not only felt there, but in most of the adjacent country; at Penpunt particularly, where one of the workmen's wives was at the time it happened, the motion was so great that the ground seemed as if going to sink, and the people left their houses. A man passing the bridge on Sear-water, near that place, felt the bridge move under him. It lasted about a minute and a half.—Such another shock was felt at that place about the time that the earthquake happened at Lima.

Feb. 15. The address of the Lord Mayor and the rest of the commissioners of lieutenancy for the city of London, was presented to his Majesty by the right hon. the Lord Mayor, attended by a great number of the said commissioners; congratulating his Majesty on the present peace, and his
safe

safe and happy return to his *British* dominions.

Feb. 16. His Majesty went to the House of Peers, and gave the royal assent to an act for granting an aid to his Majesty, of 4s. in the pound, by a land-tax, for 1749; an act declaring the authority of the commissioners appointed by his Majesty, under the great seal of *Great Britain*, for receiving, hearing and determining appeals in causes of prizes; to one road bill, and five private bills.

Earl of *Lincoln* and his son the lord *Clin-ton* made comptrollers of all his Majesty's customs in the port of *London*, during life.

Samuel Seddon, esq. made solicitor to the admiralty and navy offices.

James Morris, esq. made carpenter, first engineer and builder of all his Majesty's castles, forts, &c.

From *Paris* we had an account that madame the Dauphiness had again miscarried; and that on the 12th instant the general peace was proclaimed in all the public places of that city, with the usual ceremonies. Next day *Te Deum* was sung in the metropolitan church there, and in the evening the fine fireworks erected at the *Greve*, were played off. The whole city was at the same time illuminated; and the fountains were kept running with wines, and bread and a variety of provisions distributed to the populace for three days together. But what added much to the general joy, was an edict published the same day, for abolishing the taxes on copper, hair powder, wax, tallow, paper, and pasteboard. This joy had however some alloy, for no less than ten persons were killed in the crowd; three more were killed by the fall of one of the great lamp-posts, a woman was delivered in the crowd and both herself and child trod to death, and upwards of forty were dangerously wounded and carried to the hospital.

The much expected drama of the bottle-conjurer of the New Theatre in the *Hay-Market*, ended in the tragi-comical manner following. Curiosity had drawn together prodigious numbers. About seven the theatre being lighted up, but without so much as a single fiddle to keep the audience in good humour, many grew impatient. Immediately followed a chorus of catcalls, heightened by loud vociferations, and beating with sticks; when a fellow came from behind the curtain, and bowing, said, that if the performer did not appear, the money should be returned. At the

same time a wag crying from the pit, that if the ladies and gentlemen would give double prices, the conjurer would get into a pint bottle, presently a young gentleman in one of the boxes seized a lighted candle, and threw it on the stage. This served as the charge for sounding to battle. Upon this, the greatest part of the audience made the best of their way out of the theatre; some losing a cloak, others a hat, others a wig, and others hat, wig, and swords also. One party however staid in the house, in order to demolish the inside, when the mob breaking in, they tore up the benches, broke to pieces the scenes, pulled down the boxes, in short dismantled the theatre entirely, carrying away the particulars above-mentioned into the street, where they made a bonfire; the curtain being hoisted on a pole, by way of a flag. A large party of guards were sent for, but came time enough only to warm themselves round the fire. No other disaster happened than a young nobleman's chin being hurt, occasioned by his fall into the pit, with part of one of the boxes which he had forced out with his foot. The conjurer vanished away with the bank. Many enemies to a late celebrated book, concerning the ceasing of miracles were greatly disappointed by the conjurer's non-appearance in the bottle; they imagining, that his jumping into it would have been the most convincing proof possible, that miracles were not yet ceased.

Several advertisements were printed afterwards, some serious, others comical, relating to this whimsical affair.

The evacuations in *Italy* were all completed about the same time with the last of those in the *Austrian Netherlands*; and *Don Philip*, now called duke of *Parma*, having embarked at *Antibes*, landed at *Finale*, and passed through the *Genoese* and *Piedmontese* territories; on the 5th arrived at *Placentia*, and on the 7th, at *Parma*. And from *Genoa* we were advised, that the capitals which their bank had at *Vienna* and *Milan* were not only restored, but that they had begun to pay the interest from the day of the ratification of the definitive treaty of peace.

March 8. About a quarter after nine in the morning, her royal highness the Princess of *Wales* was safely delivered of a princess at *Leicester-house*; on which occasion the Park and Tower guns were fired, and in the evening there were bonfires, illuminations, and other demonstrations of joy in *London* and *Westminster*.

March

March 10. A large body of sailors assembled at the Pay-office in *Broad-Street*, where they made a riot, on pretence that some evil minded persons had received their pay under false tokens; and after demanding restitution, were going to force themselves into the said office; whereupon a party of guards were sent for from *St. James's*, on whose appearance the rioters immediately dispersed.

A proclamation was published, appointing *Tuesday* the 25th of *April*, to be solemnized as a public thanksgiving for the conclusion of the peace.

March 21. The Lord Mayor, aldermen, and common council of the city of *London*, waited on his Majesty with the following address.

To the King's most excellent Majesty.

The humble address of the Lord Mayor, Aldermen and Commons of the city of London in common-council assembled.

"Most gracious Sovereign.

"We your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the Lord Mayor, Aldermen and commons of the city of *London*, in common-council assembled, humbly beg leave to express our unfeigned joy upon her Royal highness's safe delivery of a princess; an event which we consider as an additional strength to the present happy establishment in your Majesty's illustrious family, and as a further security for the enjoyment of our excellent constitution in church and state.

"And we beg leave to embrace this opportunity to congratulate your Majesty on the success of your Majesty's unwearied endeavours in procuring to this nation the inestimable blessing of peace; in the advantages of which none are more deeply interested than this your Majesty's antient city, no less eminent for its extensive commerce, than for its loyalty to your Majesty's sacred person and government. Permit us, Sir, to assure your Majesty, that we will, to the utmost of our power, endeavour to render your Majesty's reign easy and happy. And it shall be our constant prayer, that your Majesty may long rule over a free and obedient people; and that the blessings we and all your subjects enjoy under your mild and auspicious government, may be for ever continued to us and our posterity by your Majesty and your royal descendants."

To which address his Majesty returned this most gracious answer.

"I thank you for this dutiful and affectionate address, and for your congratulations on the increase of my family.

"The satisfaction you shew, on the conclusion of the peace, is very agreeable to me; and you may be assured, that I shall always have the greatest attention to the trade and commerce of my subjects, and to the true interest and prosperity of my loyal city of *London*."

They all had the honour to kiss his Majesty's hand.

March 22. His Majesty went to the House of Peers, and gave the royal assent to the mutiny and desertion bill, with several amendments, and to several road bills, and private and naturalization bills.

Colonel *Fitzroy*, appointed by the duke of *Grafton*, ranger of *Wittlebury* forest.

Lieutenant general *Bland*, made governor of *Gibraltar*.

William Anne, earl of *Albemarle*, was appointed ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the *French* king.

Joseph Yorke, esq. was made secretary to the said embassy.

Richard Frankland, esq. was made a commissioner for taxes.

April 1. The young princess, daughter of their royal highnesses the Prince and Princess of *Wales*, was christened at *Leicester-house*, by the name of *Louisa Anne*; the prince of *Hesse*, the princess of *Orange*, and the queen of *Denmark* being sponsors.

The Lord Mayor, aldermen, and common-council-men of the city of *London*, waited on their royal highnesses the prince and princess of *Wales*, at *Leicester-house*, to congratulate them on the birth of a princess.

April 2. A great number of disbanded soldiers, discharged sailors, poor artificers, labourers, &c. who had accepted of land granted by his Majesty in *Nova Scotia*, attended on the lords of trade and plantations, at their office in *Whitehall*, and received orders for their being admitted, with their families and effects, into the transports to in a few days to that settlement.

His Majesty gave a grant to the city and liberty of *Westminster*, for all the ground about the old bridge at *Westminster*, commonly called the King's bridge, for the more conveniently erecting a fish-market.

April 20. The feast of the sons of the clergy was held at *Merchant-Taylors Hall*. The collection this year at *St. Paul's* and at the feast amounted in all to 977*l.* 1*s.* 6*d.*

April 25. The general thanksgiving for the

the peace was observed on this day, according to the royal proclamation.

April 27. This night the grand fire-works were played off. Between nine and ten the pavilion on the right side of the machine took fire, and was burnt quite down; but by the great care of the people employed, it was prevented spreading to the center part of the edifice.

A description of the Machine for the Fire-works that were exhibited.

The machine was situated in the Green-Park, 500 feet from his Majesty's library, and represented a magnificent *Doric* temple, from which extended two wings terminated by pavilions.

This machine was 114 feet high to the top of his Majesty's arms, and 410 feet long. It was invented and designed by the chevalier *Servandoni*, and all the framing was performed by Mr. *James Morris*, master carpenter to the office of Ordinance.

The ornaments of this machine were all in relief, and it was adorned with frets, gildings, lustres, artificial flowers, inscriptions, statues, allegorical pictures, &c.

The inscriptions were as follows: On the pedestal of Peace in the center, *Pax rediit an. MDCCXLVIII.*—Peace restored in the year 1748. In the frieze over the center arch, *Georgius II. Rex.* which appeared transparent during the whole performance of the fire-work.

On the left side of the machine, *Redintegrata Europæ pace, securitate fœderum stabilita, commercio feliciter restituto, sub auspiciis opt. princ. lætatur S. P. Q. B.*—To give peace to Europe, to secure the faith of treaties, to restore and enlarge commerce, is the auspicious work of a British king, the triumph of a British people.

On the right side of the machine, *Hinc principem bello accingit, libertati devota, fortitudo. Illinc pacificum ostendit, saluti omnium consulens, clementia.*—A prince never disposed to engage in war but from a fortitude sacred to liberty. Ever studious of peace, from clemency intent on the public good.

On the Attic, in the middle of the back front, *Georgio II. Regi opt. auctori salutis, libertatis vindici, fundatori quietis, patri patriæ.*—To the guardian of our safety, the assertor of our liberty, the establisher of our tranquillity, the most gracious sovereign and father of his people, George the second.

The statues which adorned it were 23, viz.

On the first half-pace of the great staircase on the right hand was the figure of *Tame*; on the left *Isis*; each reclining on an urn.

In the center of the temple, seated on an altar, was the goddess *Peace*, holding an olive branch, and supported on the right by *Neptune*, and on the left by *Mars*. These five were cast in plaister of *Paris*.

In the front were four statues, viz. *Justice*, *Temperance*, *Fortitude*, *Prudence*. On the right end, *Religion*, *Constancy*, *Honour*, *Clemency*. In the back-front, *Faithfulness*, *Vigilance*. On the Attic, above the cornice in the front, *Jupiter*, *Ceres*, *Diana*, *Apollo*. In the back-front at the angles, were *Mercury*, *Minerva*.

The pictures in the front of the machine were eighteen, each painted double; they at first appeared as marble basso relievos, and after the fire-work was played off they were removed by machinery, and discovered pictures representing the same subject in colours, which were rendered transparent by a great number of lampions.

The great picture over the cornice in the center of the machine was twenty-eight feet by ten. It represented his Majesty giving Peace to *Britannia*. The attendants on Peace were *Plenty*, *Riches*, *Felicity*, *Trade* and *Commerce*. The attendants on *Britannia* were *Liberty*, *Agriculture*, and the *Arts* and *Sciences*.

On the right of this, below the entablature, was a picture of fifteen feet by eight, representing the return of *Neptune*; he was riding on the ocean in a car, drawn by sea-horses; his right hand held a trident, and his left supported a globe; he was conducted by the Genius of Peace, and attended by Tritons, Sea-Nymphs, &c. Companion to this, on the left of the central arch, was the return of *Mars*; he was seated on a car drawn by three lions, the arms of *England*, and was conducted by Fame, with an olive-branch, who proclaimed the peace. The car was followed by the army.

On each side of these two last pictures was a festoon of arms and military instruments.

The medallion on the right hand was *Britannia* joining hands with *France*; the legend, *Concordia redux*. Exergue, *Brit. Gall.* Concord renewed, *Britain, France*. Below this was the figure of *Liberty*.

On the left was a medallion representing *Britannia* joining hands with *Spain*; the legend, *Salus mutua*. Exergue, *Brit. Hisp.* Mutual

Mutual Benefit. Britain, Spain. Below this was the figure of *Plenty*.

The following pictures were not rendered transparent, *viz.* The Genii of *Peace* burning heaps of arms on each end of the machine.

At the right end were two medallions, one of *Augustus*; the other of *Antoninus Pius*. At the left end, two medallions, one of *Vespasian*, the other of *Trajan*. Underneath two Genii on each side a globe, one sitting with a book in his hand, the other standing, holding parchments with seals pendant, &c.

Disposition of the Fire-work.

After a grand overture of warlike instruments, composed by Mr. *Handel*, a signal was given for the commencement of the fire-work, which opened by a royal salute of 101 brass ordnance, *viz.* seventy-one 6 pounders, twenty 12 pounders, and ten 24 pounders.

The salute ended, the fire-work began to display itself as follows;

I.

120 large honorary rockets. 96 rockets in two flights. 12 mortars with air balloons. 12 caduceus rockets. 12 girandole rockets.—Fired together: two regulated pieces, each consisting of 4 mutations, *viz.* 1. a large fixed sun. 2. a star of six points, and between each point a ray. 3. a star of ten points. 4. a compound figure consisting of points and rays. Four large double wheels moved by 4 fires.—Twenty tourbillons.

II.

120 large honorary rockets. 96 rockets in two flights. 14 mortars with air balloons. 12 caduceus rockets. 12 girandole rockets.—Fired together: two regulated pieces consisting of vertical motions communicating to fixed fires, each having 4 mutations, &c. 1. a vertical sun, which communicated to, 2. a fixed star of six points, with six lucid stars at the interior points of the great star. 3. a large vertical sun moved by double fires, which communicated to, 4. a beautiful figure composed of a great number of brilliant stars. Four large double wheels moved by four fires.—Twenty tourbillons.

III.

120 large honorary rockets. 192 rockets in four flights. 4 mortars with air balloons. 12 mortars with air balloons illuminated. 12 caduceus rockets. 12 girandole rockets. Fired together; two regulated pieces, each

consisting of a large brilliant wheel, whose center was composed of a steady white fire, from whence proceeded six *Archimedean* screws, that formed as many cones. Above these were ten wheels of *Frueli*, that turned vertically and horizontally, so as to form one vast globe of fire, on the area of which were several small globes of a very white fire. Four large quadruple wheels moved by eight fires.—Twenty-four tourbillons.

IV.

120 large honorary rockets. 96 rockets in two flights. 400 rockets in two flights. 18 mortars with air balloons illuminated. 12 caduceus rockets. 12 girandole rockets.—Fired together; three regulated pieces: that in the center was a machine, from whence the fire issued out, and retired within, twelve miles alternately. When within, it composed a star of eight points, and then changed to a royal brilliant wheel, whose fire was 30 feet in diameter, and was moved by 12 fires. On each side of this, was a cascade of 24 feet high, of three mutations each, *viz.* 1. Four falls of fire of 8 feet each. 2. A magnificent *jet de feu* of 40 feet high. 3. A pyramid of 30 feet high, composed of wheels with bright planes in their center, which terminated by projecting 100 illuminated globes from as many *pots de brins*.—One mortar of nine cylinders with one large air balloon in each. 600 rockets in two flights.

V.

140 large fountains, which formed all the outlines of the machine, and played 30 feet high; at the same time the vases on the pavilions appeared in fire. 400 *pots de brins*. 192 rockets in four flights.

VI.

68 pyramids of brilliant fire, supporting fixed suns of a red fire, placed on the principal lines of the machine. 800 *pots de brins*. 192 rockets in four flights.

VII.

130 *pots d'aigrettes* with 260 gerbes, which fired together, and formed semicircular arcades with jets rising between. These extended along the principal lines of the machine, and terminated with 130 explosions of serpents, rains, and stars. 1200 *pots de brins*. One mortar of nine cylinders, with one large air balloon out of each. 288 rockets in six flights.

VIII.

24 figured pieces on the terraces and top of the machine, *viz.* 10 stars of eight points, with a fixed sun with curved rays

behind it. These fired together, and afterwards communicated to ten double wheels. 4 pieces of a complicated form, consisting of diagonal wheels, and vertical globes. 2 large quadruple wheels moved by six fires each. 4 large double wheels moved by four fires, with planes of bright fire in their center. 4 single wheels moved by one fire, with bright planes as before. 1600 *pots de brins*. 384 rockets in eight flights.

IX.

19 large sheets of fire from the principal parts of the machine, composed of gerbes, and from each arose a large fountain. 2000 *pots de brins*. 384 rockets in eight flights.

X.

100 vertical funs, that covered the front of the machine. 5000 marrons in battery, which continued firing to the end of the fire-works. 2800 *pots de brins*. 1 mortar of nine cylinders, with one large air balloon out of each. 480 rockets in ten flights.

XI.

Fired together. The grand sun on the top of the machine, composed of three circles of rays, whose diameter of fire was 70 feet. In its center appeared V I V A T R E X in bright fire, and all its rays terminated with reports. On each side of this, and firing at the same time, three circles of rays; their diameter of fire 50 feet each, and their rays likewise terminated with reports. Behind the statue of *Peace* a large *Glory*; a figured piece composed of wheels, within the apertures on each side the temple, with the cyphers of G. R. before them. Two large trees of fire on each terrace, 40 feet high, which terminated with reports; and on each pavilion a pyramid of fire, composed of gerbes 40 feet high. These terminated by explosions of stars, rains, and serpents, from fifty *pots d'aigrettes*.—576 rockets in twelve flights. 3200 *pots de brins*.

XII.

A grand girandole from the top of the machine, consisting of 6000 rockets headed with stars, rains, and serpents, which formed one flight.

XIII.

The machine became illuminated; the allegorical pictures, which appeared in bas-relievo, were removed by machinery, and discovered the same subjects in transparent colours, and the area before the machine was beautifully illuminated with variety of designs. These continued burning a considerable time.

An Abstract of the number of Pieces fired on this Occasion.

Sky-rockets: Honorary 482.—Caduceus 48.—Girandole 48.—In flights 10072.—Total from 4 oz. to 6 lb. wt. 10650.

Air ballons 87.—Tourbillons 88.—Regulated pieces 21.—Figured pieces 30.—Pots d'aigrettes 180.—Pots de brins 12200.—Cascades 21.—Vertical funs and wheels 136.—Fixed funs 71.—Fountains 160.—Gerbes 260.—Lances 3700.—Marrons 5000.

All the various parts of this great work were performed by the direction of *Charles Frederick*, esq. comptroller; and capt. *Thomas Desaguliers*, chief fire-master of his Majesty's royal laboratory.

The fire, with its innumerable communications, were executed by the royal train of artillery, and the Signori *Gaetano Ruggieri*, and *Gioseppe Sarti* of *Bologna*.

By one of the pavilions taking fire, some of the most considerable of the fire-works were prevented from being let off, tho' all that was done before was executed to the utmost perfection. Fewer accidents happened on this occasion than were apprehended. A young lady was very much hurt, and her life endangered, by one of the large rockets darting strait forward into the scaffold next the library where she sat. A painter fell from the fire-works, and was killed on the spot. A shoemaker, who was in liquor, stooping to drink out of the great pond, fell in, and was drowned; and a carpenter, who was employed two days after in taking down the great scaffold, that was erected in *St. James's park*, lost his life by a fall.

The persons who had entered themselves for *Nova Scotia* went on board the transports in order to sail for that settlement. The number of families who had entered themselves were about 3750.

May 2. Was held a general court of the royal *African* company of *England*, when the court came to some resolutions to the following purpose: That, if the company shall be required to part with their lands, forts, castles, and property in *Africa*, on account of the new proposed establishment of an open company, without any joint stock or power to trade as a corporation, under proper regulations; and that the ports and settlements upon the coast of *Africa* be put under proper managements and direction. That the court of assistants do make all due application to parliament by petition

tion or otherwise, to assert the company's rights, and to use their utmost endeavours to obtain such consideration for their property, as shall enable the company to pay their just debts, and to make some reasonable consideration to the proprietors for the many great and heavy charges and expences which they have sustained by maintaining their forts and castles in *Africa* for the benefit of the public, over and above all allowances which have been granted by parliament. But in case such an open company, upon due examination, and consideration of parliament, be found liable to so many difficulties and uncertainties, as not to answer the good purposes thereby intended, as has been the case in several instances of the like kind in former applications to parliament; and that the company be not required to part with their property in *Africa*, that the court of assistants do continue their application and endeavours to obtain such a provision, for such a certain term of years, as shall be sufficient to enable the company to support and maintain the *British* honour, dominion, and jurisdiction in *Africa*, and to keep up and maintain their forts and castles in a defensible and respectable condition; and more especially in those parts where this nation has several powerful rivals to contend with; and also for obtaining such a reasonable provision, as may be sufficient to clear off the company's just debts, contracted by means of an insufficient allowance from the public to support and maintain the forts and castles, and other *British* rights in *Africa*; and thus to enable the company to carry on the *African* trade, to the mutual interest and satisfaction of the company, and all *British* separate traders.

May 7. His serene highness the duke of *Modena* arrived incog. at the *Abbé le Grossa Testa's*, the *Modenese* minister, in *Leicester-Fields*, and two days after waited on his Majesty at *Kensington*.

May 26. The royal assent was given by commission to the following bills, viz.

An act for the better securing the duties upon coal, culm, and cinders, exported.

An act to prevent mischiefs, from keeping or carrying too great quantities of gunpowder.

An act to charge the sinking-fund with the payment of certain annuities, in discharge of navy, victualling, and transport bills, &c.

An act to enable the bishop of *London*, or his successors, to demise or sell the

mansion-house, called *London-House*, for the benefit of the see of *London*.

An act for remedying inconveniencies relating to the statutes of *Hue and Cry*.

An act for encouraging the people called *unitas fratrum*, or united brethren, to settle in the *American* colonies.

The act for more effectually preventing the importation and wear of foreign embroidery, brocade, &c.

The act for applying part of the personal estate of the late bishop *Burnet*, for purchasing lands in perpetuity in *Scotland*, for several charitable uses in his will mentioned.

The act for more effectually preventing frauds and abuses in the manufacture of hats, as also in the woollen, linen, fustian, cotton, iron, leather, fur, hemp, flax, mohair, and silk manufactures, &c.

An act for amending, explaining, and reducing into one act, the laws relating to the navy.

The act for a fund to provide for the widows and children of the ministers of the church of *Scotland*, &c.

The act relating to the letting of horses or furniture to persons riding post.

And to several road and private bills.

May 27. Their royal highnesses the prince and princess of *Wales*, some others of the royal family, and a great number of nobility and gentry, were at the new chapel at the Foundling-Hospital, to hear several pieces of vocal and instrumental music, composed by Mr. *Handel*.

Three days before, it was signified to the committee, that his Majesty intended to give 2000*l.* towards supporting and promoting that charity.

Hon. *Henry Legge*, esq. was made treasurer of the navy, in the room of the hon. *George Doddington*, esq. who resigned.

Earl of *Rochfort*, made envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to the king of *Sardinia*.

Hon. *Henry Vane*, esq. made a lord of the Treasury, in the room of the hon. *Henry Legge*, esq. now treasurer of the navy.

Hon. *Edward Cornwallis*, esq. made capt. general and governor in chief of the province of *Nova Scotia*, or *Acadia*, in *America*.

George Bridges Rodney, esq. made governor and commander in chief of the island of *Newfoundland*.

Michael Hatton, esq. made consul in the ports of *Ostend*, *Newport*, and *Bruges*.

June 3. A dreadful fire happened at *Glasgow*.

Glasgow in *Scotland*, which burnt with such fury, and spread itself in so terrible a manner, that about 200 families were entirely burnt out, and reduced to the utmost distress.

June 13. His Majesty went to the House of Peers, and prorogued the Parliament to August 3, after having made a most gracious speech to both houses and passed the following bills, viz:

An act for granting to his Majesty one million out of the sinking-fund for the year 1749, and for enabling his Majesty to raise a further sum of one million for the uses and purposes therein mentioned, &c.

An act for rectifying mistakes in the names of several of the commissioners of the land-tax.

An act to enable such officers, mariners and soldiers, as have been in his Majesty's service since his accession, to exercise trades.

An act to establish the method of proceeding to and upon outlawries for high-treason and misprison of high-treason, in *Scotland*.

An act for continuing, explaining, and amending several laws.

An act for the more easy and speedy recovery of small debts within the town and borough of *Southwark*, and several adjacent and neighbouring parishes.

An act for making a free market for the sale of fish in the city of *Westminster*, and for preventing the forestalling and monopolizing of fish.

An act for the further encouragement and enlargement of the whale-fishery, and for the naturalization of such foreign protestants, as shall serve for the time therein mentioned, on board such ships as shall be fitted out for the said fishery.

Some road bills, and nine private bills. Then his Majesty made the following most gracious Speech.

"My Lords and Gentlemen,

"I come now to put an end to this session of parliament, which is become the more necessary by reason of the advanced season of the year.

"The definitive treaty of *Aix la Chapelle*, having been, by my order, laid before you, several months ago, you have all been fully informed of the terms and conditions on which it was made; and have already had the satisfaction to see them carried into execution by the several contracting parties, with great punctuality and good faith, so far as the time and distance of

place would admit. Nothing now remains but to preserve and improve the peace so happily re-established. All the powers concerned have declared themselves, in so clear and friendly a manner, on this subject, as leaves no room to doubt of their sincere disposition to render the peace lasting in all parts. My earnest desire to promote the welfare of my own subjects, and the general tranquility of *Europe*, will make me exert my endeavours for the same good end, by steadily adhering to the engagements I have entered into, and cultivating the most perfect union and harmony with my allies, upon whose ready concurrence, in all proper measures for that purpose, I have the greatest reason to depend.

"It is with great satisfaction I have seen part of this session employed in considerations for advancing the trade and navigation of my kingdoms. I hope, at your next meeting, you will be able to perfect what has now been begun, particularly by taking the proper methods to render our naval force the most useful and serviceable, which is so essential to the protection of our commerce, and to our security in all times.

"Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

"I return you my thanks for the supplies you have granted me, and for the attention you have shewn to maintain the public credit, which I rejoice to see in so flourishing a condition at the end of an expensive, tho' necessary war. The readiness with which you have enabled me to satisfy the demand of my allies, is very agreeable to me, and cannot fail to produce the best effects.

"My Lords and Gentlemen,

"Let me recommend it to you to improve the advantages of our present situation for the quiet and stability of my government, and the true interest and happiness of my people; and, in your several counties, to promote such principles and dispositions, as may be most conducive to those desirable ends."

June 22. His Majesty held a chapter of the most noble Order of the Garter, in his palace at *Kensington*; the knights companions resident in and near *London*, being summoned to attend here this day; there appeared habited in their mantles, his royal highness the duke of *Cumberland*, and the knights herein after mentioned, with the dean of *Windſor* the register, and Garter king at arms, in their respective mantles,

ties, and wearing their different badges, who waited the Sovereign's coming; and, upon his appearance, Garter, by the Sovereign's command, called over the names of the knights companions present, beginning with the juniors in the order, who thereon proceeded to the gallery where the chapter was appointed to be held in the following method, the juniors first; and the knights, whose companions in the stalls opposite to them were absent, went single.

Duke of *Kingston*, Duke of *Portland*,

Duke of *St. Albans*,

Duke of *Richmond*,

Duke of *Newcastle*, Duke of *Grafton*,

Duke of *Dorset*.

His royal highness the duke of *Cumberland*,

Garter king of arms, on his right hand the dean of *Windsor* register of the order.

The S O V E R E I G N.

Upon entering the gallery, the knights stood behind the several chairs, placed there, as at the time of holding of the privy council, till the Sovereign had seated himself in the chair of state at the upper end of the table, and then, by his Majesty's leave, took their chairs. Then Garter with reverence acquainted the Sovereign, that the honourable *Henry Bellenden*, esq. attended without the door, and most humbly beseeched his Majesty to be admitted to take the oath of office, as Gentleman-usher of the black-rod of this most noble order; and he was accordingly introduced in his mantle; and being come to the Sovereign, he kneeling down took the oath enjoined by the statutes; his Majesty having put the gold chain with the jewel about his neck, was pleased to confer on him the honour of knighthood; then having kissed the Sovereign's hand, he withdrew to the bottom of the table.

Garter then in the like manner, having acquainted the Sovereign, that the lord bishop of *Salisbury* attended without the door, and most humbly besought his Majesty, that he might be admitted to the office of chancellor of this most noble order; which office is annexed to that bishopric.

And his lordship in his episcopal habit was introduced accordingly between Garter and Black-rod, Black-rod carrying on a velvet cushion the mantle, gold chain and purse; and being come to the Sovereign, Black-rod invested his lordship with the mantle; and the oath of office being administered to him kneeling, Black-rod on his knees presented to his Majesty the gold chain and jewel, which his Majesty put

round his neck; and his lordship having received from the Sovereign the purse, and kissed his Majesty's hand, placed himself on the left hand of the chair of state.

Then the Chancellor by the Sovereign's command, declared his royal pleasure, that the six vacant stalls in the royal chapel at *Windsor* should now be filled; and each knight having wrote down the names of nine persons whom they esteemed most qualified to be elected in a scrutiny; and having severally subscribed their hands thereto, the same was collected by the Chancellor, and presented by him on his knees to the Sovereign, who after inspecting them, commanded the Chancellor to declare his royal highness prince *George*, eldest son of his royal highness the prince of *Wales*, duly elected.

The second scrutiny was in like manner presented to the Sovereign, who, after inspecting the same, commanded the Chancellor to declare, his most serene highness the margrave of *Anspach*, duly elected.

Garter then was commanded to bring in his grace the duke of *Leeds*, who being introduced by Garter, kneeled down before the Sovereign, and, being knighted with the sword of state, retired; and the third scrutiny being collected by the Chancellor, and delivered to the Sovereign in the former manner, the Chancellor, by the Sovereign's command, declared the duke of *Leeds*, duly elected.

Upon which, Garter and Black-rod were sent to introduce his Grace, who being brought to the door of the chapter room, was there received by the dukes of *Kingston* and *Portland* the junior knights, and conducted by them to the Sovereign with the accustomed reverences; Garter, carrying on a velvet cushion the Garter and *George* hanging to a blue ribbond, did upon his knee present the garter to the Sovereign, who gave it to his royal highness the duke of *Cumberland* and the duke of *Dorset*, the two senior companions, which they buckled about his Grace's left leg, whilst the Chancellor read the admonition enjoined by the statutes; and then Garter having with like reverence presented to the Sovereign the blue ribbond and *George*, his Majesty, assisted by his Royal Highness and the duke of *Dorset*, put it over his Grace's left shoulder, who was then kneeling, the Chancellor in the mean time reading the proper admonition. And his Grace having kissed the Sovereign's hand, and thanked his Majesty for the

the great honour done him, rose up and saluted all the companions severally, who returned their congratulations, bowed to his Royal Highness, and withdrew.

Then his grace the duke of *Bedford*, and the right honourable the earls of *Albemarle* and *Granville* were elected, and received the ensigns of the order in like manner, and withdrew.

Garter then called over the names of the knights companions, and the procession was made back in the manner before described, save only that the Chancellor and Black-rod went in their proper places.

From *Paris* we had the following accounts: that towards the end of last month, Mr. *Yorke*, the *British* minister waited on the marquies de *Puyfieux*, to demand a final explanation on the subject of *Tobago*, when that minister made him the following declaration, "That the King his master had seen with surprize, what an alarm an affair of so little importance had given in *England*; that his most Christian Majesty had never any design of making a settlement at *Tobago*; that persuaded of the good disposition of his *Britannic* Majesty to maintain peace and a good understanding between the powers of *Europe*, he would carefully avoid, on his part, whatever might give the least disturbance thereto; and that though it be evident that *France* was in the possession of that island towards the middle of the last century, it should nevertheless be disposed of as his *Britannic* Majesty should think proper.

June 24. *Daniel Collyer*, esq. citizen and vintner, and *Thomas Green*, esq. citizen and fletcher, were chosen sheriffs of *London* and *Middlesex* for the year ensuing.

June 26. This day at ten o'clock, the knights of the honourable order of the *Bath*, the *Heralds*, *Pursuivants*, and all the officers of that order, met at the prince of *Wales's* chamber near the House of *Lords*, from whence the procession began to *Henry the VIIth's* chapel, in *Westminster-abbey*, where the following six knights were installed, viz. Sir *Peter Warren*, Sir *Edward Hawke*, by his proxy, Sir *Charles Molly*, Sir *Charles Howard*, Sir *Charles Amand Poulet*, Sir *John Mordaunt*, and Sir *John Saville*.

Ceremonies observed at the installation of the knights companions of the most honourable order of the Bath.

The knights having apparelled themselves in their surcoats of red, lined and

edged with white, girded about with a white girdle, and in mantles of the same colour and lining, made fast about the neck with a lace of white silk, having a pair of white gloves tied therein, with tassels of silk and gold at the end, which mantles were adorned upon the left shoulders with the ensign of the order, being three Imperial crowns, or, surrounded with the ancient motto of this knighthood, *Tria juncta in uno*, wrought upon a circle, gules, with a glory of rays issuing from the center, and under it the lace of white silk heretofore worn by the knights of the *Bath*, and the proxy of the absent knight, taking upon his right arm the mantle of his principal, met in the Prince's chamber, (their chapter-room) about ten o'clock in the forenoon; and the persons who were to attend in this ceremony, being ranged according to their degrees, a solemn procession was made from thence to the west door of the abbey church of *Westminster*, through *St. Margaret's* church-yard, in the following method:

The drums of his Majesty's household, the drum-major attending.

A kettle-drum, and his Majesty trumpeters, the serjeant trumpeter attending.

Twelve alms-men, of the church of *Westminster*, going two and two in their gowns, having three Imperial crowns imbroidered upon that part, which covered their right shoulders.

The messengers of the order, in a surcoat of white silk lined and edged with red, having an hood of the same thereto affixed, and upon his right shoulder the plain escutcheon of the order, azure, three Imperial crowns, or.

The esquires of the knights-companions in the like surcoats, going three and three, all of them in red stockings; those of the knights in the lowest stalls foremost, holding their bonnets in their hands.

The prebendaries of the church of *Westminster*, proceeding two and two, in white mantles lined with red, having the like badge on their right shoulders, holding their caps in their hands.

The pursuivants of arms in their tabarts; the heralds in tabarts and collars, the provincial kings of arms in tabarts, collars, and with their badges, uncovered.

Then the knights elect, all habited in their mantles and surcoats, and each carrying in his hand the white hat, adorned with the plume of white feathers; the proxy having

having on the sword of his principal, carried the mantle upon his right arm, going by pairs, according to the following scheme, wherein those in the lowest stalls went foremost.

<i>On the left band.</i>	<i>On the right band.</i>
Sir John Saville,	Sir John Mordaunt,
Sir C. Armand Powlet,	Sir C. Howard,
Sir C. Molloy, proxy for	Sir Peter Warren,
Sir Edw. Hawke.	

Then the knights-companions, having on the full habit of the order, who being covered, proceeded in the following manner :

	Sir John Ligonier,
Sir John Cope,	
Sir Thomas Robinson,	
Sir William Yonge,	
	Sir Conyers d' Arcy.

The gentleman usher in his mantle and surcoat,	The secretary in his mantle and surcoat,	The register in his mantle & surcoat.
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The genealogist in his mantle and surcoat,	Garter king of arms,	Bath king of arms in his mantle and surcoat.
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Lord bishop of *Rocheſter*, dean of the order, in the mantle of the order, carrying the form of of the oaths and admonitions.

The right honourable the lord *Delawar* in his full habit, supplying the place of the Great Master.

In this form they proceeded to the chapel of *Henry VII.* at the east end of the abbey of *Westminster*.

The twelve alms-men there entered two and two, and, coming to the middle of the choir, did, all together in a body, make their joint and low reverences to the altar, and, turning about, then made their obeifances to the Sovereign's stall, and, dividing themselves, stood on each side in a row, down from the rails of the altar.

The messenger of the order, in like manner, and stood below the alms-men.

The esquires having made a short stand at the door, while the alms-men and messengers placed themselves, entered three and three; and, being in a body, made the like reverences together in the middle of the choir, and stood before their respective seats, which were underneath the stalls of their knights.

The prebendaries of the church of *Westminster* two and two in the same manner,

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placing themselves within the rails of the altar to assist at divine service.

The pursuivants, heralds, and the provincial kings of arms, likewise entered, and stood before the forms, under prince *William's* stall.

The two knights in the lowest stalls entered, and passing up near to their banners, made their double reverences together in the middle of the choir, and then retired under their banners.

Who being thus placed, all the other knights and proxy, by pairs, or singly, according to the method observed in the procession, took their stations under their banners, with the like ceremonies.

Then the Register, in breast, with the Secretary and Gentleman-usher, in the same method, who stood before their bench, at the foot of the Sovereign's stall.

Garter, the Genealogist, and Bath king of arms, did the same, and stood before their bench.

The Dean in like manner stood before his chair.

The Great Master entered single with the like obeifances, and retired under his banner.

Bath king of arms then made his reverences in the middle of the choir, and turning himself to the Great Master, who making his double reverences in the choir, took his stall, and there repeated his obeifances, and sat down covered with his white hat.

Then Bath bowing to the knights severally, the seniors first, they ascended their stalls in like manner, saving the two juniors, who remained under their banners to offer the atchievements of the deceased knights.

Which being performed, Bath bowed to the two knights who offered the banners, and they ascended their stalls.

The Great Master entered the stall of Sir *Peter Warren*, and delivered to him the book of statutes, attested under the seal of the order, and the Dean administered unto him the oath, Bath holding the book of the Gospels. Then Bath delivered the collar of the order to the Great Master, who put it about the shoulders of the knight elect, and placing the white hat on his head, seated him down in his stall, who rising made his double reverences, and the Great Master having embraced and congratulated him, he sat down in his stall. Then the Great Master, with the like attendance, repaired to the stall of Sir *Ed-*

E

ward

ward Hawke; and having there given the proxy the transcript of the statutes, the Dean administered him the oath in the name of the principal, and then seated him in the stall.

Sir Charles Howard, *Sir Charles Armand Powlet*, *Sir J. Mordaunt*, and *Sir John Sawille*, were installed with the same ceremonies as the eldest knight. Which being done, the esquires having made their reverences in a body, retired to their seats; after them the officers of arms, and the officers of the order, placed themselves on their forms with the like ceremonies. The provincial kings of arms, and the heralds, sat on benches in this present ceremony, placed at the foot of prince *William's* stall, the pursuivants standing before them.

Bath and the Gentleman-usher forthwith arose, made their reverences in the middle of the choir, and being followed by the Dean, in like manner, proceeded towards the stall of the Great Master, who making his obeisances in the middle of the choir, proceeded to install the knights.

Which being finished, and the Great Master returned to his own stall, the Dean was conducted to the altar, and Bath and the Gentleman-usher being returned to their benches, which ceremonies were performed with the due obeisances, divine service then began: during which time, the knights placed their hats upon the cushions laid before them.

Upon the first sentence of the offertory, *Let your light shine, &c.* Bath stepped from his bench, made his double reverences in the middle of the choir, and coming before the stall of the junior knight, bowed to him, and immediately turned himself to the opposite side, bowing to the knight in that stall, who arose, and making their double obeisances both at one time in their stalls, descended into the middle of the choir, where they repeated the same, and retired under their banners. Bath then in like manner summoned the knights in the next stall, and so throughout the whole course of stall summoning them, and then the Great Master, who all of them, with the like ceremonies, placed themselves under their banners.

Bath king of arms then arose, and being joined by *Clarencieux* king of arms, repaired to the Great Master, who, carrying his white hat in his hand, offered, returned, and sat down in his stall.

And afterwards all the knights, and

proxy in like manner, wherein this rule was observed, that the knights and proxy in the opposite stalls, offered by pairs together; and the heralds, according to their seniorities, took and repeated their turns in going with Bath king at arms before the knights and proxy.

Divine service being ended, the knights companions put on their white hats: Bath king of arms summoned all the knights and proxy to come down from the several stalls in the former method, who all stood under their banners.

Which being done, *Sir Peter Warren* and *Sir Edward Hawke's* proxy were conducted to the rails of the altar with the like ceremonies as in the former offering, where they unsheathed their swords, and offered them naked to the Dean; and having redeemed them, the Dean returned them with the following admonition: "I exhort and admonish you to use your sword to the glory of God, the defence of the Gospel, the maintenance of your Sovereign's right and honour, and of all equity and justice, to the utmost of your power."

The other new installed knights offered their swords in like manner.

Then the alms-men begun the procession, which returned back in the same manner they went, except that the new knights were in the full habit of the order. At the outside of the west door the Sovereign's master-cook, having on a linen apron, said severally to each new installed knight, "Sir, you know what great oath you have taken, which if you keep, it will be great honour to you; but if you break it, I shall be compelled by my office, to hack off your spurs from your heels."

Abraham Castres, esq. was made envoy extraordinary to the king of *Portugal*.

John Russel, esq. made consul-general in *Portugal*, in his room.

The duke of *Marlborough*, made steward of the household, in the room of the duke of *Devonshire*, who resigned.

Charles Townshend, esq. made a commissioner of trade and plantations.

Sir Richard Wrottesly, bart. made one of the clerks comptrollers of the board of green cloth.

Mr. James Portman, made deputy paymaster of the troops at *Gibraltar*.

Mr. Fenton Salter, deputy-paymaster of the troops in *North-Britain*.

Joseph Jordan, gent. made consul in *Gallicia* and *Austria*.

Thomas

Thomas Brereton, esq. made one of the grooms of the bedchamber, under the right honourable the lord chamberlain of his Majesty's household.

July 1. Two sailors thinking themselves ill used at a house, the sign of the Crown, near the *New Church* in the *Strand*, went out, denouncing vengeance, and in a little time returned with a great number of armed sailors, who entirely demolished all the goods, cut all the feather-beds to pieces, and strewed the feathers in the street; demolished all the wearing apparel, and turned the women they found in the house naked into the street; they then broke all the windows, and considerably damaged another house adjoining. A guard of soldiers was sent for from the Tilt-yard; but they came too late to prevent the destruction of every thing in the house. The next night the rioters returned, and treated two more houses in the *Strand* much in the same manner; and the day following made the same attempt on a house in the *Old-Bailey*, but it did not come up to that height as in the *Strand*, most of the goods being removed before the attack began. A guard of officers and sixty soldiers were ordered to do duty near *Temple-Bar*, and at night a party of them did duty in the *Old-Bailey*, to prevent any more riotous proceedings. Nine persons concerned in these riots were committed to Newgate by justice *Fielding*.

July 5. Being the day appointed for the installation of his grace the duke of *Newcastle*, chancellor elect of the university of *Cambridge*, the senate assembled at ten in the morning, and sent a deputation of their body (consisting of six doctors of the several faculties, six regent and six non-regent masters) to conduct his grace from *Clare-Hall* to the Senate-house; to which place he was accompanied by a very considerable number of nobility, bishops, and other persons of rank and distinction, most of whom had formerly been members of that university.

Dr. Chapman, master of *Magdalen College*, and vice-chancellor of the university, preceded by the three beadles, met his grace at the foot of the steps leading into the Senate-house, and being upon his grace's right hand, conducted him to the chair, where his grace standing on the left hand of the chair, and the vice-chancellor on the right, the vice-chancellor addressed himself to him in an *English* speech; after which he presented to his grace the patent of the office, which was read aloud by the senior proctor.

The vice-chancellor also presented to his grace the book of statutes; and then taking his grace's right hand into his own, the senior proctor administered to his grace the oath of office; which being done, the vice-chancellor placed his grace in the chair. The reverend Mr. *Yonge*, fellow of *Trinity-College*, and orator of the university, then made a speech in *Latin*, to his grace, in the name of the whole senate; to which, and to the vice chancellor's speech, his grace made an answer in *English*.

After which an ode, composed on the occasion by Mr. *Mason*, fellow of *Pembroke-Hall*, and set to music by Mr. *Boyce*, composer to his Majesty, was performed; which being done, his grace the chancellor, vice-chancellor, and members of the senate, with the nobility, bishops, &c. walked in procession to *Trinity-College*, where an entertainment was provided for them. The whole was conducted with the greatest order and regularity.

On *Sunday* his grace went to *St. Mary's* church in the morning and afternoon, with the usual formalities; the sermon in the morning was preached by the reverend *Dr. Green*, fellow of *St. John's College*, and regius professor of divinity; and that in the afternoon by the reverend *Dr. Squire* of *St. John's College*, archdeacon of *Bath*, and chaplain to his grace.

On *Monday* the 3d instant, several noblemen, and other persons of distinction, were admitted, by his grace and the senate, to degrees.

From *Berne*, in *Switzerland*, we received an account of a dangerous conspiracy lately discovered there, the design of which was to have overturned the government, and to have murdered all the members of the regency: it was to have been executed in this manner: in the night between the 5th and 6th instant, *N. S.* one lieutenant *Fouetter* was to find access to the secretary who kept the keys of the city gates, whom he was to murder, and by that means possess himself of the keys: after which he was to run directly and open one of the city gates, to let in a number of armed peasants, who were to be ready for that purpose, and being joined with their associates in the city, they were to seize upon and confine or murder all the present magistrates, and every one that offered any assistance; then their chief leader, one captain *Henzi*, was to have been proclaimed dictator, consul, and deliverer of the republic of *Berne*, as appears by a manifesto they

they had prepared to publish, which was seized.

July 14. Mr. *Couchman*, lieutenant of the *Chesterfield*, and Mr. *Morgan*, lieutenant of marines, were shot to death, pursuant to their sentence, on board the *Chesterfield* man of war at *Portsmouth*.

July 20. His excellency the marquis of *Mirepoix*, ambassador extraordinary from the most Christian king, had his first private audience of his Majesty at *Kensington*, and delivered his letters of credence.

July 22. *Daniel Collyer*, and *Thomas Green*, esqrs. sheriffs elect of *London* and *Middlesex*, paid their fine into the chamber of *London*, to be exempted from serving that office.

John Ponsonby, of *Hale*, esq. was appointed sheriff of *Cumberland*, in the room of *Henry Richmond Brougham*, esq. deceased.

The right honourable *George* lord *Anson*, made vice-admiral of *Great-Britain*, and lieutenant of the admiralty thereof, and also lieutenant of the navies and seas of *Great-Britain*, in the room of Sir *John Norris*, knight, deceased.

William Rowley, esq. made rear-admiral of *Great-Britain*, and the admiralty thereof, and rear-admiral of the navies and seas of *Great-Britain*.

Sir *Chaloner Ogle*, made admiral and commander in chief of his Majesty's fleet, in the room of Sir *John Norris*, deceased.

The honourable *Charles Hanbury Williams*, knight of the *Bath*, and *John Anstis*, esq. garter principal king or arms, appointed his Majesty's plenipotentiaries at the court of *Anspach*, to invest the margrave with the habit and ensigns of the most noble order of the Garter.

Robert Barber, esq. appointed solicitor to the excise, in the room of Mr. *Selwyn*, deceased.

The right honourable the lord chancellor, chosen high steward of the university of *Cambridge*, in the room of his grace the duke of *Newcastle*, now chancellor of that university.

Melchior Guy Dickens, esq. made envoy extraordinary to the empress of *Russia*.

From *Spain* we were advised, that his Catholic majesty had obtained from the Pope a bull, empowering him to raise 3 per cent. out of all church revenues in *Peru* and *Mexico* annually, which added greatly to the public revenue of that monarchy: that his Majesty sent the strictest orders to all the governors in *America*, to put an end

to the illicit trade carried on there by foreigners.

From *Malta* we received an account of that island having been in the most imminent danger of being delivered up to the *Turks*, by a conspiracy among the slaves, set on foot and contrived by the *Bashaw* of *Rhodes*, who had been for some time a prisoner there, but allowed to go at large upon the solicitations of *France*. The conspirators had laid their plot to massacre the grand master, and the knights, upon the festival of *St. Peter* and *St. Paul*, on which day the inhabitants of *Malta* resort in great numbers to pay their devotions at *Veletta*, a place upon the island, celebrated on account of *St. Paul's* being shipwrecked there, as he was going to *Rome*; so that the city seems yearly on that day as if it were deserted. The conspirators had, it seems, a correspondence with the *Ottoman* port, and expected that several *Turkish* armed vessels and a squadron of *Barbary* corsairs, would on that day be hovering upon the coasts of that island to assist them in their design; but the whole was discovered by a *Grecian* merchant, who gave private intelligence of it to the grand master, and by that means all the conspirators were seized at once.

The city of *Bristol*, and the places adjacent, were alarmed with great multitudes of country people, who rose and appeared for several days in a formidable manner, destroying almost all the turnpikes, with their houses, thereabouts, and committing many other outrages, to the great terror of the inhabitants and persons passing that way. Several of them were taken up, and imprisoned in the *Newgate* at *Bristol*.

August 1. This day about noon, when there was a great thunder storm, as *Joseph Barton*, who keeps the *Half Moon and Falcon* at *Holloway*, was standing at his fore-door, a very uncommon flash of lightning fell just by him, the explosion of which struck him flat on his back in the entry. On his rising, he beheld one part of his house in a cloud of smoke, which smelt like the firing of gun-powder. Going into the kitchen he found his man, crying out, that his leg was broken, and at the same time swooned away, and remained blind and speechless for several hours, and his leg very much burnt. Proceeding further he found, that a chimney and the walls were rent two stories downwards, and great part of the tiling, laths, &c. carried intirely off. Part of the garret floor was raised up, and the door driven off the hinges,

hinges, and an oaken frame, on which stood an old trunk, was shivered to pieces. In the chamber under the garret was a great beam of oak, which was split; a shutter was driven from the hinges, part of the wall moved from its place, and a scone broke. The lightning also forced its way in four or five different parts of the front of the house. In some places it penetrated the walls like a musket-ball, and in others shivered the oaken frames of the windows, shattered the glass, and melted the lead. It also burst through the kitchen into the bar, the door of which it tore off, beat the plaistering about, broke some wood-work, and struck off the handle of a large jar, but never displaced any of the drinking glasses or decanters. The mistress of the house and maid, being in a back kitchen, narrowly escaped, some part of the chimney falling upon them; as did a gentlewoman, who was there for her health, and her sister, by being in the parlour, (where they had bolted themselves in) at the first approach of the thunder and lightning.

August 2. *Thomas Corbet*, and *Thomas Wallis*, esqrs. were chosen sheriffs for *London* and *Middlesex* for the year ensuing, in the room of *Daniel Collyer* and *Thomas Green*, esqrs. who paid their fines.

August 3. The Parliament, which stood prorogued to this day, was further prorogued to *September 14*.

Aug. 7. An edict was published, at *Paris*, whereby the debates of his most Christian majesty's council were suppressed, and severe penalties enacted against all printers, book-sellers, and others, that should presume to print, vend, or privately distribute, any copy or copies of the said debates; but even in that arbitrary government they allow the debates of their Parliaments to be printed and published: that the comptroller general had demanded of the *French* clergy a particular declaration of the amount of their several revenues, in order to subject that rich body to the payment of the twentieth penny, or one shilling in the pound, equally with the rest of the nation: that a new method had been proposed to his Majesty for increasing his revenue by prohibiting all persons from wearing a sword, except those who shall prove their title of noblesse, or who are in his Majesty's armies; but that those who had no sufficient title, might have permission to wear one, in consideration of a small sum of money paid yearly to his Majesty.

His most Christian majesty, being desirous to preserve peace in the church, lately wrote circular letters to all the bishops of his kingdom, signifying that, for the future, they must not publish any mandates concerning any controverted points of religion, without his Majesty's permission; and that they should be cautious how they refuse the sacraments to dying persons reputed *Jansenists*; and to render those letters the more effectual, his Majesty by an edict charged all printers not to print any such mandates without a licence from the court; that on the 20th another of his Majesty's edicts was registered in Parliament, by which all monasteries of nuns were forbidden to take in any novices before the age of twenty-four years and one day; and that no child brought up in a nunnery shall be suffered to take the veil, till she had lived seven years in the world, after which she might return to the convent, if she liked it better: and that on the 28th instant, *N. S.* his Majesty had advice by one of his frigates arrived from *Cape-Breton*, that on the 23d of *June* last, *N. S.* the *English* had evacuated that island, and every place thereunto belonging, and that his troops had thereupon been put in possession thereof; in consequence of which his Majesty had ordered the marquis *de Puisieux* to acquaint the earl of *Albemarle*, that the lords *Suffex* and *Cathcart*, our hostages at *Paris*, were now at liberty to go where they pleased.

August 10. The right honourable the earl of *Sandwich*, lord *Anson*, lord *Barrington*, lords of the Admiralty, and the honourable *Savage Moyston*, esq. comptroller of the navy, with their attendants, went up the harbour in barges, at *Gosport*, and viewed the guard ships; those that had guns saluted them at their coming on board, and likewise at their going away; after they had done, they went on shore, and dined at the *Fountain* tavern in *Portsmouth*. On *Wednesday* they all went to the dock-yard, and surveyed the stores of all kinds. On *Thursday* they went again to the dock-yard, when a general muster was made of all the artificers before their lordships. On *Friday* the officers and companies of all the guard-ships, and ships in ordinary, were mustered before their lordships on board their respective ships. On *Saturday* their lordships were again on board some of the ships in the harbour; after which they went to survey the royal hospital for seamen, building near this town, with which their lordships were highly pleased, expressing

pressing their satisfaction at the appearance the building made, and the regularity with which the work is carried on: in short, they have been indefatigable in their endeavours to find the true state of the naval affairs in these parts. Their lordships received a great number of petitions on various occasions, to all which that were deserving they gave favourable answers. On Sunday morning early they set out from this town, in order to proceed to *Plymouth* on their survey.

August 12. This night, about ten o'clock, a fire broke out in a building next the dye-house of Mr. Spence, near *Battle-Bridge*, *Southwark*, which consumed the same, with the brew-house of Mess. Cox and Chicheley, four wharfs, Mr. Walter's cooperage, and about eighty houses, with almost all the goods and furniture contained in them; besides many houses greatly damaged. There being a loft full of straw adjoining to the place where it began, the flames instantly communicated themselves to several wooden houses, which burnt with such violence, as made all help for some time ineffectual, the tide being then at ebb, rendered it the most dreadful sight that can be imagined, to people on the water and the opposite shore: however, at length, several engines being brought, it was happily stopped, just as it was spreading itself to some warehouses filled with goods to a great value. Some coasters that lay a-long-side side the wharfs had their rigging burnt. In this calamity three men and one woman lost their lives, and one man had his leg broke; and a man was killed by the fall of a stack of chimnies. Upwards of 2000 quarters of malt, besides a large quantity of hops, and 800 butts of beer, were lost by this accident, the damage of which was said to be about 50,000*l*.

August 16. An express arrived from governor *Cornwallis*, governor of *Nova Scotia*, by the way of *Boston*, dated from *Chebueto* harbour, June 23, mentioning, that he arrived at that place the day before: and by another letter of the 28th, from the same place, five of the transports, with the settlers on board, were safe arrived in that harbour, and the rest of them were hourly expected.

August 23. This evening a gallery in Mr. Phillips's booth in *Bartholomew* fair fell down, with a great number of people in it, by which accident Mr. Stringfellow, a goldsmith in *Aldersgate-street*, and Thomas Hodges, a journeyman plaisterer in *Golden-*

lane, were killed; several others were dangerously wounded, two of whom, who had their limbs broke, were carried to *St. Bartholomew's* hospital.

August 25. The companies of several ships waited on his Majesty with a petition, praying the payment of the prize money, due for prizes taken in the *Mediterranean*; when they received for answer, that it was put in a method of payment, and that they would receive all imaginable satisfaction in a few days.

August 27. This morning, about half an hour after three, a fire broke out at Mr. Harwood's, in *Grocers-Alley*, in the *Poultry*, which burnt that house, and Mr. Medley's adjoining, and three other houses, and very much damaged the *Poultry-Compter*, a loft adjoining to *Grocer's-Hall*, and several other houses. There were above fifty persons in the *Compter* for debt, &c. who were all set at liberty for fear of being burnt; above forty of them afterwards returned. The felons, nine in number, escaped at the same time, and only one was retaken.

Sir Charles Howard, was made governor of *Carlisle*, and *Cromwell Ward*, esq. lieutenant governor.

William Deane, esq. made lieutenant governor of *Jersey*.

John Barrington, esq. lieutenant governor of *Berwick*.

Lord Robert Manners, lieutenant governor of *Hull*.

Richard Bowles, esq. lieutenant governor of *Pendennis-Castle*.

The eruption of the mountain of *St. John*, in *Cumberland*, was matter of great speculation to all the virtuosi. It happened in the night between the 22d and 23d instant, in the midst of the most terrible lightning and thunder that ever was seen or heard by the oldest man living; a large rock near the top of the mountain was entirely rent asunder; out of which came so great a deluge of water, and that with such violence and rapidity, as carried all before it, solid stones of incredible weight, houses, barns, mills, &c. and even crazed their very foundations, so that you could not tell where they stood; the mill-stones were carried some hundred yards from the mill, and tossed upon the rubbish and sand, the quantity of which was so great, that it laid waste a large tract of arable and meadow land, for the future spoiled, being as deep in some places as the tops of trees.

It surpasses all credit to give every particular

ticular circumstance of this suprizing cataract, which continued to discharge a large quantity of water of such a strange nature as to tincture all the river *Derwent*, quite down to the sea, which was near twenty miles.

We received from all quarters dismal news of the locusts, all *Germany* being overspread with them. *Bavaria* had a great share of the desolation; at *Aichach* a great swarm passed in three columns, each of which was 300 paces in breadth, and in the whole took up three hours in their passage. This army was preceded by a kind of van-guard or scouts, and took its flight by *Blumenthal*, darkening the air to such a degree that you could not see the sky. Another large swarm had been seen at *Ingoldstadt*, whose passage by that city lasted an hour and a half, and they directed their flight towards *Neuborg*.

The locusts were in *Swabia*, and *Francia*, making the same havock as they had already done elsewhere.

Aug. 29. An order was made out to the Exchequer for remitting to *Scotland* the money certified by the lords of sessions, due to the nobility and gentry, &c. on account of the heretable jurisdictions in that kingdom, abolished by act of Parliament.

The Margrave of *Anspach*, on being invested with the order of the Garter, presented to Sir *Charles Hanbury Williams* a magnificent ring set with a large brilliant; and to Mr. *Anstis* he made a present of 300 ducats, besides the gold hilted sword his highness wore, and 100 ducats more for his cloaths, which belonged to the king of arms by virtue of his office.

Sept. 3. A terrible fire broke out at *Newport* in *Sbropshire*, which in about two hours time consumed near twenty houses.

Sept. 7. The Parliament which stood prorogued to Sept. 14, was ordered to be further prorogued to Nov. 16.

Sept. 28. *Stephen Theodore Janssen*, esq. alderman and stationer, and *William Whitaker*, esq. alderman and clothworker, were sworn into the office of sheriffs for *London* and *Middlesex* for the year ensuing, at *Guildhall*, and on Saturday, the 30th they were sworn in at *Westminster*.

Sept. 29. Sir *Samuel Pennant*, knt. alderman of *Bishopsgate* ward, was unanimously elected Lord Mayor of *London* for the year ensuing.

October 6. An ambassador from *Tripoli*

in *Barbary*, having landed at *Portsmouth*, arrived in town.

An eminent factor in the woollen manufacture, near the Royal Exchange, was taken into custody by one of his Majesty's messengers, for being a principal in the clandestine sending of artificers and utensils for the woollen manufacture to *Spain*, contrary to act of Parliament in that case made and provided in the third year of queen *Elizabeth*, whereby it was enacted, that eight artificers, or any number above, departing the kingdom at any one time, shall be deemed guilty of felony, and be punished as such. Some others were taken into custody on the same account; and we were assured that advice had been received of the safe arrival of a ship in *Spain*, with about sixty artificers in the woollen manufacture, and that a great number of callimancoes and worsted damasks half finished were arrived, with a great quantity of utensils belonging to that valuable branch of trade.

Sept. 9. Colonel *Hobson*, late governor of *Cape Breton*, arrived in town, and waited on his Majesty, who gave him a most gracious reception. Great civilities passed between the new *French* governor and him at leaving the place. He arrived in twenty-eight days from *Nova Scotia*, where he had staid near a month to assist the infant colony.

Sept. 15. The persons taken into custody on account of the woollen manufacture, were examined, and two persons who had been articted, but refused to go, were examined against them; upon which the matter being fully proved, they were ordered into closer confinement.

A messenger was dispatched a few days ago to *Brabant*, to solicit the delivery of one *Bevan*, who had been an eminent clothier in *Wiltshire*, and principal in transporting the artificers, &c. in the woollen manufacture to *Spain*, who upon the bringing back of the ship, escaped thither.

A pardon passed the great seal, granted to *George Mackenzie*, esq. late earl of *Cromartie*, of the high treason, whereof he stood convicted, and all other treasons by him committed, on or before the 25th of *August*, 1749, by reason of his being concerned in the late rebellion; with proviso, that if the said *George Mackenzie* should not be, and remain in such place as his Majesty, his heirs, &c. shall from time to time, by his or their sign manual direct, the said pardon to be void. His Majesty also was pleased to grant him the sum of 500*l*.

500*l. per annum*, out of his forfeited estates in *Scotland*, for the maintenance of his family; and to settle the rest of the money arising from the sale of his said estates upon his children.

A pension of 500*l. per annum* was also granted to the Master of *Lovat*, son of the late lord *Lovat*, out of the estate belonging to the late Lord.

Oct. 20. Several persons concerned in transporting the woollen manufacturers to *Spain* were re-examined, when two of them were admitted to bail, but the principal persons were ordered to be continued in close custody. At the same time a person concerned in the above transaction, and who had been some time out upon bail, was ordered into close custody of a messenger.

The distemper among the horned cattle again appeared near *London*.

Oct. 30. The Lord Mayor's day falling on a Sunday, Sir Samuel Pennant, knight, the new Lord Mayor, was this day, being Monday, sworn in at *Westminster* with the usual solemnity. This being also his Majesty's birth day, it was celebrated with the accustomed rejoicings, his Majesty then entering into the 67th year of his age.

A grant passed the great seal, wherein his Majesty was pleased to re-incorporate singular, all the freemen of the art of butchers of the city of *London*, and all others who then used or exercised, or shall hereafter use and exercise the art within the said city, the liberties and suburbs thereof, or in any place within two miles from the said city; by the name of the master, wardens and commonalty of the art or mystery of butchers of the city of *London*.

Dr. Thomas Hayter, was made bishop of *Norwich*, in the room of the late bishop *Lisle*.

The King was pleased to appoint Arthur Villettes, esq. to be his Majesty's minister to the *Swiss* cantons. The King was pleased to constitute and appoint Charles Hay, esq. commonly called lord Charles Hay; George Boscawen, esq. and the right hon. Francis earl of *Effingham*, to be his Majesty's aids de camp.

The right hon. George Bub Doddington, esq. late treasurer of the navy, was made treasurer of the chamber to his royal highness the prince of *Wales*.

Mr. serjeant Draper, was made premier serjeant to his Majesty, in the room of Sir Matthew Skinner, knt. deceased.

Bills were exhibited in the court of King's

Bench against some of the persons concerned in transporting the woollen manufacturers; and the same day a great many of the most eminent Blackwell-hall factors of *London* waited on the secretaries of state at the Cockpit, Whitehall, with representations relating to that clandestine affair.

Nov. 4. A person who was remarkably busy in procuring witnesses to prove the innocence of some persons under confinement for transporting the woollen manufacturers, was taken into close custody himself for being concerned in the said affair.

Nov. 11. In the afternoon the *Algerine* ambassador landed at Tower-Wharf, from on board a *Swedish* ship. Some fine horses, tygers, antelopes, &c. brought over as a present to his Majesty, were landed at the said time, and conveyed to the Tower. One of the King's coaches attended at Tower-Wharf, in order to carry the ambassador to the house hired for him.

Nov. 14. A company of *French* comedians lately arrived, occasioned a good deal of noise, and were strenuously attacked in our news-papers; notwithstanding which, they began this night to act at the Little Theatre in the *Hay-Market*, where a fray ensued, swords were drawn, and some persons wounded; however, they continued to act; and the *French* strollers and *Westminster* election almost entirely engrossed the attention of the town for the greatest part of this month.

Nov. 16. His Majesty went to the House of Peers, and opened the session with the following speech from the throne.

"My Lords and Gentlemen,

"It is with particular pleasure that I now meet you in Parliament, at a time, when the compleat re-establishment of a general peace has restored to my people the blessings of quiet and tranquility. The good effects resulting from thence do already appear in the flourishing condition of our commerce, and the rise of the public credit; which naturally lay the surest foundations of an increase of our strength, and of lasting prosperity to my kingdoms. I have not failed this summer to make use of every opportunity of cementing and securing the peace; and it is my firm resolution to do every thing in my power for the preservation of it, and religiously adhere to the engagements I have entered into.

"I have the satisfaction to acquaint you that I have found all the contracting powers in the definitive treaty of *Aix-la-Chapelle*

Chapelle, as well as the rest of my allies, in the same good disposition; and have no reason to doubt of their concurrence in the same desirable end. It is unnecessary for me to tell you, that nothing can contribute so much to the continuance and improvement of this happy situation of affairs, as the effectual supporting of that weight and influence, which properly belong to the crown of *Great-Britain*.

"Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

"I have ordered the proper officers to prepare and lay before you the estimates for the services of the ensuing year. I desire such supplies only, as shall be found necessary for the security and welfare of the nation: and in that view, I must earnestly recommend to you the maintaining of my fleet in its full strength; and that you will be watchful to improve any opportunity of putting the national debt in a method of being reduced, with a strict regard to public faith and private property.

"My Lords and Gentlemen,

"I have nothing to desire of you, but that you would, with unanimity and dispatch, pursue such measures as may be most conducive to your own real and lasting interest. Whatever good laws you shall propose for the advancement of our trade and navigation, and for encouraging a spirit of industry in all parts of the kingdom, will be extremely acceptable to me: and you may rest assured, that I shall always look upon the true greatness of my crown, and stability of my government, as inseparably united with the happiness and prosperity of my people."

Nov. 14. The Lords presented their address.

"Most gracious Sovereign,

"We your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the Lords spiritual and temporal in Parliament assembled, beg leave to return your Majesty our humble thanks for your most gracious speech from the throne.

"The good effects resulting to your kingdoms from the compleat re-establishment of the general tranquility, which are so sensibly felt in our commerce and public credit, are the most interesting subject of our congratulations to your Majesty: but we should fall short of the sentiments which we feel in our breasts on this occasion, if we did not, at the same time, gratefully acknowledge, that, under the divine protection, these blessings are owing to your royal care and vigilance for the good of your people.

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"The same gracious concern for our welfare, and for the repose of *Europe*, has induced your Majesty to improve every opportunity to cement and secure that peace, which has been so lately restored to us; and it gives us great satisfaction to be informed, that this good disposition has been shewn by all the contracting powers in the definitive treaty of *Aix-la-Chapelle*, and by the rest of your Majesty's allies.

"Your Majesty's wise admonition, confirmed by past experience, convinces us, that the effectual maintaining of that weight and influence, which properly belong to the crown of *Great-Britain*, is essential to the duration and improvement of this happy situation. Our interest therefore, as well as our duty, obliges us unfeignedly to assure your Majesty of our hearty and zealous concurrence and support, in all such measures as shall be most conducive to this great end, as well as to the preservation of the peace.

"To keep up the naval force of this kingdom in full vigour; to protect and advance its trade and navigation; to encourage and extend a spirit of industry in the nation; are objects truly becoming your royal wisdom: and your Majesty's perseverance in the pursuit of them will always secure to you the hearts and affections of your subjects. Your Majesty could not have given a more acceptable proof of your fixed attention to their welfare, than by recommending these considerations, with so much earnestness, to your Parliament. The least return we can make for so much goodness is, to promise your Majesty, on our part, the most ready assistance and concurrence in effectuating the proper means for these salutary purposes.

"Permit us, from the bottom of our hearts, to give your Majesty, the strongest assurances, that we consider the true greatness of your crown, and the stability of your government, as being, under God, the solid foundation of the felicity of your people. From this principle we will never depart; nothing being more certain, than that these kingdoms can never be happy, but in the preservation of your sacred person, and the security of the Protestant succession in your royal family; which we are determined always to defend and maintain.

His Majesty's most gracious answer.

"My Lords.

"The assurances you give me in this dutiful and affectionate address, are such as deserve my most hearty thanks. The
G sentiments

sentiments which you express, concerning the present situation of affairs, are extremely agreeable to me; and cannot fail to give great satisfaction both at home and abroad."

Nov. 18. The House of Commons presented the following address.

"Most gracious Sovereign,

"We your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the Commons of *Great-Britain* in Parliament assembled, return your Majesty our sincere and hearty thanks for your most gracious speech from the throne.

"We beg leave to congratulate your Majesty on the complete re-establishment of a general peace, whereby the blessings of tranquility are restored to your people; and to express our satisfaction at the good disposition which your Majesty has found in all your allies, as well as in the contracting powers in the definitive treaty of *Aix-la-Chapelle*, to continue and preserve so desirable a situation, from whence we have not only the comfortable prospect of future ease, but may likewise promise ourselves, through the flourishing condition of our commerce, and natural rise of public credit, a gradual increase of our national strength.

"With a zeal and gratitude indispensably due to the many instances of your Majesty's paternal affection for your people, we acknowledge your great wisdom in recommending to us the reduction of the national debt, as an object worthy of our most serious attention; and, we assure your Majesty, we will apply ourselves with all possible diligence, to find out the properest means to accomplish so great and necessary a work, with the strictest regard to public faith, and private property.

"This house, earnestly desirous effectually to promote the mutual and inseparable interest of your Majesty and your people, will grant such supplies to your Majesty, as shall be found necessary for the security and welfare of the nation, which cannot be better provided for, than by maintaining the fleet in such a condition, as may enable your Majesty to preserve that weight and influence, which properly belong to the crown of *Great-Britain*; and we will do all that in us lies, to encourage a general spirit of industry, and advance our trade and navigation, the two great sources of the wealth and strength of the kingdom.

"Your faithful Commons assure your

Majesty, they are fully sensible, that their present and future prosperity and happiness depend, under God, upon the stability of your Majesty's government, and the succession established in your royal family."

His Majesty's most gracious answer.

"Gentlemen,

"I thank you most heartily for this very kind and dutiful address.

"You may be assured of all possible returns of affection from me. I have nothing so much at heart, as to see my people flourishing, and happy under my government."

Lord viscount *Trentham*, was made one of the lords of the admiralty,

Lieutenant-general *Huske*, made governor and captain of the isle of *Jersey*, in the room of

Lord viscount *Cobham*, deceased.

Lieutenant-general *Charles* lord *Cadogan*, made governor of *Sheerness*, in the room of Lieutenant-general *Huske*.

Lieutenant-general *Henry Cornwall*, esq. made governor of *Londonderry* and *Culmore* fort, in *Ireland*.

Robert Frazier, esq. made governor of *Kinsale* and *Charles* fort, in *Ireland*.

Joseph Yorke, esq. made his Majesty's aid-de-camp.

The garrison of *Gibraltar* and people there had for some time been in great distress for want of provisions, the *Spaniards* having cut off all communication with that place, under pretence of their being afraid of the plague's being brought in there, by means of their correspondence with *Africa*; and though, to remove this pretence, general *Bland*, the governor, ordered, that no vessel from the coast of *Barbary* should be admitted into that port, yet this prohibition caused no alteration in the measures taken by the *Spaniards*, who placed guards at all the avenues to that fortress, and imprisoned several persons for attempting to carry in provisions; nor would they allow any vessel to enter their ports, if they heard of their having touched at *Gibraltar*, having lately stopt four *Portuguese* vessels at *Malaga*, and confined their crews in the pesthouse, for no other reason but because they just touched at *Gibraltar* in their passage from any port of the *Mediterranean*.

From *Malta* we heard, that as their gallies returned from sea, all the *Mahometan* slaves on board, who had been accused as accomplices in the late conspiracy, were brought on shore and examined; and that from them it was discovered, that the

bashaw

basilaw of *Rhodes* had formed a project, and had provided a great quantity of poison, for destroying the whole people of that island. The method he proposed, was to throw the poison into the aqueducts which supply the city with water, with which the bakers make their bread; and at the same time to get it mixed in the coffee and chocolate of the knights, which might have been easily accomplished, as the making of it is always left to the slaves. In short, the more they inquired into the plots formed by this man, the more horrid they appeared. However, the *Ottoman Porte* insisted upon his being released at the usual price, and pretended that as he was in a state of slavery, his plot was rather a piece of heroism than a crime, which involved the *French* court in a difficulty they could not easily, with all their address, surmount; for as it was at their request that this man had the liberty of walking about the city, they could not well ask any thing in his favour from the *Maltese*.

Nov. 4. Between five and six o'clock in the evening, it being dark, the inhabitants of *Stoke* in *Glocestershire*, and other parts of the county, as well as some travellers on the road, were very much surprized, at a sudden opening of the heavens, northward, in the midst of which, such an amazing light appeared, as rather surpassed that of the sun; so that for a short space of time, it looked as if the sun had shined out in its full lustre and glory; and it was equally as astonishing to behold this prodigious opening to close again, and shut in the bright illumination that appeared from it. This had no resemblance with the northern lights.

Notice was given, that all persons possessed of any part of the national debt, redeemable by law, which carried an interest of 4*l.* per cent. per ann. who should on or before the 28th of *February* subscribe their names, or consent to accept of 3*l.* per cent. per ann. to commence from the 25th of *December*, 1757, was to receive 4*l.* per cent. till the 25th of *December*, 1750, and from that time 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ *l.* per cent. till the said 25th of *December*, 1757; and no part thereof, except what was due to the *East-India* company, could be liable to be redeemed till after the 25th of *December*, 1757.

Dec. 8. The *Westminster* election was closed on this day; when the numbers upon the books appeared to be; for lord *Trentbam* 4811; and for Sir *George Vandeput* 4654: but a scrutiny being desired by Sir *George*,

and many of the electors then present, the same (though strenuously opposed by council for lord *Trentbam*) was granted by the high bailiff, to begin on the 26th instant.

	Lord T.	Sir G. V.
First day's poll	10	10
St. Anne's	342	366
St. George's Hanover-square	937	520
St. Paul's Covent-garden	204	264
St. Clement's	198	686
St. James's	1115	991
St. Martin's	694	1267
	3498	4104
St. Margaret's and St. John's	1313	550
	4811	4654

The two remaining state prisoners, in the new gaol, Mr. *Macdonald*, the banker, and Mr. *Maccloud*, were, by order of his grace the duke of *Bedford*, discharged from their long confinement, having obtained a free pardon.

His Majesty, with the advice of his privy council, was pleased to issue a new order, on account of the contagious distemper which still raged with violence among the horned cattle; importing, that after *Jan.* 14, and before *March* 14, no ox, bull, cow, calf, steer or heifer, within *England*, whether fat or lean, sick or well, be removed from the grounds, lands, or places, where they shall be on the said 14th of *January*, excepting only such sound and fat cattle, fit for slaughter, as shall be removed to be slaughtered at some uninfected place within two miles from where they shall be on *Jan.* 14: but this was not intended to prohibit the carriage of carcases of cattle not infected, without their hides, to such places, and in such manner, as the respective owners thereof should think fit; nor to prohibit the removal of such cattle, as should be in want of pasture, into other grounds belonging to the owner of such cattle, not above the distance of two miles from the places where the same shall be on the said 14th of *Jan.* nor within one mile of any infected place; nor was it intended by this order, to prohibit the removal of any such cattle, within the dominion of *Wales*, from one part of the said dominion to any other; nor such cattle in any of the counties of *Somerset*, *Dorset*, *Devon* and *Cornwall*, from one place to another within the said counties, but without going into any other,

other, which were all represented to be, not only free from the said infection, but at a considerable distance from the infected parts of this kingdom. This order was contradicted in *January*, as found to be injurious.

Dec. 19. At a general court of the united *East-India* company, came on the consideration of the proposals laid before the court by the directors, when, after many warm debates, the question for adjourning was put by the chairman, but was carried in the negative; after which, another question was put, for agreeing with the opinion of the said court of directors, (for reducing their interest, according to the resolution of the House of Commons, on some conditions relating to their bond debt) and was carried in the affirmative: whereupon a ballotting was demanded by nine gentlemen, and agreed to; to begin on *Jan. 3.*

A messenger arrived with dispatches from his excellency the earl of *Albemarle*, containing a duplicate of the most Christian king's orders to the governor of *Martinico*, for the immediate evacuation of the islands of *St. Lucia*, *St. Vincent*, *Dominico* and *Tobago*; which duplicate, together with similar orders on the part of his Majesty to the governor of *Barbadoes*, was dispatched to that governor by the *Jamaica* sloop of war.

By the *Betsy* and *Peggy* (arrived in the river from *Gibraltar*, which place she left the 5th inst. O. S.) was an account, that all differences were made up with the court of *Morocco*; that matters had like to have come to extremities, but that no hostilities were committed, except the gross insult upon the *British* ambassador and his attendants; and that the *English* now carry on a free and open trade at *Tangiers*, *Sallee*, and *Tetuan*.

Letters from *Liverpool* and *Chester* mentioned, that the distemper among the cattle raged violently in the neighbourhood of those two places, and that it had broke out in four different places within twelve miles of *Liverpool*, and within two miles of *Chester*, as well as in different parts of the counties.

Dec. 20. His Majesty went to the House of Peers, and gave the royal assent to the land-tax bill, of 3s. in the pound, for the year 1750.

To the bill for reducing the several annuities of 4l. per cent. per annum, to the several rates of interest therein mentioned;

And to four naturalization bills.

At a court martial on board his Majesty's yacht the *Charlotte*, at *Deptford*, on the 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 18th, 19th, and 20th days of *December*, 1749: present, *William Rowley*, esq. rear-admiral of *Great Britain*, and admiral of the white squadron of his Majesty's fleet, president; *Sir Edward Hawke*, vice-admiral of the blue; *Hon. John Forbes*, esq. rear-admiral of the white.

The court, pursuant to an order from the right hon. the lords of the Admiralty to *William Rowley*, esq. dated the 1st inst. proceeded to enquire into the conduct and behaviour of *Charles Knowles*, esq. a rear-admiral of his Majesty's fleet, in, and relating to, an action which happened on *Oct. 1*, 1748, between a *British* squadron under his command, and a squadron of *Spain*; and having heard the witnesses, as well for the crown as the prisoner, and also what the prisoner had to say in his defence, and thoroughly considered the same, the court did unanimously agree, That it then appeared that Mr. *Knowles*, by forming the line to the northward, upon seeing the enemy in the morning, acted properly, and like an officer; but, while he was standing for the enemy, he might, by a different disposition of his squadron, have begun the attack with six ships as early in the day as four of them were engaged; and and that, therefore, by his neglecting to do so, he gave the enemy a manifest advantage; but in the situation the squadron was at the time the *Tilbury* returned the enemy's fire, the Rear-admiral seemed to have acted properly in making the signal for battle, and beginning the engagement then as he did; that it appeared the *Cornwall* continued in close and smart action better than an hour, and that Mr. *Knowles* remained on board her, with his flag, after she was disabled from continuing the action, though he might, upon her being disabled, have shifted his flag on board another ship; and the court were unanimously of opinion, that he ought to have done so, in order to have conducted and directed, during the whole action, the motions of the squadron entrusted to his care and conduct; but as it appeared that Mr. *Knowles* expressed great earnestness and zeal to get into action, and, while the *Cornwall* was engaged, shewed great personal courage: therefore, the court did unanimously think, that his not removing his flag arose from mistake, and not from backwardness to bring his person into action; and upon consideration of Mr.

Knowles's

Knowles's whole conduct relating to the action, the court did unanimously agree, that he fell under part of the 14th article of the articles of war, namely, the word Negligence, and no other, and also under the 23d article. And the court did therefore unanimously adjudge, That he should be reprimanded, for not bringing up the Squadron in closer order than he did, and not beginning the attack with as great force as he might have done, and also for not shifting his flag upon the *Cornwall's* being disabled. And he was reprimanded accordingly.

C. Fearn, judge advocate,

William Rowley, Edward Hawke,
John Forbes, Merrick de L'Angle,
Thomas Sturton, William Parry,
Richard Haddock, Matthew Buckle.

Soon after the beginning of this month, his Catholic majesty went to see the new road, which he had caused to be made at a vast expence, in order to establish an easy communication between the two Castiles. This road begins at the city of *Guadarama*; its length from thence to the top of the mountain, which separates the two Castiles, is 5430 fathoms, and 2970 from the summit of that mountain to the neighbourhood of *Espenard* in *Old Castile*. It has upon it 283 aqueducts, and seven bridges of very fine architecture. The work was looked upon as a master-piece of art, and was begun and finished since the month of *July*, last, under the direction of the marquis d'*Ensenada*; from whence it may be concluded, that none of the under managers had salaries which were to cease when the work was completed.

A general bill of Christenings and Burials, within the bills of mortality, from December, 13, 1748, to December 12, 1749.

Christened.		Buried.	
Males	7288	Males	12663
Females	6972	Females	12853
In all	14260	In all	25516

Increased in the burials this year 3647.

Whereof have died

Under two years of age	8504
Between two and five	2028
Five and ten	794
Ten and twenty	719
Twenty and thirty	2191
Thirty and forty	2755
Forty and fifty	2855
Fifty and sixty	2113

Sixty and seventy	1691
Seventy and eighty	1155
Eighty and ninety	533
Ninety and a hundred	68
A hundred	1
A hundred and one	2
A hundred and two	1
A hundred and four	3
A hundred and five	3
A hundred and six	1
A hundred and twelve	1

A general bill of all the Christenings, Marriages, Deaths, and Foundling Children, in the city and suburbs of Paris, for the year 1749.

	Christen.		Mar.		Deaths.		Found.	
	Ma.	Fe.	Cou.	Ma.	Fe.	Ma.	Fe.	
Jan.	865	759	442	696	674	157	144	
Feb.	823	789	605	688	604	171	141	
March	896	904	36	828	720	192	208	
April	794	749	329	912	813	151	152	
May	836	847	396	883	762	182	152	
June	810	751	335	745	676	156	163	
July	836	706	449	860	708	154	134	
Aug.	809	783	306	803	668	136	166	
Sept.	823	769	419	820	743	163	147	
Oct.	782	788	370	821	682	172	145	
Nov.	804	763	549	787	746	147	150	
Dec.	741	731	27	929	847	142	105	

9819 9339 4263 9772 8643 1923 1852

Total	19158	4263	18607	3775
In 1748	17907	4003	19529	3429

Diff. in 49 1251m. 260 m. 920 less 346 m.

Christenings in 1749 exceed the burials 551. Dead in religious houses, men 63, wom. 87. Protestants buried in unconsecrated ground, Men 23, women 12.

Foreign protestants, men 6, woman 1.

By comparing this account, which is kept with great exactness, and omits no rank or profession, with the *London* yearly bill, which has only those christened and buried, according to the rites of the church of *England*, and yet far exceeds this, in the burials, the great question concerning the magnitude of these two capitals may be easily determined.

The <i>London</i> burials last year	25510
Those of <i>Paris</i> (as above)	18607

Difference 6903

A STATE

A STATE of the NATIONAL DEBT, provided or unprovided for by Parliament, as it stood December 31, 1748, and December 31, 1749.

EXCHEQUER.	Amount of the national debt on December 31, 1744.	Increased between, Dec. 31, 1747 and Dec. 31, 1748.	Paid off within that Time.	Amount of the national debt on Dec. 31, 1745.
	£. s. d.	£.	£.	£. s. d.
Annuities for long terms, being the remainder of the original sum contributed and unsubscribed to the <i>South Sea</i> company	1836275	17 10 $\frac{3}{4}$		1836275 17 10 $\frac{3}{4}$
Annuities for lives, with benefit of survivorship, being the original sum contributed	108100	0 0		108100 0 0
Ditto for two and three lives, being the sum remaining after what is fallen in by deaths	98347	8 2 $\frac{3}{4}$	2533 6 8	95814 8 6 $\frac{3}{4}$
Ditto on plate act, 6 Geo. I. Regis	312000	0 0		312000 0 0
Ditto for <i>Nevis</i> and <i>St. Christopher's</i> debentures, at 3l. per cent. per an.	37821	5 1 $\frac{1}{4}$		37821 5 1 $\frac{1}{4}$
Ditto at 3l. 10s. per cent. 1731	400000	0 0		400000 0 0
Ditto at 3l. per cent. 1736, charged on the sinking fund	600000	0 0		600000 0 0
Ditto 1738, charged on ditto	300000	0 0		300000 0 0
Duties on salt continued 1741	427050	0 0	188650	238400 0 0
Ditto further continued 1745	1000000	0 0		1000000 0 0
Exchequer bills made out for interest of old bills exchanged	2200	0 0		2200 0 0
EAST-INDIA Company.				
By two acts of parliament 9 W. III. and two other acts 6 and 9 Anne	3200000	0 0		3200000 0 0
Annuities at 3l. per cent. for 1744 charged on the surplus of the addit. duties on low wines, &c.	1000000	0 0		1000000 0 0
BANK of ENGLAND.				
On their original fund at 3l. per cent. per an. from Aug. 1, 1743	3200000	0 0		3200000 0 0
For cancelling Exc. bills, 3 Geo. I.	500000	0 0		500000 0 0
Purchased of the S. S. company	4000000	0 0		4000000 0 0
Excheq. bills charged on the duties on sweets 1737	499600	0 0		499600 0 0
Annuities at 4l. per cent. charged on the duties on coals, &c. since Lady-day 1719	1750000	0 0		1750000 0 0
Ditto charged on the surplus of the funds for lottery 1714	1250000	0 0		1250000 0 0
Ditto at 3l. per cent. for lottery 1731	800000	0 0		800000 0 0
Ditto at 3l. per cent. 1742, charged on the sinking fund	800000	0 0		800000 0 0
Ditto at 3l. p. c. 1743, on additional duties on low wines, spirits, &c.	1800000	0 0		1800000 0 0
Ditto at 3l. p. c. 1744, charged on the surplus of ditto	1800000	0 0		1800000 0 0
Ditto at 3l. p. c. 1745, charged on additional duties on all wines imported since Lady-day, 1745	2000000	0 0		2000000 0 0
Ditto at 4l. 1746, charged on duties on glass and addit. duties on spirit. liquors since Lady-day, 1746	3000000	0 0		3000000 0 0
Carried over	£. 30722394	11 2 $\frac{3}{4}$	191183 6 8	30530211 4 6 $\frac{3}{4}$ Brought

EXCHEQUER.	Amount of the national debt on Dec. 31, 1747.	Increased between, Dec. 31, 1747 and Dec. 31, 1748.	Paid off within that time.	Amount of the national debt on Dec. 31, 1745.
	£. s. d.		£.	£. s. d.
Brought over	30722394 11 2 $\frac{3}{4}$			30530211 4 6 $\frac{3}{4}$
Ditto at 4l. p. c. 1746, charged on duties on licenses for retailing spiritous liq. since ditto — — —	986800 0 0			986800 0 0
Ditto at 4l. p. c. for lot. 1747, charged on duties on coaches, &c. — — —	1000000 0 0			1000000 0 0
Ditto at 4l. p. c. 1747, charged on the duties on houses, &c. — — —	4400000 0 0			4400000 0 0
Ditto at 4l. p. c. for lot. & ann. 1748, charged on additional subsidy on poundage, &c. since Mar. 1, 1747	6930000 0 0			6930000 0 0
Ditto at 4l. per cent. 1759, charged on the sinking fund SOUTH-SEA Company.		3072472 10		3072472 0 10
On their cap. stock and ann. 9 Ges. I. — — —	27302203 5 6 $\frac{1}{2}$			27302203 5 6 $\frac{1}{2}$
	£. 71340397 16 9 $\frac{1}{4}$	3072472 10	191183 6 8	74221686 10 11 $\frac{1}{4}$

Memorandum, The subscribers of 100l. to the lottery 1745, were allowed an annuity for one life of 9s. a ticket, which amounted to 22,500l. but was now reduced by lives fallen to 21937l. 10s. and the subscribers of 100l. to the lottery 1746, were allowed an annuity for one life of 18s. a ticket, which amounted to 45000l. but was now reduced by lives fallen in to 43,631l. 10s. which annuities were an increase of the national debt, but cannot be added thereto, as no money was advanced for the same.

The land-tax and duties on malt, being annual grants, are not charged in this account, nor the 1,000,000l. charged on the deductions of 6d. per pound on pensions, &c. nor the million raised last year and charged on the next supplies to be then after granted in Parliament.

An ACCOUNT of the Produce of the SINKING FUND in the Year 1749, and to the Payment of what Debts was contracted before December 25, 1716, the said Fund has been applied.

Dr.	£. s. d.	Per Contra Cr.
The Exchequer to cash on the sinking fund on December 31, 1748	100141 9 6	By money issued between Dec. 31, 1748, and Dec. 31, 1749.
To the produce of the sinking fund, between December 31, 1748, and December 31, 1749, viz.		In full of 1,000,000l. for service of the year 1748
		In part of 1,000,000l. for service of the year 1749
		To pay the ann. at 3 per c. on 600,000l. granted 1736, for one year, at Christmas 1749
		To pay the annuities at 3 per cent. on 300,000l. granted anno 1738, for one year, due at Michaelmas 1749
		To the usher of the receipt of Exchequer for necessities delivered for the service of the said annuities
Surplus of the	£. s. d.	
Aggregate fund	669231 18 4 $\frac{1}{4}$	
General fund	570470 19 10 $\frac{1}{4}$	
S. Sea comp. fund.	97984 1 4	
Carried over	£. 1437828 9 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	Carried over £. 1098829 18 9

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£. s. d.

Per Contra Cr.

Brought over 1437828 9 0 $\frac{1}{2}$ Brought over 1098829 18 9 $\frac{1}{2}$

To pay annuities at 3 per cent. on 800,000l. granted 1742, for 1 year, due at <i>Christmas</i> 1749 —	24450 0 0
To pay interest on loans charged on the duties on salt further continued 1745, for 12 months in- terest, due at <i>Mic.</i> 1749	35000 0 0
To make good the defici- ency of annuities granted 1720, on the plate-act at <i>Lady-day</i> 1749	5443 4 8 $\frac{1}{2}$
To make good the deficien- cy of the lottery ann. 1731, at <i>Christmas</i> 1748	5183 17 8
To the bank of <i>England</i> , to make good the pre- miums for circulating Exch. bills charged on duties on sweets, granted 1737, to <i>July</i> 24, 1749	13361 10 1
To make good the deficiency of the additional duties on licenses for retailing spt. liquors at <i>Lady-day</i> 1749,	5724 3 9
To make good deficiency of the duties on glass, and additional duties on spirituous liquors since <i>Lady-day</i> 1746, at <i>Mid-</i> <i>summer</i> 1749	21564 2 10 $\frac{1}{4}$
To make good the de- ficiency of the additional duties on all wines im- ported since <i>Lady-day</i> 1745, at <i>Midsummer</i> 1749	7196 4 5 $\frac{1}{2}$
To pay annuities at 4l. per cent. anno 1749, for half a year to <i>Michael-</i> <i>mas</i> , 1749	61449 8 9 $\frac{1}{2}$
	1278202 11 2
Balance in cash <i>Dec.</i> 31, 1749	159625 17 10 $\frac{1}{2}$
	£. 1437828 9 0 $\frac{1}{2}$

Sheriffs

Sheriffs appointed for the year ensuing.

Berkshire, John Allett, esq.
 Bedfordshire, Thomas Cave, esq.
 Buckinghamshire, Alex. Townshend, esq.
 Cumberland, Sir Richard Hilton, bart.
 Cheshire, James Croxton, esq.
 Camb. & Hunt. Best Pearce, esq.
 Devonshire, Dennis Rolle, esq.
 Dorsetshire, Azariah Pinney, esq.
 Derbyshire, John Rotherham, esq.
 Essex, Sir John Terril, bart.
 Gloucestershire, Henry Toy Bridgeman, esq.
 Hertfordshire, John Cheshyre, esq.
 Herefordshire, Thomas Legge, esq.
 Kent, Richard Merry, esq.
 Leicestershire, Thomas Babington, esq.
 Lincolnshire, Sir John de la Fountain Tyrwhitt, bart.
 Monmouthshire, Philip Fisher, esq.
 Northumberland, William Carr, esq.
 Northamptonshire, Havey Sparks, esq.
 Norfolk, Leonard Mapes, esq.
 Nottinghamshire, William Westcombe, esq.
 Oxfordshire, John Coker, esq.
 Rutlandshire, Robert Hotchkin, esq.
 Shropshire, William Lutwiche, esq.
 Somersetshire, Henry William Portman, esq.
 Staffordshire, Edward Busby, esq.
 Suffolk, Robert Oneby, esq.
 Southampton, Richard Taunton, esq.
 Surrey, Jacob Tonson, esq.
 Sussex, Peckham Williams, esq.
 Warwickshire, Paul Bane, esq.
 Worcestershire, Humphrey Low, esq.
 Wiltshire, James Barolet, esq.
 Yorkshire, Sir William Pennyman, bart.

For South Wales.

Brecknockshire, John Prince, esq.
 Carmarthenshire, Richard Davies, esq.
 Cardiganshire, John Morgan, esq.
 Glamorganshire, Richard Jenkins, esq.
 Pembrokehire, Sparks Martin, esq.
 Radnorshire, Hugh Gough, esq.

For North Wales.

Anglesey, Charles Allanson, esq.
 Caernarvonshire, Owen Holland, esq.
 Denbighshire, Thomas Jones, esq.
 Flintshire, Ellis Yonge, esq.
 Merionethshire, William Wynne, esq.
 Montgomeryshire, Bagot Read, esq.

1749-50, Jan. 4. The market was opened at May fair, for all sorts of cattle, as at Smithfield.

Jan. 8. Was felt at Rome a violent shock of an earthquake, which did no damage; it was soon followed by a less: but

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at Frescati, Albano and Tivoli, on the same and following nights, they had more and violent shocks, yet with little damage.

The count de Carvajal and the marquis de la Ensenada having disagreed about the negociation with Mr. Keene, the latter insisted that conditions too advantageous were offered to Great Britain, and consequently prejudicial to the trade of Spain: but count de Carvajal carried it with the King, in favour of these conditions, which were the same with those of the treaty of Seville, in relation to seizures of illegal traders in the American Spanish ports. The Spanish demand for duties on negroes, which in the year 1739 they reckoned at 68,000*l.* was to be set against that of the South Sea company, exclusive of the 95,000*l.* formerly agreed on.

Jan. 12. A petition, signed by a great number of gentlemen, was presented to the House of Commons, for an act to build a bridge over the Thames at Hampton-court.

Came an account that some English vessels were taken off Porto Bello by some Spanish guarda costas.

Jan. 15. A new fish market for Westminster was opened near Cannon-row, on one side Bridge-street, for the temporary use thereof, till the ground allotted by Parliament could be spared from the works of Westminster bridge.

Jan. 16. Great disorders and some skirmishes happened between the woolcombers and weavers of Tiverton in Devon, on account of the merchants introducing Irish worsted: the magistrates read the riot act, which not proving effectual, the military power was called in, which prevented further mischief; but the woolcombers refusing to work, a stop was put to all trade.

Jan. 17. The ceremony of consecrating the water, in memory of Christ's baptism, was performed at Petersburg, according to the custom of the Greek church, in the following manner: about nine in the morning, nine regiments of infantry, drawn from the neighbouring garrisons, with the three regiments of foot-guards, in all 17,500 men, were drawn up over against the palace, from whence, after they had performed their exercises, they marched to the place appointed for performing the ceremony, which they inclosed, by forming a great hollow square. Three pavillions were erected on the ice upon the edge of the great Neva, richly carved and gilded without, and curiously ornamented with rich tapestry within; the largest of them, which represented the river Jordan, was surrounded

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ed with rails; in the middle of which, they cut a hole in the ice, and placed therein a large tub, filled with the water which was to be consecrated: about eleven the procession began, which was composed of monks and friars of the different religious orders, singing spiritual hymns, the archbishop of *Novogrod* walking in the middle; they were preceded by four priests, carrying the banners, and followed by the rest of the clergy, some carrying relicks, and others the images of saints. When the procession was come to the place, they began the ceremony by singing a mass, after which the Archbishop consecrated the water, by touching it with a large gold cross, which he held in his hand, and saying some prayers. Which being ended, they brought the banners, and relicks, the images of a great number of saints, the colours of regiments, many children and diseased persons, to whom the Archbishop gave the benediction, sprinkling them with the blessed water; and the ceremony ended with a tripple discharge of all the musquetry, and of the cannon of the citadel.

Jan. 23. A prodigious fire happened at *Constantinople*, which began at ten at night, near the water side, and continued towards *Solimania* till twelve the next day, and consumed near one eighth part of that city; others reckoned ten or 12,000 houses.

Another fire consumed the rich palace of the Mufti and thirty houses.

Jan. 30. Several persons of distinction having been, within a few days, robbed in the streets, it was thought necessary to republish, in the *Gazette* of this day, his Majesty's proclamation of 100*l.* for taking any robber, &c. in the cities of *London* and *Westminster*, or within five miles of the same, with a promise of pardon to impleachers.

Jan. 31. A packet boat was again appointed for carrying letters and passengers between *Falmouth* and the *Groyne*, as before the late war with *Spain*.

The earl of *Albemarle* having complained to the *French* court of the almanac, entitled, *An historical Calendar for the Year 1750*, in which the author, speaking of the *Stuart* family, and of prince *Charles Edward* in particular, makes use of certain titles and expressions, which his excellency judged his court could not but resent. No sooner was his complaint exhibited, than the work was suppressed by the King's command, and the author sent to the *Bastile*. A charge was given, at the

same time, to the licensers of the press, to take special care not to suffer any thing to be printed which may give offence to the powers with whom *France* is at peace.

William Shirley, esq. was appointed governor of the province of *Massachusetts-bay* in *New England*.

Commissaries were likewise appointed to settle and determine with the commissaries of his most Christian majesty, the points remaining to be adjusted between the two crowns in *America*, as well as all prizes taken at sea, since hostilities should have ceased, according to the preliminary articles.

Sir John Strange, appointed master of the Rolls, and sworn of the privy-council.

The King was pleased to order a *conge d'elire* to the dean and chapter of the cathedral church of *Litchfield*, empowering them to elect a bishop of that see, void by the death of *Dr. Richard Smallbrooke*, and recommending to them *Frederick Cornwallis*, D. D. chaplain to his Majesty, and prebendary of *Windsor*, to be elected bishop thereof.

Feb. 8. Between twelve and one o'clock in the afternoon an earthquake was felt in *London* and *Westminster*; the councillors in the courts of King's-bench and Chancery in *Westminster-hall* were so alarmed, that they expected the building to fall; and in the new buildings about *Grosvenor-square* people ran out of their houses, the chairs shaking, and the pewter rattling on the shelves; a slaughterhouse with a hayloft over it, was thrown down in *Southwark*, a chimney in *Leadenhall-street*, and another in *Billiter-square*, several chimneys and part of a house near *Horshydown*.

The shock was also felt at *Deptford*, *Greenwich*, *Gravesend*, *Dagnams*, and *Painesbridge*, between *Rumford* and *Brentwood*, at *Coopersale*, *Epping*, *Woodford*, *Walthamstow*, *Hertford*, *Highbgate*, *Finchley*, not at *Barnet*; just perceived at *Richmond* in *Surrey*, *Bromley*, in *Kent*, not at *Deal*, or *Canterbury*: at *Calais*, and in *Italy*.

About five o'clock, there was at *Bristol* a violent storm of wind at S. W. that the houses in general were very much shaken, as were also several people in their beds, as if an earthquake had happened. A great many houses received damage by the fall of chimnies, as well as by the impetuosity of the extreme forcing blasts, which carried off part of their coverings. Several sheets of lead were blown from *St. Nicholas* steeple, which fell on the house adjoining. A chimney in *George's Street*, without

without *Lawford's Gate*, beat down the roof, cieling, and beam of a house, where a man and his wife were in bed, who were buried in the ruins near an hour before their cries could make any one sensible of their misfortune. The poor woman was the first they took out; but the man was so much pressed with the beam, and the weight upon it, which lay on his belly and thigh, that a carpenter was obliged to saw the beam in two before he could be released. The country, for a large extent round, also felt the effects of this storm, where several houses were laid waste, and a great many trees blown down. This storm was intermixed with heavy showers of hail and rain.

Feb. 11. At *Newport, Monmouthshire*, were such violent storms of thunder, lightning, hail, and rain, that in the moors near the seat of — *Vaughan*, esq. some hundreds of tame and wild ducks, geese, and widgeons, were killed.

Feb. 12. Orders were given for getting ready five men of war, on board one of which lord *Anson* was to hoist his flag, to convoy his Majesty.

Feb. 17. The King was pleased to appoint his grace *Charles* duke of *Richmond*, lieutenant general of his Majesty's forces, to be colonel of his Majesty's royal regiment of horse-guards; and likewise to be captain of a troop in the said regiment, in the room of *Algernon Seymour*, duke of *Somerset*, deceased.

Sir *Andrew Agnew*, baronet, to be governor of *Tinmouth* castle, in *Northumberland*, in the room of the said duke of *Somerset*.

Feb. 23. An *Aurora Borealis* appeared at *Cork*, about seven in the evening, and lasted about an hour; it extended from east to west over the head of the city, and moved very slowly, in a compact body, from north to south, and was tinged with so deep a scarlet, that it looked as if the city was in flames. The tide there swelled to such a prodigious height, that all the streets were under water. In the houses on *Dunscumb* marsh the water was four feet deep, and three in the middle of the city. The damage to the merchants was incredible. At *Carrickfergus*, the key was almost levelled, and several houses, and part of the town wall, washed down.

Feb. 24. His Majesty was pleased to appoint *William Mildmay*, esq. one of the commissioners for settling and determining the points to be adjusted between the crowns

of *England* and *France* in *America*, to be also commissary for settling the accounts relating to the ransom and exchange of prisoners taken during the late war, upon the foot of the convention signed at *Francfort* upon the *Mayne*, July 18, 1743.

Feb. 27. The *London* assurance company agreed to subscribe all the four per cent. annuities.

A general court of the bank of *England* was held at Merchant-taylor's Hall, to take into further consideration the proposals made by Parliament relating to the reduction of the interest of the national debt; and the opinion of the court of directors being called for, the governor declared they thought it for the interest of the proprietors to accept the said proposals; and upon the question being put, that the company do accept the same, it was by a very great majority carried in the affirmative.

Sum subscribed, to this day inclusive.

At the <i>South Sea</i> house	12,889,590	0	2
At the bank	12,864,217	0	6
The bank company near	8,460,000	0	0

£. 34,213,807 8 8

Feb. 28. Six millions more were subscribed on this day; the books were open from six in the morning till twelve at night.

They had so great a take of herrings at *Anstruther*, that some small boats brought 4000 each. At *Bute*, a small island in the mouth of the firth of *Clyde*, the value of herrings taken this season, amounted to above 1500*l.* sterling.

Between nine and ten at night, was seen at *Salisbury*, an extraordinary phenomenon, being a very luminous collection of vapours, that formed an irregular arch, like rock work, and extended cross the horizon, waving like flames issuing from fire. After a short continuance, it disappeared at once, the sky being very clear, and more enlightened than by the stars only.

Prince *Heraclius*, son of *Terberi Mirza*, sovereign of *Georgia*, having marched at the head of 80,000 men to the assistance of *Shah Doub*, defeated five of the *Persian* princes or grandees that were in arms against the said *Shah*: by which victory he became master of the crown, mantle, and other regalia, and kept them very respectfully in a chest, which had been sealed up by some of the *Persian* princes that attended him in that expedition: and he declared he would deliver up the said regalia to whomsoever shall be acknowledged king, and remain

in peaceful possession of the *Persian* throne. The father of prince *Heraclius* was a vassal or tributary to the Grand Signior, and, lest the Porte should take umbrage, he transmitted to the bashaw of *Erzerum* a copy of the letters, whereby the *Shah* desired his assistance; but the government, instead of being displeased, wished him success, as it was their interest that the troubles in *Persia* should continue, that they might be at liberty to attend the affairs of *Europe*.

An earthquake at *Philippoli*, one of the best cities in *Romania*, almost swallowed up the place and destroyed 4000 persons; and most of the towns and villages in the neighbourhood were demolished by the violent and repeated shocks, or laid under water by the overflowing of the river *Mariza*.

At night on the 5th a fire broke out in the electoral palace at *Munich*, which, in a few hours, consumed the greatest part of that superb edifice (esteemed by architects the most regular and beautiful piece in *Europe*) together with its rich furniture, fine paintings, and other valuable effects; many persons belonging to the court perished in the flames, amongst them the countess *de Wolfskell*, maid of honour to the electress, who, with her consort, very narrowly escaped.

Grants for the year 1750.

For guards and garrisons in Great-Britain, Guernsey, and Jersey	£.	
For ditto in the plantations, Minorca, Gibraltar, Nova- Scotia, Newfoundland, and Providence		628230
To the duke of Brunswick- Wolfenbuttle		236420
To the elector of Mentz		29993
To the elector of Bavaria		8620
For extra land forces incurred in 1749		22372
To out pensioners of Chelsea college		65481
To the two troops of horse guards, one regiment of horse, and superannuated gentlemen		49848
To reduced officers of land forces and marines		5117
Towards naval service		67000
Towards support of Green- wich hospital		1011521
To support office of ordnance		10000
		144709

To the pensions of officers widows, &c. as the king shall direct	£.	
For services during the war in North America		3374
Charges of settling Nova Scotia		122246
For maintaining ditto		36476
For Westminster bridge		39778
For settling the colony of Georgia		8000
For support of British forts in Africa		3304
To pay the like sum charged on aids raised after Septem- ber 29, 1749		10000
To make good deficiency of half subsidy of tonnage and poundage		1000000
To make good deficiencies of stamp duties		94655
To make good deficiencies of sweet wines		5183
To make good interest due on the credit of the salt duties		13361
To make good additional du- ties on wine, at Midsum- mer, 1749		35000
To make good deficiencies of the duty on licences for retailing spiritous liquors		7196
To make good deficiencies of duties on glass and spiri- tuous liquors, at Midsum- mer, 1749		5724
Ditto Christmas		21564
To make good deficiencies of grants for 1749		39631
		275736

March 8. This morning, at half an hour after five o'clock, the town was again alarmed with another shock of an earthquake, generally allowed to be more violent, and of longer continuance than that felt this day month; great numbers of people were awaked from their sleep merely by its violences; which, however, did no other mischief than throwing down several chimnies, and damaging some houses. The shock was so great in some parts, that the people ran from their houses and beds almost naked. In the high grounds by *Grosvenor-square*, &c. it was felt more than in other parts, the brasses and pewter of several kitchens being thrown down, and to some distance from the shelves. In *St. James's park*, and all the open places, the ground moved very perceptibly, and the noise seemed to break three times. About five

five o'clock, was a continual, though confused lightning, till within a minute or two of the shock being felt. A lady in *Piccadilly*, a curious collector of old china, who had piled it on stands, had it flung down and broke; and a great china shop in *St. James's-street* had the like accident: bells in several steeples were struck by the chime hammers; and great stones fell from the new towers of *Westminster-abbey*. A maid servant in *Charterhouse-square* was thrown out of bed by the shock, and broke her arm. The dogs were sensible of it; and some of them howled in an uncommon manner, and fish jumped half a yard above water.

The shock was felt at *Cheeshunt, Hertford, Ware, Coptball*, near (not at) *Epping*, and *Beckenham* in *Kent*.

March 13. Seventy thousand *Russians* were to be very soon encamped in the conquered provinces, in three different corps, each commanded by a general officer, subordinate to the command in chief of field marshal count *de Lacy*. By a very exact account which was published of all the forces which the empire could furnish in case of need, it appeared they would amount to 500,000 men, including the irregulars, of which it is to be observed, that the kans or chiefs that command them were obliged to double their number in a certain time.

March 14. The King went to the House of Peers, and passed the following bills:

The bill for continuing and granting to his Majesty certain duties upon malt, mum, cyder, and perry, for the service of the year 1750.

The bill for punishing mutiny and desertion, and for the better payment of the army and their quarters.

The bill for repealing the duties now payable upon china, and raw silk, and for granting other duties in lieu thereof.

The bill to render prosecutions for perjury and subordination of perjury more easy and effectual.

The bill for clearing, deepening, repairing, maintaining, and improving the harbour and piers of great *Yarmouth*; and for deepening and making more navigable the several rivers emptying themselves into the said haven; and also for preserving ships wintering therein, from accidents by fire.

And to several private bills.

March 16. *Charles Fitzgerald*, who calls himself earl of *Desmond*, was committed to Newgate for enlisting men into the service of the *French king*, which was

made felony without benefit of clergy by the statute 9 *Geo. II.* He was in the late rebellion, and pardoned. Six other persons, *Irish*, were committed to the same place for the like crime.

March 18. At *Portsmouth* town and common, about six in the evening, was heard a great noise in the air, like firing of guns on a rejoicing day, and at the same time was felt a great trembling of the earth; but the shock was more violent in the *Isle of Wight*; the same was also felt, though gently, at *Bath*.

Resolved, by the House of Commons, That any person or persons, bodies politic or corporate, who now are, or hereafter may be, interested in, or entitled unto, such part of the national debt, incurred before *Michaelmas*, 1749, redeemable by law, which now carries an interest of 4*l.* per cent. per annum, as hath not been subscribed, in pursuance of an act of this session, for reducing the several annuities which carry interest after the rate of 4*l.* per cent. per annum, to the rates there mentioned, and who do, on or before the 30th of *May* next, subscribe their names, or signify their consent, to accept of an interest of 3*l.* per cent. per annum, to commence from the 25th of *December*, 1755, subject to the same provisions, notices, and clauses of redemption, which their respective four per cents are now liable to, shall, in lieu of their present interest, be entitled unto, and receive an interest of 4*l.* per cent. per annum, until the 25th of *December*, 1750, and thence an interest of 3*l.* 10*s.* per cent. per annum, until the 25th of *December*, 1755; and that no part of the same shall be liable to be redeemed, until after the said 25th of *December*, 1755.

Resolved, that such part of the national debt, incurred before *Michaelmas*, 1749, redeemable by law, which now carries an interest of 4*l.* per cent. per annum, and which shall not be subscribed on or before the 30th of *May* next, be redeemed and paid off.

Wednesday, March 21.

Ordered, by the House of Commons, that Mr. Speaker do give notice that such of the following annuities as are not subscribed on or before the 30th of *May* next, are to be redeemed or paid off (agreeable to the clauses of redemption) to the days mentioned below, viz.

Exchequer annuities, bank annuities, 1748, *March* 25, 1751.

Bank

Bank annuities 1746, lottery 1747, June 24, 1751.

Annuities 1747, ditto 1749, September 29, 1751.

These resolutions and orders were published at length in the *London Gazette*, as sufficient notice of the intended redemptions, and signed

Arthur Onslow, Speaker.

His Majesty was empowered to borrow money upon the sinking fund for the said purpose.

March 23. The House of Commons resolved to raise one million on annuities at three *per cent.* to be charged on the sinking fund, and to be raised by subscriptions, without a lottery, and to be appropriated to the payment of the million to the bank, which the government borrowed for circulating Exchequer bills. The subscribers to pay ten pounds *per cent.* on April 20; fifteen *per cent.* June 20; twenty-five *per cent.* August 18; twenty-five *per cent.* October 18; twenty-five *per cent.* December 18.

March 28. The subscription opened for a million at three *per cent.* was full the next day in the afternoon.

April 2. About ten at night was felt a smart shock of an earthquake at *Liverpool*; it extended near forty miles north and south, and about thirty leagues east and west; it was a vibratory motion, and continued about two or three seconds; a person apprehensive of what it was, went out to observe the air, and saw multitudes of blood-red rays converging from all parts of the heavens to one dark point, but no luminous body; this phenomenon disappeared in fifteen minutes.

April 4. The *Scotch* claims for the heretable jurisdictions, began paying at the Exchequer.

April 5. Incredible numbers of people, being under strong apprehensions that *London* and *Westminster* would be visited with another and more fatal earthquake, on this night, according to the predictions of a crazy life-guardman, and because it would be just four weeks from the last shock, as that was from the first, left their houses, and walked into the fields, or lay in boats all night; many people of fashion in the neighbouring villages sat in their coaches till day-break; others went to a greater distance, so that the roads were never more thronged, and lodgings were hardly to be procured at *Windsor*; so far, and even to their wit's end, had their superstitious

fears, or their guilty consciences, driven them.

His Majesty in council, declaring his intention of going abroad, nominated the following regents:

Thomas lord archbishop of *Canterbury*.

Philip lord *Hardwick*, lord chancellor.

Lionel duke of *Dorset*, lord president.

John earl *Gower*, lord privy seal.

Charles duke of *Marlborough*, lord steward.

Charles duke of *Richmond*, master of the horse.

John duke of *Bedford*, secretary of state.

Archibald duke of *Argyle*.

John earl of *Sandwich*, first commissioner of the Admiralty.

William earl of *Harrington*, lord lieutenant of *Ireland*.

Henry Pelham, esq. first commissioner of the Treasury.

April 12. His Majesty went to the House of Peers, and made the following most gracious speech:

"My Lords, and Gentlemen,

"I cannot put an end to this session of Parliament without returning you my hearty thanks for the zeal and dispatch, with which you have gone through the public business. Nothing could have afforded me more satisfaction, than the attention you have given to those essential points of our national interest, which I earnestly recommended to you at the opening of the session. And it is with the greatest pleasure I have now given my assent to those laws, which have been the result of your prudent deliberations, for advancing the public credit; for promoting the commerce and manufactures of this kingdom; and for encouraging the industry of my good subjects.

There has been so little alteration in the state of affairs abroad, since your meeting, that I have scarce any thing to add upon that head. My resolution to adhere strictly to the engagements I have entered into, and to do every thing in my power to preserve the peace, which has been so happily established, continues the same; and I have received the fullest assurances from all my allies, of their disposition to promote this great end. My sincere endeavours shall be exerted to cultivate and improve this good disposition, that my own kingdoms, as well as the rest of *Europe*, may long enjoy the happy fruits of the present tranquility.

"Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

"I thank you in a particular manner, for the supplies you have so readily granted me;

me; and for the public spirit you have shewn, in laying hold of the very first opportunity to reduce the interest of the national debt, without the least infringement of Parliamentary faith. The success which has already attended this wise measure, is a proof of the present credit of this kingdom; and has laid a sure foundation for the continuance of it; and cannot fail to add strength and reputation to my government, both at home and abroad.

"My Lords, and Gentlemen,

"I make no doubt but you will carry into your respective counties, the same good principles and affection which I have experienced from you here. Let it be your business to promote peace and harmony; and to support and propagate religion, good manners, and good order, amongst my people; whose true and lasting happiness shall be my constant care after this."

At the same time he gave the royal assent to the following acts;

An act for granting to his Majesty the sum of 900,000*l.* out of the sinking fund, for the service of the year 1750; and for applying certain surplus monies, remaining in the Exchequer, as part of the supply of the said year; and for the application of certain savings in the hands of the paymaster-general; and for obviating a doubt in an act of the fifth year of king George I. in respect to the payment of certain annuities thereby granted, for the improvement of fisheries and manufactures in Scotland; and for the further appropriating the supplies granted this session of Parliament; and for giving further time for the payment of duties omitted to be paid for the indentures or contracts of clerks and apprentices; and for transferring the bounties now payable upon the exportation of *British* sail cloth to the customs; and for enforcing the laws against the clandestine importation of soap, candles, and starch, into this kingdom.

An act for the more effectual punishing of persons convicted of seducing artificers in the manufactures of *Great Britain* or *Ireland*, out of the dominions of the crown of *Great Britain*, and to prevent the exportation of utensils made use * of in the woollen and silk manufactures from *Great Britain* or *Ireland* into foreign parts; and

for the more easy and speedy determination of appeals allowed in certain cases by an act made in the last sessions of Parliament relating to persons employed in the several manufactures therein mentioned.

An act to continue several laws for the better regulating of pilots for the conducting of ships or vessels from *Dover*, *Deal*, and isle of *Thanet*, upon the river of *Thames* and *Medway*; and for permitting rum or spirits of the *British* sugar plantations to be landed before the duties of excise are paid thereon; and to continue and amend an act for preventing frauds in the admeasurement of coals within the city and liberty of *Westminster*, and several parishes near thereunto; and to continue several laws for preventing exactions of occupiers of locks and wears upon the river *Thames* westward, and for ascertaining the rates of water carriage upon the said river; and for the better regulation and government of seamen in the merchant's service; and also to amend so much of an act made in the first year of the reign of king George I. as relates to the better preservation of salmon in the river *Ribble*; and to regulate fees in trials at assizes and *nisi prius* upon records issuing out of the office of pleas of the court of Exchequer: and for the apprehending of persons in any county or place upon warrants granted by justices of the peace in any other county or place; and to repeal so much of an act, made in the twelfth year of the reign of king Charles II. as relates to the time during which the office of excise is to be kept open each day, and to appoint for how long time the same shall be kept open upon each day for the future; and to prevent the stealing or destroying of turnips; and to amend an act made in the second year of his present Majesty, for better regulating of attornies and solicitors.

An act to continue several laws for preventing the spreading of the distemper which now rages amongst the horned cattle, and for empowering his Majesty to prohibit the killing of cow calves.

This act continues former regulations, and is to be read in churches, every churchwarden being to provide a copy for the use of the parish.

An act for making more effectual seve-

* The penalty of 100*l.* for the first offence, is now made 500*l.* and for the second 1000*l.* and two years imprisonment. Captains of vessels taking tools or utensils to be exported to forfeit 100*l.* This act regulates also prosecutions against receivers of materials to pawn, from workmen.

ral acts of Parliament passed for cleansing and making navigable the channel from the hithe at *Colchester*, to *Wivenhoe* in the county of *Essex*; and for repairing and cleansing the streets and lanes of the town of *Colchester*.

An act for settling a stipend or maintenance upon the rector of the parish of *St. George the martyr*, in the borough of *Southwark*, in the county of *Surrey*, and his successors, in lieu of tythes.

An act for granting to his Majesty the sum of 1,000,000*l.* to be raised by annuities at 3*l.* per cent. per annum, and charged on the sinking fund, transferrable at the *Bank of England*. This was subscribed in one day.

An act for giving further time to the proprietors of annuities, after the rate of 4*l.* per cent. per annum, to subscribe the same, in the manner, and upon the terms, therein mentioned; and for redeeming such of the said annuities as shall not be subscribed; and for empowering the *East India* company to raise certain sums by transferrable annuities. And there was subscribed on the 30th, at the *Bank and South Sea* house, 1,150,000*l.*

An act for making good a deficiency upon the revenue of the office of keeper or clerk of the hanaper, and for preventing any future deficiency therein to answer the public services provided for out of the same, and for augmenting the income, of the office of master or keeper of the *Rolls*, 1200*l.* a year.

An act for granting to his Majesty certain duties upon such species of sail cloth as are therein mentioned, which shall be imported from *Ireland* into *Great Britain*, during the time therein limited.

An act for extending and improving the trade to *Africa*.

An act for the encouragement of the *British* white herring fishery.

An act for encouraging the growth and culture of raw silk, in his Majesty's colonies or plantations in *America*.

An act for permitting raw silk, of the growth or product of *Persia*, purchased in *Russia*, to be imported into this kingdom from any port or place belonging to the empire of *Russia*.

An act to encourage the importation of pig and bar iron from his Majesty's colonies in *America*, and to prevent the erection of any mill, or other engine, for flitting or rolling of iron, or any plating forge to work with a tilt hammer, or any furnace

for making steel, in any of the said colonies.

The pig iron to be free of duty unto any part of *Great Britain*, but the bar iron only to the port of *London*, and within ten miles.

An act to explain part of an act passed in the twelfth and fourteenth years of the reign of king *Charles II.* for the uniformity of public prayers and administration of sacraments; and also part of an act, passed in the thirteenth year of the reign of queen *Elizabeth*, for the ministers of the church to be of sound religion.

This act provides that a minister, who through sickness or other lawful impediment cannot read the church articles, &c. within the two months prescribed by former acts, shall not incur deprivation, provided he reads them afterwards.

An act for preventing delays and expenses in the proceedings in the county court of *Middlesex*, and for the more easy and speedy recovery of small debts in the said county court.

An act for the more easy and speedy recovery of small debts within the *Towerhamlets*.

An act for the more easy and speedy recovery of small debts within the city and liberty of *Westminster*, and that part of the duchy of *Lancaster* which adjoineth thereto.

An act for assigning a place proper for holding a market in the city of *Westminster*, in lieu of the ancient market-place called the *Round Woolstaple*, and for regulating the said market.

An act for repairing and widening the roads leading from *Egremont* to *Dundee-bridge*, *Santon-bridge*, and *Salt-house*, in the county of *Cumberland*.

An act for repairing the road from the city of *York*, over *Skipbridge*, to *Borough-bridge*, in the county of *York*.

An act for repairing the roads leading from *Dunglass-bridge* to the town of *Haddingtoun*, and from thence to *Ravenshoughburn*, in the county of *Haddingtoun*.

An act for making a better and more effectual provision for the relief of the poor, for the cleansing the streets, and for keeping a nightly watch within the parish of *St. Martin in the fields*, within the liberties of the city of *Westminster*.

An act for enlightning the open places, streets, lanes, passages, and courts, and for the better regulating the nightly watch within the parish of *St. John, Southwark*, in the county of *Surrey*.

An act for building a bridge cross the river of *Thames* from *Hampton-court* in the county

county of *Middlesex*, to *East-Moulsey* in the county of *Surrey*.

An act for taking down several buildings, and enlarging the streets and market places, in the city of *Glocester*;

And to twenty-two private bills.

The Speaker of the House of Commons made a very elegant and affecting speech, on presenting so many useful bills. The Parliament was prorogued to the 14th of *June*.

April 14. The King was pleased to constitute and appoint Sir *John Evelyn*, bart. *George Westby*, *Richard Chandler*, *Beaumont Hotbam*, *Samuel Mead*, *Gwyn Vaughan*, *William Levinz*, and *Edward Hooper*, esqrs. and Sir *Miles Stapylton*, bart. in the room of *Bryan Fairfax*, esq. deceased, to be his Majesty's commissioners of the customs in *England*.

The honourable *Robert Sawyer Herbert*, esq. was appointed by his Majesty lieutenant of the county of *Wilts*, in the room of his brother, late earl of *Pembroke*, and also *custos rotulorum* of the said county, in the room of the late duke of *Somerset*.

William Petticrew, esq. was appointed consul at *Tetuan*, in the room of *William Latton*.

April 16. Between four and five o'clock this morning the King set out from *St. James's* for *Hartwich*, to embark in the royal *Caroline* yacht for *Holland*. He was attended by the lord *Delawar*, and his master of the horse for *Hanover*. Before his Majesty set out, he was pleased to send a diamond brilliant ring, of considerable value, as a mark of his royal favour, to the earl of *Hyndford*, late ambassador to *Russia*.

April 18. An express was dispatched with orders for the immediate march of a party of dragoons to *Trowbridge*, *Bradford*, and *Melksham*, in order to curb the riotous proceedings of the weavers and other woollen manufacturers in those parts.

The *East India* company came to an almost unanimous resolution to subscribe 3,200,000*l.* being the sum required by the resolutions of the House of Commons relating to the reduction of the interest of the national debt: resolved also, that as the company is impowered by Parliament to raise monies sufficient to pay off their bonds, the bondholders should have the preference; and for that purpose, such of them as shall bring in their bonds to be marked before the 25th of *May* next, should have three *per cent.* as at present, till Michaelmas, when all interest is to be paid off; and then the said bonds are to be given up, and

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the proprietors of them will be entitled to an annuity for one half of them carrying four *per cent.* from Michaelmas to Christmas; three and a half for five years after, and then three *per cent.*; for one fourth more three *per cent.*; and for the other fourth an *East India* bond carrying three *per cent.*

April 19. His Majesty, who landed at *Helwoetsluice* the day before, passed through *Utrecht* this morning between seven and eight o'clock, and lay that night at *Holten*; he lay at *Osnaburg* on Friday, and reached *Hanover* on Saturday.

April 21. The lords justices met at the Cockpit, and opened their commissions, and appointed *Richard Nevil Alaworth*, and *Richard Leveson Gower*, esqrs. their secretaries.

A dreadful fire happened at *Port Royal* in *Jamaica*, which burnt down near half that town to the damage of above 100,000*l.*

April 26. The collection for the sons of the clergy at Merchant Taylor's-hall, where the feast was held this day, and at the rehearsal of the music of *St. Paul's* the Tuesday before, was 1072*l.*

The French in the *East Indies* made a new Nabob, who in return, made them a present of several towns, and a great extent of country; they got possession of fort *St. Thomas*, and were grown so powerful that the *English* settlements, in case of a new war, were in danger of falling an easy conquest.

At closing the books for taking in subscriptions to the four *per cent.* annuities on the 30th, conformable to the resolution of the House of Commons; there remained unsubscribed old *South Sea* annuities of 1,277,298*l.* 9*s.* 1*d.* ditto new 1,047,744*l.* 18*s.* 10*d.* Bank annuities 843,828*l.* 7*s.* 3*d.* Total 3,168,871*l.* 15*s.* 7*d.* and somewhat above 400,000*l.* of the *East India* company's bonds unmarked; all these sums were liable to be paid off.

The king was pleased to grant unto the right honourable *Other Lewis Windsor*, earl of *Plymouth*, the several offices of constable of his Majesty castle of *Flint*, of keeper of the gaol of the said castle, of comptroller of the records within the counties of *Chester* and *Flint*, and of comptroller of the pleas, fines, and amerciaments of the county of *Caernarvon* in *North Wales*.

The King was pleased to constitute and appoint the right honourable *Thomas* lord *Archer* to be *custos rotulorum* of the county of *Flint*.

I

May

May 1. An extraordinary phenomenon appeared in the sky at *Brecon*, in *South Wales*, between seven and eight o'clock, seen by many credible persons. It was three suns, the real and natural sun in the center, which was the brightest; the others, one on each side the center, opposite to each other, and imagined, by outward appearances, to be each of them equidistant from the center: they shone bright, but not so bright as the real sun, and of a deeper red, as were the clouds surrounding the two new suns. After having been seen for some time, they at last vanished on a sudden. They were what are called parheliions, or mock suns, occasioned by the reflection of the sun's rays in a hollow watry cloud.

May 13. This day about half an hour after twelve o'clock, her royal highness the princess of *Wales* was safely delivered of a prince at *Leicester-house*, upon which occasion the guns in the *Park* and at the *Tower* were fired, and an express was immediately dispatched to *Hanover*, to acquaint his Majesty with the agreeable news.

May 22. The Lord Mayor, *Sir Samuel Pennant*, dying on *Sunday*, a court of hustings was held at *Guildhall* on this day, for the election of a new one for the remainder of the year; when *John Blackford*, esq. alderman of *Cripplegate-ward*, and *Francis Cockayne*, esq. alderman of *Cornhill-ward*, were returned by the livery to the court of aldermen, who elected the former. The next day, being sworn in at *Guildhall*, his lordship held a wardmote for the election of an alderman for *Bishopgate-ward*, in the room of the late Lord Mayor; and on *Friday* following, he was sworn in at *Westminster*.

A gentleman attended the court of aldermen with a message from the right honourable the lord chief justice *Lee*, to acquaint them of the necessity of some new regulation to be made concerning the gaol of *Newgate*; or that it would be dangerous for persons to attend the business of the sessions at the *Old Bailey*. To the message was annexed a list of upwards of twenty persons that were at the last sessions, who had since died, as it was thought, by some infection from the stench of the prisoners, among whom were *Sir Samuel Pennant*, *Sir Daniel Lambert*, baron *Clarke*, *Sir Thomas Abney*, *Mr. Beardsmore*, *Mr. Cox*, the under sheriff, *Mr. Sharplefs*, the clerk of the papers, counsellor *Baird*, counsellor *Orway*, deputy *Hunt*, *Mr. Mallet*, and several others

who died of malignant fevers and were at the last sessions.

May 25. Was launched a buss, called the *Carteret*, being the second built for the *British* white herring fishery; the first being launched on the 21st. The gentlemen with great difficulty procured a buss from *Holland*, upon the model of which these two were built; also thirty-two persons bred in the *Dutch* service, who were thoroughly expert in all the parts of the white herring fishery, as well in the taking as the curing the same. The nets were made at *Poplar*, upon the *Dutch* patterns; they were very curious, each set (which is called a fleet) being near a mile in length, and forty-eight feet in depth. There were eighteen foreigners, expert in the fishery, sent down to *Southampton*, to go on board two busses there fitting out for the society, under the care of *Richard Taunton*, esq. These busses went to the rendezvous of *September*, at *Cambeltown*, to fish on the north-west side of *Britain*.

June 8. Several waggon loads of money were brought to the Bank from on board the *Lark* man of war, arrived from *Jamaica*, on account of the *London* merchants.

Fourteen pirates were brought under a strong guard from *Portsmouth*, to be tried by a court of admiralty.

June 10. By a great storm of thunder and lightning much damage was done in *Kent*; near *Sittingbourn* seventeen sheep were killed, and a man walking in *Kennington-lane* was struck dead by the lightning, another at *Lambeth* was struck blind and deaf, and a drawer at the *Star and Garter* in *New Palace Yard* was dangerously burnt by the lightning; in *Abingdon Buildings, Westminster*, it split a stack of chimnies, and at the house of — *Davis*, esq. while the family were at tea in the back parlour, the windows were shattered to pieces in an instant, the shutters fell into the room, the tea furniture was broke to pieces, and the partitions all scorched.

June 12. A young lionsess, a leopard, and several other curious animals, were brought as a present to the duke of *Cumberland*.

June 14. The Parliament was further prorogued to *August 30*.

June 17. This evening the new-born Prince was baptized by the name of *Frederick William*: the ceremony was performed by the right reverend the lord bishop of *Oxford*. The sponsors were their royal highnesses prince *George* and the princess *Augusta*.

Augusta, and prince *William* of *Saxe Gotha*, brother to her royal highness the princess of *Wales*, who was represented by the right honourable the lord *North* and *Guildford*.

William Alexander, esq. tallow-chandler, and *John Wallinger*, esq. painter-stainer, were chosen sheriffs of *London* and *Middlesex*, gentlemen drank to by the late Sir *Samuel Pennant*.

A plot of ground was hired at *Chelsea*, to make a large building for the reception of 300 *Moravian* families of the *Lutheran* church, to carry on a manufacture there.

A pardon passed the great seal to *Simon Fraser*, esq. eldest lawful son of *Simon* late lord *Lowat*, for his accession to the late rebellion.

Another desolating fire happened at *Constantinople*, which destroyed about 10,000 houses. Upon enquiry into the cause, it appeared to be the contrivance of some seditious people, who hoped it might bring on a revolution; or at least, that they might make a great booty by plunder. Of these 300 were apprehended on suspicion.

Another great fire having happened at *Moscow*, it was not permitted any longer to build houses all of wood.

June 27. The Lord Mayor, aldermen, and common council, waited on their royal highnesses the prince and princess of *Wales*, when *Richard Adams*, esq. the recorder, read the city address of congratulation on the birth of prince *Frederick William*, as also on the recovery of the prince of *Wales*; to which his Royal Highness was pleased to make an answer, expressing his approbation of their address, and of his great regard for the city.

June 28. Their royal highnesses the prince and princess of *Wales*, prince *George*, and princess *Augusta*, went to the houses of several eminent weavers in *Spitalfields*, to see their looms, &c. and expressed great satisfaction at their curious manufactures, declaring their resolution of encouraging them.

At *Sydenham* in *Kent*, a whirlwind took up part of a haystack into the air, higher than the highest tree, and some of it was carried a mile from the place.

June 29. The lords regents heard with great satisfaction, that, on the complaints which the earl of *Albemarle* had orders to make to the *French* court, concerning the non-evacuation of the island of *Tobago*, *St. Lucia*, &c. a frigate was dispatched to the marquis *de Caylus*, governor of the *French Antille* islands, with orders to come over forthwith and give an account of his conduct;

and that this frigate likewise carried a very strict order to the officer, who remained in the room of the marquis *de Caylus*, to cause the said islands to be evacuated, if it be not done before the said frigate reach *Martinico*.

June 30. Sir *Edward Seymour*'s claim to the dukedom of *Somerset*, which had long been before Mr. Attorney General, received his approbation.

The public was amused with an account of *Hannab Snell*, the female soldier, who was born in the city of *Worcester*, in the year of our Lord 1723, and who took upon her the name of *James Gray*, made oath and said, that she had served his majesty king *George* as a soldier and sailor from the 27th of *November*, 1745, to the 9th day of this instant *June*, and entered herself as a marine in captain *Graham*'s company in colonel *Frazier*'s regiment, and went on board the *Swallow*, his Majesty's sloop of war, to the *East-Indies*, belonging to admiral *Boscawen*'s squadron, where this deponent was present at the siege of *Pondicherry*, and all other sieges during that expedition, in which she received twelve wounds, some of which were dangerous; and was put into the hospital for the cure of the same, and returned into *England* in the *Eltham* man of war, captain *Lloyd* commander, without the least discovery of her sex. On the 24th, she presented a petition to his royal highness the duke of *Cumberland*, who put her on the King's list for a pension of 30*l.* a year for life.

Nathaniel Gundry, esq. member for *Dorchester*, was appointed judge of the common pleas, in room of — *Abney*, deceased.

Sydney Stafford Smythe, esq. member for *Greenstead*, baron of the Exchequer, in the room of — *Clarke*, deceased.

Charles Lempriere, esq. lieutenant bailiff, and first magistrate of *Jersey*; and

Philip Lempriere, esq. receiver general of the King's revenue of that island.

Earl of *Sandwich*, master of the brotherhood of the Trinity house.

Thomas Francis of *Lincoln's Inn*, esq. deputy solicitor of the treasury, in room of — *Wright*, deceased.

John Lawson, esq. — judge of *White-chapel* court.

Henry Bayntun, esq. — collector of customs for *Barnstaple* port, in room of *Studley Bayntun*, resigned.

Mr. *J. Read*, accomptant for the army, in room of

Mr. *George Jennings*, comptroller general in the same office.

The congregation *de propaganda fide*, at Rome, had advice from China, that the Emperor, who had manifested a tolerating spirit, having suddenly lost his wife and son, fell into a deep melancholy, which soon degenerated into a kind of inquietude and languor, and at last turned to rage and cruelty. His ministers fearing the effects on themselves, diverted the storm on the christians, charging them with holding correspondence prejudicial to his interest. On this accusation the old bishop of *Monicastro*, who had thirty years governed the mission of the empire, was beheaded; four Dominicans and two Jesuits were strangled, and the most rigorous edicts ever made against the christians were revived; but the missionaries in *Pequin*, the capital, were spared on the supplication of some Jesuits acceptable to the Emperor for their useful skill in astronomy, painting, architecture, fortification and gunnery.

Ali Kouli Kan, who had taken the name of *Ibrahim Schah*, or king *Ibrahim*, of *Persia*, believed, that with the assistance of the *Aguans*, who had joined his party, he was able to crush the rebels who opposed him. Fully confiding in this belief, and in the measures he had taken, he set out from *Ispahan* with a numerous army, the principal Kans of the kingdom commanding under him. In the neighbourhood of *Cashin* he came up with the rebels, whom he attacked, and was entirely defeated by them, and himself made prisoner. The treatment which is generally practised amongst the *Persians*, by the conquerors, fell to the lot of the unhappy victim; for his eyes were immediately plucked out, and he was afterwards carried to a fortress, till it should be determined whether his life should be spared, or not. The heads of all the Kans, as well of those made prisoners as those killed in the combat, have been sent to *Ispahan*, in order to be exposed in the public place. The chief of the rebels had been proclaimed *Schah*, or King of *Persia*, and was on his march towards the capital, to make known his authority and take possession of the government.

July 2. Mr. *Sewell* fruiterer in *Newgate-Market*, and Mr. *Boult*, goldsmith in *Cheapside*, agreed with the committee of the city lands to farm *Newgate-Market*, on paying a fine of 700*l.* and 700*l.* per annum.—Mr. *Papworth*, grocer in *Coleman-street*, farmed *Leadenball-Market*, for 1000*l.* per annum, and 1000*l.* fine.

Was celebrated at *Oxford* the solemnity of commemorating all the benefactions to the university, according to the institution of *Nathaniel lord Crewe*, bishop of *Durham*; the heads of houses, and doctors in the several faculties, to the number of upwards sixty, all in their scarlet robes, and among them the right hon. the earl of *Litchfield*, Sir *Edward Turner*, bart. *Thomas Rowney*, esq. &c. together with the professors that partake of lord *Crewe's* benefaction, were handsomely entertained at his own expence, in new-college hall. From thence about four o'clock, they went in procession through the east gate of the schools, along through the divinity schools, to the theatre. Upon their entering in, a piece of music was performed, which gave time for the doctors to take their seats, and for the orator to get into the rostrum, which was moved into the centre of the area. The vice-chancellor then declared the occasion of the solemnity; some letters from the chancellor were read, and an honorary degree of doctor of laws was conferred on the right hon. the earl of *Plymouth*. After which the orator delivered an oration on the subject of the day, of above an hour long, with much energy and propriety of speech and action: and the whole was concluded with an ode set to music by Dr. *Hays*, professor in that faculty. The theatre was quite full; a very handsome appearance of ladies; and the whole was conducted with great decorum.

July 7. The King was pleased to constitute and appoint *Charles Polbill*, *James Vernon*, *Robert Eyre*, *Horatio Townshend*, *William Burton*, *John Orlebar*, *Augustus Earle* and *David Papillon*, esqrs. together with *John Wyndham Bowyer*, esq. in room of *John Fowle*, esq. to be his Majesty's commissioners for management and receipt of his Majesty's revenue of excise and other duties within *England*, *Wales*, and the town of *Berwick upon Tweed*.

Capt. *Cope*, formerly in the *East-India* service by sea, governor of *Calcutta* in the *East-Indies*, in the room of major *Howard*.

Henry Read and *Lancelot Harrison* obtained a grant of the office or place of comptroller of the petty customs in the port of *London*, and keeper of the seal called the *cocquet*, during their natural lives, or the life of the survivor, in room of *Josiah Maddy*, and *Ralph Thorowgood*, both deceased.

July 9. The prince and princess of *Wales*, and lady *Augusta*, arrived at lord *Bathurst's*, near *Cirencester*, and next day were

were presented with addresses from the magistrates and inhabitants, from the incorporated company of weavers, and from the wool-combers of the town of *Cirencester*, to which his Highness returned very obliging answers.

July 10. A petition was presented to the Lord Mayor and court of aldermen, signed by above 100 graziers, salesmen, and inhabitants in and near *Smithfield*, against erecting booths for exhibiting shows and entertainments there during *Bartolomeo* fair, as not only annoying the graziers and salesmen, and disturbing the inhabitants in the exercise of their callings, but giving the profligate and abandoned of both sexes, opportunity to debauch the innocent, defraud the unwary, and endanger the public peace.

July 11. About five o'clock in the afternoon was a violent storm of thunder, lightning, rain and hail, by which the streets in *London* were soon overflowed, and many cellars filled with water, and above 4000*l.* damage done to the gardeners in and near *Southwark*: numbers of fish of all kinds were seen floating the next day in the river, and taken out dead; several hail-stones measured above three inches about, but were of a flat form, so as to be more properly called ice cakes.

Their royal highnesses the prince and princess of *Wales*, and lady *Augusta*, eldest daughter of their Royal Highnesses, arrived at *Bath*, attended by the lords *Bathurst*, *Middlesex*, *Bute*, and *Inchiquin*, and four or five gentlemen and ladies.

The mayor, aldermen, and common council of *Bath*, waited on their Royal Highnesses, to congratulate them on their arrival,

To which his Royal Highness returned the following answer;

“I and the Princess thank you for this mark of duty to the King, and regard for us; the city of *Bath* may always depend on my good wishes.”

July 12. Were installed knights of the Garter at *Windsor*, by proxy, prince *George*, prince of *Hesse*, duke of *Saxe Gotha*, margrave of *Anspach*, and earl of *Albemarle*, then at *Paris*; in person, duke of *Leeds*, duke of *Bedford*, and earl of *Granville*.—earl of *Inchiquin* was proxy for prince *George*; the other proxies were Sir *Clement Cotterell*, Sir *Edward Fawkener*, Sir *Molton Lambart*, and Sir *Charles Eggleton*. The proxies dined without the habiliments of the order; the dinner consisted of above 100 dishes with a

grand dessert, and the knights gave a grand ball in the apartments in the castle, at their own expence; the old knights present, were the dukes of *Richmond*, *Marlborough*, and *Portland*.

The commissioners appointed to install the knights elect, being robed in their compleat habit of the order, met in the great chamber of the dean of *Windsor's* lodgings, where the officers of the order attended in their habits, and the knights elect came thither in their under habits, with their caps and feathers in their hands.

Such knights as were not named in the commission, were first conducted in their full habits to the chapel, preceded by the poor knights and prebends in their habits, and the officers of arms in their coats, who entered the choir with the usual reverences; and when such knights had taken their respective stalls, the poor knights and prebends returned and attended in the cloister, and the officers of arms in the dean's hall.

Then the procession began in the following order. Poor knights two and two; prebends two and two; officers of arms two and two; the elect knights two and two, having their caps and feathers in their hands, the junior going first. The officers of the order in their crimson fatten mantles, the Register having on his right hand Garter king of arms, carrying the sovereign's commission, and Black rod on the left. The knights commissioners two and two, covered with their black caps and feathers, the juniors first; and thus proceeded into the north isle of the chapel, the poor knights made a stand at a distance beyond the chapter-house door; the prebends did the same nearer to the chapter-house door; the officers of arms next to the chapter-house door.

The knight elect retired to a chair placed for that purpose behind the altar. The three officers of the order entered the chapter-house; after them the commissioners, who sat themselves at the side of the table, according to their seniority and form of the stalls in the chapel.

Garter, with reverence, presented the commission to the senior commissioner, who gave it to the Register to read; which being done, he presented the same to the lords commissioners, who redelivered the same to the Register to be entered.

Then Garter was sent to conduct the senior knight by election, from his chair to the chapter-house door, where he was received by the commissioners; Garter then proceeded

proceeded before them to that part of the table, where the ensigns of the knight elect were placed. Garter was then sent to bring in all the other knights elect or proxies, according to their seniorities, who were all singly introduced and received in the same manner.

Garter then presented the lords commissioners the surcoat of the senior knight elect, who invested him therewith; the Register reading this admonition: "Take this robe of crimson to the increase of your honour, and in token or sign of the most noble order you have received, wherewith you being defended, may be bold, not only strong to fight, but also to offer yourself to shed your blood for *Christ's* faith, the liberties of the church, and the just and necessary defence of them that are oppressed and needy."

Then Garter presented the crimson velvet girdle to the lords commissioners, who buckled it on over the surcoat, then the hanger and sword, which they also girded on. The same was repeated to all the knights elected in their order; but the proxies were not invested. The knights elect continued in the chapter-house while the procession was made to the choir, and the hatchment of the deceased knights offered, as follows.

The poor knights entered first, and made their reverences all together in the middle of the choir, first to the altar, then to the sovereign's stall, and proceeded up as near as they could to the rails of the altar, placing themselves below each other on each side. The prebends followed making the like reverences, and standing all below the poor knights, excepting two who went to the altar. The officers of arms next entered, with the same reverences, and stand below the prebends on both sides. The officers of the order came next in the same manner, and stood before their own seat or form. The commissioners entered together make their reverences, and stood under their banners, before their respective stalls.

Garter went into the middle of the choir, where he made his reverences, and then repaired to the place where he before had ordered the hatchments to be laid on a stool, and took up the banner, which he held almost rolled up. The provincial kings then met, made their reverences, and passed down into the middle of the choir, repairing to the lords commissioners, with whom they join, and receiving the banner from Garter, made their reverences towards

the altar, and then to the sovereign's stall; and being preceded by the two kings of arms, carry the same, the point forward a little declining, to the first step of the altar, where they made the like reverences, and from thence went to the rails, where they made their reverences only to the altar, then kneeling delivered it to the two prebends, who placed it upright at the south end of the altar; the lords commissioners having made the same reverences as they did in their coming up, returned to their former places under their banners, being waited on by the said kings of arms, who returned to their former station. Then the two eldest heralds in like manner met, made their reverences, and repaired unto the lords commissioners, to whom Garter delivered the sword, the pommel or hilt upwards, which was in like manner carried up and offered, and the commissioners then returned as before. The two next heralds then met in the like manner, and repaired to the lords commissioners, to whom Garter delivered the helm and crest, which were offered in the same manner.

The knights then standing under their respective banners, returned to the chapter-house. The poor knights forthwith joined made their reverences, and went out of the choir two and two; the prebends the same; then the officers of arms, the officers of the order; the commissioners together, with the like reverences. Then the procession passed through the isle toward the chapter-house, where the poor knights made a stand, and divided themselves on both sides at a distance from the door; the prebends in like manner next them; the officers of arms nearest the door. The officers of the order entered the chapter-house before the lords commissioners.

Then the poor knights, prebends, and officers of arms, having ranged themselves, the procession was made again into the choir. The poor knights passed on into the chapel, made their reverences, and placed themselves on both sides, as before, near the altar. The prebends then entered with the same reverences, and went to their respective seats. The officers of arms stood next below the poor knights. The officers of the order followed, Garter in the middle, carrying on a cushion, the mantle, hood, great collar, *George*, and book of statutes, having the Register on his right hand carrying the *New Testament*, and the oath, fairly wrote on parchment, and Black rod on his left: they entered with the like reverences

reverences, and proceeded towards the seat below the stall of the elected knight, where Garter placed the cushion with the ensigns on the desk; and the officers of the order stood below in the choir. The commissioners, having between them the knight elect, carrying his cap in his hand, entered, making the like reverences together; these went into the seat below, the senior commissioner entering first. Then one of the officers of the order holding the *New Testament* open, the knight elect placed his right hand thereon; and the Register having read the oath to him, he kissed the book. About this time two prebends were conducted to the altar by the verger, to officiate. The commissioners and knight elect came out of the under seat, and the senior knight entered the appointed stall of the knight elect, who followed him, and the other commissioners entered also. Then the Register and Garter entered into the under seat, the Black rod continuing in his former place, where Garter presented to the commissioners the mantle, who invested the knight therewith, the Register, during the time, reading this admonition: "Receive this robe, &c." Garter then presented the hood to the commissioners, who put it over the knight's right shoulder, bringing the tickets athwart his breast, and tucking them under the belt. Then Garter presented to them the great collar and *George*, which they fastened over the mantle and hood, upon the knight's shoulder, whilst the Register read the admonition: "Wear this collar about thy neck, adorned with the image of the blessed martyr and soldier of *Christ*, *St. George*, by whose imitation provoked, thou mayest so overpass both prosperous and adverse encounters, that having stoutly vanquished thy enemies both of body and soul, thou mayest not only receive the praise of this transient combat, but be crowned with the palm of eternal victory."

Garter then presented the statute book, which the commissioners delivered to the knight, and the commissioners then placed the cap and feathers on his head, and sat him in his stall, whereon the officers of the order retired with the usual reverences, and stood before their seats. The knight being thus installed, rose up, made his reverences, first towards the altar, then to the Sovereign's stall; the commissioners then embraced him, congratulating him and descend. The commissioners being come down in the middle of the choir, made

their reverences: the officers of the order then made their reverences, and sat in their seats: the officers of arms in a body did the like, and came down towards the Sovereign's stall, placing themselves on both sides: lastly, the poor knights did the same, and retired towards their seats.

[When there are any other knights elect, they are severally installed in the same manner: but in case the same be done by proxy, he enters bare-headed, between the commissioners, and is conducted to the seat under the stall of his principal, where the Register gives him the oath, and then he is in the former method led into the stall, where the commissioners put the mantle over his left shoulder or arm, in such manner as the cross embroidered within the garter may be seen; and then the commissioners seat him in the stall, who forthwith rises up, makes his reverences to the altar, and to the Sovereign's stall, and then the commissioners embrace him, and congratulate him in the name of his principal.]

The installation being over, the knights, during divine service, with great ceremony, came to the rails, made only reverence towards the altar, and kneeling down, offered gold and silver into the basin held by two of the prebends.

When prayers were ended, there was a grand procession to the Castle, where all the knights dined.

The oath mentioned in this account is as follows: "You being chosen to be one of the honourable company of this most noble Order of the Garter, shall promise and swear by the holy Evangelists, by you here touched, that wittingly and willingly you shall not break any statute of the said order, or any articles in them contained, the same being agreeable, and not repugnant to the law of Almighty God, and the laws of this realm, as far forth as to you belongeth and appertaineth. So help you God and his holy word."

July 13. The excessive heat of this and some preceding days so affected the fish in the *Thames*, that they gathered in shoals to the bank side, and buried themselves in the ooze and mud, and were easily taken in great quantities; loads of fish perished in the fens of *Cambridgeshire*, and one person lost 300*l.* by the death of jacks and pike.

Their royal highnesses the prince and princess of *Wales*, with the princess *Augusta*, and some of the nobility, went in wherries about five miles down the river from *Bath* to *Salford*, and dined in public under

under two tents, in a large mead, where abundance of country people resorted, and to whom his Highness gave several hog-heads of beer; a band of musicians attended the whole time.

July 14. Messrs. Boddicot, Scott, and Turner, were appointed the three commissioners in London for managing the African trade, according to an act of the last sessions, which laid open that trade under direction of nine commissioners, of whom the rest were three from Bristol, and three from Liverpool.

July 16. Arrived in town a person of note, in custody of a messenger from Scotland, for seditious practices, particularly for encouraging the use of the highland dress.

Was a terrible storm of thunder and lightning, by which the lead of several houses in Bishopsgate-street was melted, and a turret on the top of a house shivered. In Cambridgeshire and Huntingdonshire, it lasted with a heavy rain from nine in the morning till ten at night; a ball of fire fell on St. Ives' steeple, and split it about the middle, burnt a house, and damaged others. At Harleston field, near Northampton, nine sheep were killed; six miles from Coventry, a barn was burnt, and thirty sheep and three calves killed, and a shepherd was struck dead in Marton field, not far from them. At Worcester the storm began between ten and eleven the night before, and continued till near five the next morning, and was very terrifying.

Their royal highnesses the prince and princess of Wales, and lady Augusta, went from the seat of the right hon. lord Batbursf, attended by his Lordship, and several other persons of distinction, to dine with Richard Cambridge, esq. at Witminster, near Gloucester.

July 17. At a court of hustings at Guildhall, Samuel Hawkins, esq. citizen and carpenter, was elected sheriff, in the room of John Wallinger, esq. disqualified.

The Lord Mayor and court of aldermen, on considering the petition relating to Bartholomew fair, agreed to suppress the same, as far as gave occasion to the complaint.

July 25. At a court of aldermen at Guildhall, Samuel Hawkins and Henry Carrington, esq. nominated sheriffs, swore off.

July 31. About seven in the evening departed this life, John, late king of Portugal, and was succeeded by Joseph, prince of Brazil, his eldest son, who presently appointed the abbé de Mendoza, formerly en-

voy to the States General, and M. Carvillio, who was employed in the same character at the British court, his secretaries of state; the former for the marine, and the latter for foreign affairs; and father Gaspard, who had for a long while been prime minister to the late king, and who was hated by the people, made the best of his way to a convent.

Aug. 2. At a court of hustings, Samuel Scott, esq. citizen and cooper, and John Tuff, esq. citizen and scrivener, were put up to serve as sheriff, in the room of Philip Hawkins, esq. disqualified, when Samuel Scott, esq. was declared to have the majority, and duly elected.

Aug. 5. There fell, some miles above Altyr, in the county of Murray, Scotland, such a quantity of rain, that a small river running by that place, rose twenty-two feet perpendicular above the common level of the water, and did incredible damage to the fine fields lying along its banks, by totally carrying off some, and covering others with immense quantities of sand and gravel; it swept away with it several houses and mills, and the corn of whole possessions. As the waters in that neighbourhood rose in no proportion to the bourn of Altyr, it is imagined, that what is called a water spout fell near the source of this small river; as it did in Lorrain on the precise day that this happened at Altyr.

Aug. 10. The river Don rose to such a height, that, in the middle of the night, it carried off half of a large house, furniture and all. The gentlewoman of the house was providentially abroad, and her youngest son narrowly escaped with his life, the water having surrounded his bed.

Aug. 11. The King was pleased to order a *conge d'elire* to the dean and chapter of the cathedral church of Durham, for electing a bishop of that See, the same being now void by the death of Dr. Edward Chandler, late bishop thereof; and also to order a letter, recommending to the said dean and chapter, the right rev. father in God, Dr. Joseph Butler, now bishop of Bristol, to be by them chosen bishop of the said see of Durham.

A prodigious quantity of locusts appeared in the neighbourhood of Novogrodeck in Posnania, which within four days devoured all the fruits of the earth, and even the leaves of the trees, and having nothing more to subsist on, went off in two flights, one toward Wognitz, and the other towards Ynowadistow.

The plague made terrible havock in the kingdom of *Fez*, having carried off above 30,000 persons; one third of the inhabitants of *Tangier* died of it.

On the 15th in the afternoon their royal highnesses the prince and princess of *Wales*, with the princes *William* and *Henry*, and the princess *Augusta*, arrived in the harbour of *Gosport*; his Highness afterwards landed at the Sally-port of *Portsmouth*, and walked round the fortifications, attended by one of the engineers with a plan of them: from whence he went in the Commissioner's coach, attended by Sir *Edward Hawke*, the Commissioner, and engineer, to see *Cumberland* fort; and about three o'clock he embarked on board the yacht at *South Sea* castle.

Aug. 18. The prince and princess of *Wales* arrived in the isle of *Wight*, and after viewing *Carisbrook* castle, came to *Newport*.

About nine in the evening their royal highnesses the Prince and Princess, landed at *Southampton*.

Aug. 22. Above 10,000 weight of lead was taken off the roof of *Westminster-hall*, in order to have it slated.

Aug. 23. A quarter before seven in the morning was felt in *Nottinghamshire* a violent shock of an earthquake, which shook people in bed, and made the windows jar. It was perceived at *Nottingham*, *Retford*, *Scotson*, *Tuxford*, &c. and seemed to tend N. by E. That morning and all the day was very calm, not any wind, and the sky was very clear and serene, and a bright sunshine. A very remarkable *Aurora Borealis* was seen about ten days before, that met together in a point at the zenith, and appeared very red.

Aug. 25. The lords justices prorogued the Parliament from the 30th instant to Oct. 25.

Twenty-five houses were consumed by a fire at *Bellingham* in *Northumberland*.

Aug. 27. The plague at *Tangier* ceased; it had carried off about 3000 persons, with the Alcaide and the *British* vice-consul; and out of 130 *Jewish* families, but fifteen *Jews* remained alive.

Aug. 29. At seven o'clock in the morning, was decided at *Newmarket*, a remarkable wager for 1000 guineas, laid by *Theobald Taaff*, esq. against the earl of *March* and lord *Eglinton*, who were to provide a four wheel carriage with a man in it, to be drawn by four horses nineteen miles in an hour; which was performed in fifty-three mi-

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minutes and twenty-seven seconds. The pole was small but lapped with fine wire; the pearch had a plate underneath, two cords went on each side, from the back carriage to the fore carriage, fastened to springs; the harness was of thin leather, covered with silk; the seat for the man to sit on, was of leather straps, and covered with velvet; the boxes of the wheels were brass, and had tins of oil to drop slowly for an hour; the breechings for the horses were whale-bone; the bars were small wood, strengthened with steel springs, as were most parts of the carriage, but all so light, that a man could carry the whole with the harness. The near fore horse was a brown one, named *Tawney*, late *Greville's*; the off fore horse was a dark grey, named *Roderick Random*, late Mr. *Stanford's*: the near wheel horse was a chesnut, named *Chance*, late duke *Hamilton's*, and the off wheel horse a grey, named *Little Dan*, late parson *Thompson's*, of *Beverley*, and each had a rider; lord *March's* groom sat on the carriage. Two or three other carriages had been made before, but disapproved, and several horses killed in trials, to the expence of six or seven hundred pounds.

Newcastle upon Tyne, Aug. 28. On July 24, about eleven at night, broke out the greatest fire ever known here; it began in a brewhouse, adjoining to which was an eminent bookseller's house and warehouse (Mr. *Bryson's*) who happened to be abroad, but his servants narrowly escaped the flames, which consumed about ten houses, and several warehouses, the damage was 10,000*l.* of which 3000*l.* was insured.

Meadows, esq. was appointed a commissioner of the wine licence office.

Philip Brooks, esq. agent for the garrisons of *Gibraltar* and *Port Mahon*.

William Holland, esq. collector of customs for *Hull*.

George Sanderson, esq. a commissary for the affairs of *Nova Scotia*.

Thomas Tyndal, esq. proctor to his Majesty.

Captain *Danfey*, lieutenant governor of *Greenwich* hospital.

Roberts, esq. general receiver of the land-tax for the isle of *Wight*.

George Noyes, esq. general receiver for the rest of *Hants*.

Sir *Hedworth Williamson*, sheriff of *Durham*.

At *Lestwithiel* in *Cornwall*, was opened by a commission from his royal highness the prince of *Wales*, as duke of *Cornwall*, a
K flannary

stannary convocation, or parliament, for regulating the tin trade and tanners in that country; no such having been convened since the reign of queen *Anne*. Twenty-four stannatars were elected, and all were present but two. *Thomas Pitt*, esq. lord warden of the stannaries made a speech to them; after which they chose *Robert Hoblin*, esq. for their speaker, who was approved by the lord warden: and then they agreed upon a most affectionate and dutiful address to his Royal Highness.

Sept. 2. At *Gloucester* was the most violent rain ever known, lasting three hours, with very little intermission, by which the principal streets were above three feet deep in water, so that most of the cellars were filled, and many of their shops. At *Stroud* and *Painswick*, several mills were much damaged, large trees and hedges carried away, and walls thrown down by the torrent; some had thirty ton of coal washed away, others their furnaces carried out of the stacks, and a bridge called *Dodbridge*, was forced up; the damage was computed at several thousand pounds.

At a general meeting of the persons named in the act of parliament for encouraging the white herring fishery, held at the *King's Arms* tavern in *Exchange-alley*, on notice given for that purpose, pursuant to an order of their excellencies the lords of the regency, of *August* 30 last, the following list of governor, president, vice-president, and council, was agreed, by a great majority, to be proposed to the crown, for officers to be named in the charter.

His Royal Highness *Frederick*, prince of *Wales*, governor.

Slingsby Bethell, esq. president.

Steph. Theod. Janssen, vice-president.

For the Council.

Lieutenant general *Handasyd*,

John Edwards, esq.

Francis Craiestyn, esq.

Edward Vernon, esq.

Robert Bootle, esq.

William Northey, esq.

George Stevens, esq.

Richard Baker, esq.

Claude Johnson, esq.

Sir Nathaniel Curzon, bart.

William Davis, esq.

Andrew Drummond, esq.

M. Wilkins Conway, esq.

Jonathan Watson, esq.

Lieutenant general *Oglethorpe*,

George Dnnbar, esq.

Velters Cornwall, esq.

George Doddington, esq.

Robert Crammond, esq.

Samuel Clarke, esq.

Roger Hogg, esq.

William Bowden, esq.

Sir Bouchier Wray, bart.

John Liddaerdale, esq.

John Turner, esq.

Simon Rogers, esq.

Charles Raymond, esq.

John Vaughan, esq.

Francis Gwinn, esq.

George Bowes, esq.

It was also agreed, that *Edward Vernon*, esq. lieutenant general *James Oglethorpe*, and Mr. aldermen *Janssen*, were desired to wait on the lords of the regency with the above list.

About the middle of this month was driven ashore in the *Humber*, a whale, 101 feet, and some inches long.

Sept. 22. The ratifications of a treaty of subsidy concluded with the elector of *Bavaria* were exchanged at *Hanover* by the *British*, *Austrian*, *Dutch*, and *Bavarian* ministers. The substance of this treaty, which was to last six years, was that the maritime powers pay the Elector an annual subsidy of 40,000*l.* for which the Elector was to keep in readiness a body of 6000 foot for the service of the maritime powers whenever demanded, provided they are not employed against the Emperor or empire. As the design of the maritime powers tends to the advantage of the empire, his electoral highness engaged to second the efforts of his Britannic majesty in the diet, and in the electoral college; which efforts were for electing the archduke king of the *Romans*. If the elector should be attacked on account of this treaty, the maritime powers were to assist him, and procure him satisfaction for any damage received.

Sept. 28. *William Alexander*, esq. citizen and tallow-chandler, and *Robert Scot*, esq. citizen and cooper, preceded by their respective companies, went to Guildhall, and were sworn in sheriffs for this city and county of *Middlesex* for the ensuing year.

In *Norfolk* and *Suffolk*, about the beginning of this month, was a very great scarcity of water.

Sept. 29. *Francis Cockayne*, esq. alderman of *Cornhill* ward, was elected Lord Mayor.

The bank and excise office notified that they took no guineas that want six grains in weight.

The *French* king having lately made a de-

declaration to the clery, enjoining them to give in six months an exact account of the incomes of all church livings, that reverend body took the libery to make remonstrances. Upon this a council was held, the result of which was, that the court should give up no point, and the count *de St. Florintin* was ordered to lay a *l'etter de cachet* before the assembly, exhorting them to agree to the free gift of 1,500,000 livres a year, demanded by the King, who would be obeyed, and to conform in all things to his declaration; he shewed also an arret of the council of state to the same effect. This being unexpected, great debates arose in the assembly, which ended in not agreeing to the King's declaration. The Count then produced a second letter *de cachet*, ordering them to separate by the 20th instant at farthest, and that the bishops should set out the next day for their dioceses; whereupon the bishops entered their protest against the declaration, refusing to give the sum demanded, or any account, of their yearly revenues, and after censuring some irreligious books, broke up on the 20th, and next day set out for their dioceses.

Sept. 30. A little after noon was felt at *Northampton*, and many miles round it, a violent shock of an earthquake, much stronger than that felt in *London*, and lasting near a minute: it threw down part of an old wall in *College Lane*; at *Kelmarsh*, a gentlewoman sitting in a chair, was thrown down, and the people ran out of the church. At *Bourne, Lincolnshire*, some people at dinner at the *Bell inn* ran into the street, expecting the house to fall. The shock was also felt at *Spalding, Holbech, Wisbech, Rugby, Lutterworth, Stamford, Oakham, Peterborough*, and the adjacent parts. At *Leicester* it was attended with a rushing noise, the houses tottered, and seemed to heave up and down, and people ran out of churches and houses, but no damage ensued, only the falling of some slates, part of a chimney, and some drinking-glasses from the shelves. At *Burton Overy*, seven miles from *Leicester*, a child was shook out of the chair into the fire. It extended northward as far as the south end of *Derby*, where it was but weak.

Oct. 3. The *Glasgow* man of war, *Ewans*, from *Tobago*, advised, that the *French* had left that island, and that their settlements there were entirely destroyed.

Oct. 18. The lords justices ordered the Parliament to be prorogued from the 25th instant to *November 22*.

The workmen employed in repairing the castle of *Verona* three miles from *Cadiz*, lately dug up a very beautiful copper statue, which, independent of the pedestal, measures in height sixteen feet seven inches, representing *Hercules*, holding in his right hand the head of *Geryon*, an ancient *Spanish* monarch, the corpse lying under the conqueror's feet, and with his left bridling a lion. On the pedestal was the following inscription, *Alcides devicto Geryone Gadium Fundator*; that is, *Hercules* having overcome *Geryon*, became founder of *Cadiz*. On the right side were these words, *L. Aelio Conf.* and upon the left *Adrianus P. C.* which implies that *Adrian* caused this statue to be erected, when *Lucius Aelius* was consul. It appears that this *Lucius Aelius Cejonius* (so his name is at large) died *A. D.* 138, which shews nearly the time when this statue was set up.

Oct. 23. Leave was granted to *Dr. Crow*, and other petitioners, to purchase a lease of a spot of ground near *Windmill-hill*, known by the name of the Foundary, to build thereon an hospital for lunatics.

Oct. 24. One of his Majesty's messengers arrived from *Hanover*, at his grace the duke of *Bedford's* office, with the treaty signed at *Madrid* on the 5th, *N. S.* by *Benjamin Keen*, esq. his Britannic majesty's minister plenipotentiary, and *Don Joseph Carvajal* and *Lancaster*, his Catholic majesty's minister of state, &c. and directions were given by their excellencies the lords justices for preparing the ratifications for his Majesty's royal signature upon his arrival in *England*.

The principal articles, were,

1. The king of *Spain* engaged to pay the *South Sea* company, within the space of three months, the sum of 100,000*l.* sterling, by way of indemnification, as well for the non-execution of the assiento treaty of the 13th of *March*, 1713, as to make them amends for the four years in which they did not send out their annual ship.

2. As to the trade and navigation of the *English* in the ports of the king of *Spain's* dominions, the treaties of 1667 and 1670, that of *Utrecht* of the year 1713, the 1st, 4th, 5th, and 7th articles of the treaty of 1715, and that of 1721, shall be punctually observed and executed.

3. Consequently the *English* ships that trade in the ports of his Catholic majesty, shall pay no other duties for the goods they import or export, than such as they paid in the reign of *Charles II.* of *Spain*.

4. The

4. The subjects of *Great-Britain*, in the places where they shall come to traffic, shall pay only the same duties as are laid on the subjects of his Catholic majesty, who means that the *English* shall be treated in his dominions on the same footing as the nations the most favoured. And moreover, they shall continue to enjoy the privilege of taking in salt at the island of *Tortuga*, which is possessed by the *Spaniards*.

Oct. 25. At a general court of the Bank of *England*, it was resolved to lend the government a sum of money at three *per cent.* to pay off all the unsubscribed bank annuities, and the money borrowed on wrought plate, the whole amounting to 1,032,300 and odd pounds, which the bank was to be paid out of the first surplus from the sinking fund, and this to be secured by an act of parliament, or a clause in some act for that purpose.

His Royal Highness the prince of *Wales* (escorted by a party of horse guards to *Temple-bar*) went in his state coach, attended by two others, in which were the lords of the bedchamber, his footmen and watermen walking before, to Fishmongers-hall in *Thames-street*, to receive the charter of the *British* herring fishing company, as governor thereof; twenty-one pieces were fired at his arrival; and his Royal Highness was received at the door of the hall by Mr. alderman *Bethell*, president of the society, Mr. alderman *Janssen*, vice-president, admiral *Vernon*, general *Oglethorpe*, and such of the society as were in town; and afterwards by the master and court of assistants of the fishmongers company, in their gowns, who all waited on him to their parlour. His Royal Highness being seated there, made a most gracious speech, expressive of his high regard for the prosperity of the city of *London*. Then the fishery charter being read by Mr. *Tomkyns*, clerk of the fishmonger's company, his Royal Highness wished all imaginable success to this national undertaking, and declared that he had the welfare of it extremely at heart. Mr. *Tomkyns* then thanked his Royal highness for the great honour done the society, in a very handsome speech; and beseeching him to accept of the freedom of the fishmonger's company, his Royal highness condescended to acquiesce with the offer. The table cloth being spread, a large quantity of *Shetland* pickled herrings, &c. were served up in china; on which occasion his Royal Highness eat very heartily, and the whole company present. There was a considera-

ble concourse of ladies and gentlemen to see the ceremony.

Oct. 29. *Francis Cockayne*, the new Lord Mayor, went in his barge, with the usual state, attended by several of the companies in their barges, to *Westminster*, where he was sworn into his office in the court of Exchequer.

Nov. 4. His Majesty, who embarked on the 3d at *Helvoetsluys*, landed about two o'clock at *Harwich*, and at eleven at night came to *St. James's*.

Great disturbances happened in *Leicestershire*, and the adjacent parts, by a humour that prevailed among the populace of destroying rabbits, so that in several places they ruined warrens that produced some 100*l.* *per annum*, profit; but on attempting the same in the estate of a person of distinction, an order was procured for the march of some soldiers from *Loughborough*, who dispersed the rabble, and apprehended the ringleaders, of whom twenty-eight were imprisoned.

Oct. 6. In demolishing the old buildings in the *Broad Sanctuary*, *Westminster*, were discovered the remains of an antique wall, supposed to be part of the old *Saxon* temple dedicated to *Apollo*.

Nov. 8. The Lord Mayor, aldermen, and commons, waited on his Majesty at *St. James's*, to congratulate him on his happy return, and the birth of a prince, and the recorder made their compliments in the following speech:

"May it please your Majesty,

"We the Lord Mayor, aldermen, and commons, of the city of *London*, in common council assembled, your Majesty's truly loyal and faithful subjects, humbly beg leave, with most respectful duty, to congratulate your Majesty on your safe return to your *British* dominions, and with joy to express the satisfaction we derive from your royal presence among us.

"As our zeal and affection for your royal house have the next place in our hearts to our zeal and affection for your royal person, we gladly embrace this first opportunity of congratulating your Majesty on the birth of another prince: an additional security for perpetuating the Protestant succession and the *British* constitution, the greatest blessing these kingdoms can enjoy.

"We want words to express the grateful sense we have of your Majesty's gracious acceptance of our duty, and your Majesty's repeated declarations of favour and protection: it shall be our constant prayer, that
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your Majesty may long reign over a free, grateful, and obedient people, and that the sceptre of these kingdoms may be swayed to the end of time by a race of princes descended from your Majesty, and inheritors of those virtues which adorn your royal person."

To which his Majesty returned the following answer.

"I thank you for this very affectionate address; my care and attention shall never be wanting for the support of the trade and commerce of my subjects; and the city of London may always depend upon my favour and protection."

Nov. 10. Died Mr. Edward Bright, at Malden in Essex, aged thirty; he was supposed to be the largest man living, or perhaps that ever lived in this island: he weighed forty-two stone and a half, horseman's weight; and not being very tall, his body was of an astonishing bulk, and his legs were as big as a middling man's body. He was an active man till a year or two before his death, when his corpulency so overpowered his strength, that his life was a burthen, and his death a deliverance. His coffin was three feet six inches over the shoulders, six feet seven inches long, and three feet deep; a way was cut through the wall and staircase, to let the corpse down into the shop; it was drawn upon a carriage to the church, and let down into the vault by the help of a slider and pulleys. He left a widow big with her sixth child.

Nov. 13. The commissioners of the new bridge at Westminster, appointed a number of watchmen to guard the bridge, and ordered thirty-two lamps of a particular size to be fixed on it.

The treasurer of the bridge paid the rulers of the watermen's company, and the stewards of the chests at Westminster, 2500*l.* to be laid out in some of the funds secured by Parliament, to maintain the poor of the said chests, instead of the money gained by the Sunday ferry for foot passengers.

Nov. 14. Being the day appointed to be kept for the King's birth-day, there was a very brilliant appearance at court, of nobility, foreign ministers, and gentry, to compliment his Majesty. At two the prince and princess of Wales went in their chairs, attended by the nobility and gentry of their court, to pay their compliments to his Majesty, as did also prince George, princess Augusta, prince Edward, and prince Henry in a coach, whom his Majesty received with the greatest tenderness and affection.

Nov. 16. His Prussian majesty paid off 88,000*l.* sterling on the Silesian loan.

Nov. 17. The undertakers of the new foundery at Chelsea proved one of their new invented cannons, a six pounder, weighing only 350*lb.* on Hampstead Heath. The piece, which was fired with ball, was first charged with four pounds of powder, the second time with five pounds, the third with five pounds and a half, and the fourth with six pounds and a half. The cannon was not in the least impaired, which was very surprising, as the quantity of powder required for a charge is but one pound and a quarter.

The new bridge at Westminster was opened at twelve o'clock at night with a procession of several gentlemen of that city, the chief artificers of the work, and a crowd of spectators, preceded by trumpets, kettle-drums, &c. with guns firing during the ceremony. The first stone of this bridge was laid January 29, 1738-9.

As soon as it was resolved to have a bridge built at Westminster, it was immediately, and without the least hesitation, resolved to have it done at the public expence, and that the bridge should be a free bridge, not only for the carriages, but for the horses, coaches, &c. of our nobility, rich gentry, and courtiers; and this was done at an expence, first and last, of 426,650*l.* to the public, as follows.

By the act of the 10th of Geo. II. by a lottery			£.
_____	12th	_____	98,000
_____	13th	_____	48,750
_____	14th	_____	48,750
_____	15th, by a grant	_____	41,250
_____	16th	_____	20,000
_____	17th	_____	25,000
_____	18th	_____	25,000
_____	19th	_____	25,000
_____	20th	_____	25,000
_____	21st	_____	30,000
_____	22d	_____	20,000
_____	23d	_____	12,000
			8,000

In the whole — £. 426,650

Nov. 22. The Parliament was further prorogued to the 22d of January.

A distemper prevailed this month among the horses both in London, and all over the country.

An order was made at the war-office, that all foreign garrisons should be relieved once in five years.

The distemper among the horned cattle raged

raged this month in the isle of *Ely* and some part of *Suffolk*.

George Powlett, esq. was made gentleman-usher to the prince of *Wales*.

Charles Madan, esq. was made page to the princess *Augusta*.

Lords *North* and *Guilford*, were appointed tutors to prince *George*.

Nov. 30. Much damage was done by a high wind on land and water,. A *Gravesend* boat was run down by a *French* trader, and twenty-nine persons were drowned; ten or eleven were saved by boats, but one woman died soon after.

The principal persons among the Roman Catholics of *Ireland*, both clergy and laity, having represented to the Pope, the great numbers of mendicant or begging friars which swarmed in that country, with their scandalous lives and behaviour, and demanded a remedy against this grievance; his holiness remitted the examination of their complaint to the congregation *de propaganda fide*; which, after mature deliberation, made a decree to forbid the receiving or professing such friars hereafter in *Ireland*; and they were forbid under pain of excommunication to enter into certain houses called nunneries, of which there are many in *Ireland*, which were under the direction of these friars, where it appeared, that many vile practices were pursued. These nunneries were likewise suppressed by a decree from the holy congregation.

From *Milan* we heard that *Signora Caetani Agnisi*, a native of that city, and a lady celebrated for her great knowledge in several arts and sciences, particularly in the several branches of the mathematics, was some time since appointed by the Pope, one of the professors of the university of *Bologna*.

Dec. 3. By the high wind and tide, an estate of 200*l.* per annum, near *Axbridge*, *Somersetshire*, was ruined by the high waters, which broke down a great fence wall, and destroyed a whole warren of rabbits. About *Chepstow* in *Monmouthshire*, and *Berkley* in *Glostershire*, great numbers of sheep were drowned by the breaking of the sea-banks.

The distemper among the cattle having again broke out in *Holland*, both the States General, and the States of the province of *Holland*, prohibited the importation of any cattle from foreign parts; and they prohibited the importation of horses from *England*, on account of the late distemper among them.

A court-martial was held at *Chatham*,

vice-admiral *Hawke*, president, for the trial of rear-admiral *Griffin*, in relation to his conduct in the *East Indies*, and passed sentence on him as follows, *viz.* That he fell under the twenty-seventh article in the thirteenth of *Charles II.* *viz.* negligently performing the duty imposed on him; for which reason they adjudged him to be suspended from his rank as a flag-officer during his Majesty's pleasure. Mr. *Griffin* surprized at the sentence, did not speak for some time; but at last asked for a copy of the sentence, which was agreed to; and on going off the quarter-deck, he said, It was a hard sentence. The charge against him consisted of eight articles; which, to sum them together, were for neglect of duty, misconduct, and mispending his time in fruitless councils, instead of getting out and engaging the enemy.

Dec. 9. Captain *Barrington*, in the *Sea Horse*, who sailed the 7th instant for *Tetuan* bay, in order to bring over the *British* slaves, returned to *Gibraltar* with Mr. *Latton*, and twenty-seven captives; and Mr. *Pettigrew* prepared to set out with a handsome retinue for *Fez*, to have an interview with the emperor of *Morocco*, in order to procure the renewal of all former treaties, and to receive the *British* captives who were at *Fez*.

Dec. 11. Last week arrived at *Philadelphia*, captain *Haselwood* from *Holland*, which makes fourteen ships from thence this year, on board of which had been brought 4317 *Germans*; there have arrived also 1000 passengers and servants from *England* and *Ireland*.

The magnificent seat of *William Whar-ton*, esq. of *Gillingwood*, near *Richmond*, *Yorkshire*, was consumed by fire.

The duke of *Marlborough* purchased the earl of *Clarendon's* estate in *Oxfordshire*, for 70,000*l.*

Dec. 21. The wardens and court of assistants of Fish-mongers, went in procession, from their hall in *Thames-street*, to *Leicester-house*; to present his royal highness the prince of *Wales*, with the freedom of their company. The prime warden presented his royal highness, who was seated and surrounded by the young princes and the lords of his court, with his freedom in a gold box of exquisite workmanship.

Dec. 22. On account of the frequent robberies, assaults, &c. a proclamation was published in pursuance of an order of council, dated *December 20, 1750*; promising 100*l.* over and above all other rewards, for the

the discovering and apprehending any offender who since the 20th of September last had committed, or before the 20th of December, 1751, should commit any murder or robbery by violence; or make an assault with offensive weapons, with intent to rob, in any of the streets of London or within five miles of that city. And if the person discovering and apprehending such offender, except the person actually giving a mortal wound, shall have been an accomplice, he was by this proclamation entitled to a free pardon.

Dec. 27. At a grand council at St James's his Majesty declared vacant several posts of great trust and importance.

His Majesty in council was pleased to declare his grace Lionel, duke of Dorset, lord lieutenant of the kingdom of Ireland.

Charles Rainsford, esq. was appointed to be deputy lieutenant of his Majesty's Tower of London.

Charles Henry Collins, esq. to be major of his Majesty's garrisons in the said Tower.

The earl of Granville, was made president of the privy council.

A general bill of Christenings and Burials, within the bills of mortality, from December, 12, 1749, to December 11, 1750.

Christened.		Buried.	
Males	7394	Males	11742
Females	7154	Females	11985
In all	14548	In all	23727

Increased in the burials this year 1789.

Whereof have died

Under two years of age	8024
Between two and five	1533
Five and ten	709
Ten and twenty	746
Twenty and thirty	2031
Thirty and forty	2542
Forty and fifty	2708
Fifty and sixty	2107
Sixty and seventy	1728
Seventy and eighty	1038
Eighty and ninety	475
Ninety and a hundred	80
A hundred	1
A hundred and one	3
A hundred and two	1
A hundred and seven	1

The christenings in Paris for the year

1750, amounted to 19035, marriages 4619, burials 18084, foundling children 3785.

Sheriffs appointed for the ensuing year.

Berkshire, Alexander Walker, esq.
 Bedfordshire, Harry Johnson, esq.
 Buckinghamshire, Henry Lovibond, esq.
 Cumberland, George Irton, esq.
 Cheshire, Sir William Duckenfield Daniel, bart.
 Camb. and Hunt. John Sumpter, esq.
 Devonshire, John Woolcombe, esq.
 Dorsetshire, Swayne Harbin, esq.
 Derbyshire, Sir Thomas Griesley, bart.
 Essex, Peter Lefebore, esq.
 Gloucestershire, Richard Hill, esq.
 Hertfordshire, Thomas Wittewronge, esq.
 Herefordshire, Thomas Gwillim, esq.
 Kent, James Best, esq.
 Leicestershire, Samuel Phillips, esq.
 Lincolnshire, Sir John Thorold, bart.
 Monmouthshire, Evan Jones, esq.
 Northamptonshire, Ambrose Dickens, esq.
 Norfolk, Robert Knopwood, esq.
 Northumberland, William Bigge, esq.
 Nottinghamshire, John Borlace Warren, esq.
 Oxfordshire, Francis Clerke, esq.
 Rutlandshire, Thomas Ridlington, esq.
 Shropshire, Sir Richard Acton, bart.
 Somersetshire, Sir T. Dyke Ackland, bart.
 Staffordshire, Henry Vernon, esq.
 Southampton, Sir William Gardiner, bart.
 Suffolk, George Goody, esq.
 Surrey, John Smith, esq.
 Sussex, Robert Bull, esq.
 Warwickshire, Edmund Chambers, esq.
 Wiltshire, Charles Penruddock, esq.
 Worcestershire, George Holland, esq.
 Yorkshire, Sir Griffith Boynton, bart.

For South Wales.

Brecon, Henry Rumsey, esq.
 Carmarthenshire, Richard Cony Jones, esq.
 Cardiganshire, William Williams, esq.
 Glamorganshire, William Evans, esq.
 Pembrokeshire, John Owen, esq.
 Radnorshire, Francis Walker, esq.

For North Wales.

Anglesey, John Lloyd, esq.
 Caernarvon, Charles Evans, esq.
 Denbighshire, John Holland, esq.
 Flintshire, Sir John Glynne, bart.
 Merionethshire, Maesmer Morris, esq.
 Montgomeryshire, Pryce Jones, esq.

1750-1,

1750-1, Jan. 4. The earl of Pomfret, was appointed ranger and keeper of St. James's and Hyde parks, in the room of lord Weymouth, deceased.

The deficiency of the Bank of St. George at Genoa, was calculated at sixteen millions of crowns.

Jan. 10. At a general court of the South Sea company, it was resolved to address his Majesty, that he would be pleased to continue to be their governor, and that he would take into his royal consideration the state of the company in relation to the late treaty with Spain. A proposal was laid before the court, tending to shew the advantage that would accrue to the company, by putting their unsubscribed stock on the same footing with the subscribed; and after some time it was agreed that the said proposal should be printed, and sent to each proprietor. This proposal was,

That upon the government's continuing to the company an interest of four *per cent. per annum*, on their present capital of 3,662,784*l.* 8*s.* 6*d.* for seven years, and then to be reduced to three *per cent. per annum*,

The company would undertake to pay off 2,325,023*l.* 7*s.* 11*d.* old and new South Sea annuities, unsubscribed; 1,220,928*l.* 2*s.* 10*d.* whereof to carry an interest at three and a half *per cent. per annum*, for five years, and then to be reduced to three *per cent.*

And the remainder, being 1,104,095*l.* 5*s.* 1*d.* at an interest of three *per cent.* until paid off, out of such monies as shall be applied by Parliament for discharge of the national debt, after payment of 1,100,000*l.* or thereabouts, lately agreed to be advanced by the Bank of England; and in case they shall not receive the first monies that shall be applied by Parliament, then the South Sea company are to be paid the said 1,104,095*l.* 5*s.* 1*d.* in any sums not less than 100,000*l.* at any one time.

A dividend of 2 *per cent.* for the half year's interest due at Christmas last on the capital stock of the said company, was declared payable February 13, next.

Jan. 11. A globular bottle was blown at Leith in Scotland, capable of holding two hogshheads; the biggest ever produced at any glass-works; its dimensions forty inches by forty-two.

Jan. 16. At a general meeting of the South Sea company, resolved, That it is the general opinion of the court, that in the present situation of the company's affairs,

the fund of the trading stock, or any part thereof, is not redeemable by law without consent of the company; and having an entire confidence in the faith of Parliament, they do not agree to accept the proposal now read and which was laid before this general court the 10th instant.

Private letters received by the East India company advise, that the person who called himself Nabob, and who some time ago killed the Nabob that acted under the Great Mogul, and defeated his army, had since that time taken upon himself the government of several towns and provinces, and a great number of French enlisted themselves under him, so that he began to be very powerful; the Great Mogul ordered his chief general with a powerful army to march against him; which he accordingly did, and came up with him near Pondicherry, when a bloody battle ensued, wherein the Nabob's army was defeated, and himself with his scattered men obliged to retire under the wall of Pondicherry, to beg the protection of the French government. Above 1000 French were killed in this engagement.

The remains of a Roman city, called *Industria*, were discovered on the river *Po* in *Piedmont*, and very curious pieces of antiquity sent to *Turin*.

In removing the rubbish of old buildings at *Puzzoli* in *Naples*, there was discovered a temple dedicated to the emperor *Septimius Severus*, the pavement of which, the pillars, and other decorations, were of valuable marble, some part of it transparent; besides, four statues of most exquisite workmanship, one representing a *Janus*, another a seraph, an *Egyptian* divinity, the two others a man and a woman, the latter represented clasping her arms about the man's neck, as striving to preserve herself from some imminent danger; the principal beauties of the last consist in their attitudes, and the lively expression of the passions.

Jan. 17. Was exhibited before the Royal Society, a method of making artificial magnets much stronger than the best load-stones, with the assistance only of a common poker and tongs; by John Canton, A. M. and F. R. S.

His Majesty went to the House of Peers, and opened the session of Parliament with the following most gracious speech,

"My Lords, and Gentlemen,

"I have postponed your meeting to this time, that I might consult your private con-

convenience, as far as was consistent with the occasions of the public. The continuance of the present tranquility has afforded an opportunity for the former, and rendered the latter less pressing. Since the last session, my care and attention have been constantly employed in improving this situation; and I have the satisfaction to acquaint you, that I have concluded a treaty with my good brother the king of *Spain*, whereby such particular differences, as, from the nature of them, could not be settled in a general treaty, have been amicable adjusted, without the intervention of any other party; and the commerce of my subjects with that country re-established upon the most advantageous and sure foundations.

“ In the progress of this work, I have received such assurances of the sincere disposition of the Catholic king, to cement and maintain the most perfect union with me, as leave no room to doubt of its good effects being felt in all parts; and there is the greatest reason to hope, that the ancient friendship, and good correspondence between the two nations, which hath been long unfortunately interrupted, will, from mutual interest and inclination, be now effectually restored.

“ I have also, in conjunction with the empress Queen, and the States General, concluded a treaty with the elector of *Bavaria*; and am taking such further measures, as may best tend to strengthen and secure the tranquility of the empire; support its system; and timely prevent such events, as have been found by experience to endanger the common cause; involve *Europe* in the calamities of war; and occasion the loss of much blood and treasure to my own kingdoms.

“ Both these treaties shall be laid before you: and, as I have told you the views with which I have entered into them, I must do justice to all the other contracting powers in the definitive treaty of *Aix la Chapelle*, by acquainting you, that I have received from them the most full and clear declarations of their resolution to preserve the general peace.

“ That nothing might be wanting for these salutary purposes, I have taken care to strengthen and consolidate the ties of union and friendship between me and my allies; the better to secure our mutual interests, maintain the peace already subsisting, and to prevent the occasion of any future rupture. And that there might re-

main no doubt of the uprightness and sincerity of my intentions, I have made the proper communications of the measures I have taken, and the principles on which they have been founded.

“ *Gentlemen of the House of Commons,*

“ I have ordered estimates to be laid before you, for the current service of the year. I desire only such supplies, as shall be necessary for your own security, and making good such engagements as have been contracted, and are now communicated to you. The successful and happy progress which has been made in the reduction of the interest of the national debt, does great honour to this Parliament, and adds much to our reputation in foreign countries. So little of this great work remains unfinished, that I make no doubt of your completing it this session, in the most just and equitable manner.

“ *My Lords, and Gentlemen,*

“ I have nothing further to recommend to you in particular: Let me exhort you in general to make the best use of the present state of tranquility, for improving the trade and commerce of my kingdoms; for enforcing the execution of the laws; and for suppressing those outrages and violences, which are inconsistent with all good order and government, and endanger the lives and properties of my subjects; whose happiness, and flourishing condition, I have entirely at heart.”

Jan. 18. The Lord Spiritual and Temporal presented the following address.

“ *Most gracious Sovereign,*

“ We your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament assembled, beg leave to return your Majesty our humble thanks for your most gracious speech from the throne.

“ Your Majesty's paternal care, always watchful for the prosperity of your kingdoms, and mixed with a generous extensive concern for the common welfare of *Europe*, has appeared in nothing more, than in your unwearied endeavours to improve the present state of tranquility. This must be evident to all the world, from the series of important transactions which your Majesty has been pleased to lay before us; and it is with the utmost thankfulness we acknowledge your goodness in communicating to us, that a treaty has been so successfully concluded between your Majesty, and the king of *Spain*. As the commerce of these kingdoms is the source of the wealth

of your subjects, and of the strength and splendor of your crown, so your Majesty's attention to re-establish our trade with that country, on the most advantageous conditions, is a fresh instance of your uninterrupted vigilance for the most essential concerns of your people. Mutual interest and mutual inclination are the best foundations of a lasting amity and good correspondence; which, from the concurrence of such motives, we firmly hope will be happily restored between the two nations in all parts; and that those causes, which have long interrupted them, are now effectually removed.

"Your royal wisdom has not been confined to the adjusting of present differences, and the remedying of inconveniencies actually existing: it is with pleasure we observe, that your foresight is exerting itself to secure us, as far as can be done by human prudence, against such events as have formerly involved *Europe* in the calamities of war. In this view we look upon the treaty, which your Majesty has lately concluded with the elector of *Bavaria*, and the further measures, which you are graciously pleased to inform us, are carrying on for securing the tranquility, and supporting the system of the empire. Nothing can tend more to effectuate these measures, than the strengthening and consolidating the ties of union and friendship between your Majesty and your allies; which cannot fail, at the same time, to be attended with the best consequences for promoting our mutual interests, preserving the general repose, and preventing the occasion of any future rupture.

"We are truly sensible of your Majesty's goodness, in laying before us these your salutary views and intentions. In the prosecution of them, the weight and influence of the crown of *Great Britain* are very visible; and we do with the greatest cheerfulness assure your Majesty, of our steady and zealous support in all such measures, as may best answer these desirable ends.

"Our unshaken duty and affection to your sacred person, and our love of our country, are the surest pledges of our conduct. It shall be our first care to demonstrate our inviolable adherence to these principles; nor shall any thing be wanting on our part, to advance the trade and flourishing condition of these kingdoms; to enforce the observance of the laws, and of good order, amongst your people: and to

maintain the dignity and strength of your Majesty's crown and government, both at home and abroad."

His Majesty's most gracious answer.

"My Lords,

"I return you my hearty thanks for this dutiful and affectionate address. The satisfaction you have so unanimously expressed in the treaties I have lately concluded, and the measures which I am pursuing, gives me the greatest pleasure. I entirely rely on your zeal and support in bringing them to perfection, for the welfare of my own kingdoms, and the general tranquility of *Europe*."

The House of Commons presented the following address.

"Most gracious Sovereign,

"We your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the Commons of *Great-Britain* in Parliament assembled, return your Majesty our sincere and hearty thanks for your most gracious speech from the throne.

"We beg leave to congratulate your Majesty, on your safe and happy return to these kingdoms; and to express the warmest acknowledgments of our gratitude, for your Majesty's unwearied endeavours to establish the present tranquility upon the surest foundation.

"We congratulate your Majesty on the conclusion of a treaty with the king of *Spain*, by which the particular differences, that, from the nature of them, could not be settled in a general treaty, are now amicably adjusted; and we feel the most real satisfaction at the reason there is to hope, from the assurances, which your Majesty has received, of the sincere disposition of the Catholic king to cement and maintain the most perfect union with your Majesty, that the ancient friendship will be restored, and an uninterrupted good correspondence subsist between the two nations, to their mutual advantage and happiness.

"We respectfully acknowledge your Majesty's great wisdom and foresight, in taking the best measures timely to prevent such events, as might hereafter involve *Europe* in the calamities of war; and we have the best grounded hopes, from the full and clear declaration of all the contracting powers in the definitive treaty of *Aix la Chapelle*, as well as from your Majesty's care and attention to strengthen the ties of union and friendship between your Majesty and your allies, that we shall long enjoy the blessings of a general peace.

"We

"We assure your Majesty, that we will cheerfully raise such supplies as shall be found necessary, for the security of your Majesty's government, and to make good the engagements entered into by your Majesty for the public benefit, and according to your gracious intention communicated to this House.

"It is with the greatest satisfaction that we receive your Majesty's gracious approbation of the progress already made towards reducing the interest of the national debt; and we assure your Majesty, that we will use our immediate endeavours to finish that great work with justice and equity.

"Your faithful Commons beg leave to express their sense of the happiness they enjoy under your Majesty's government; and to assure your Majesty, that they are determined to give all possible attention to whatever may promote the trade and commerce of these kingdoms; and that they will endeavour to render the laws more effectual, by enforcing their execution, thereby to discourage and suppress the outrages and enormities committed in defiance of them."

To which his Majesty made the following answer:

"Gentlemen,

"I thank you most heartily for this affectionate address.

"You may depend upon my constant endeavours to preserve the general tranquillity in Europe, and to promote the particular interests and happiness of my people."

Jan. 24. Lord viscount Cornbury, eldest son to the earl of Clarendon and Rochester, was called up to the House of Peers.

The mathematicians sent by the King into Iceland to make astronomical observations, and examine into the nature and product of that country, observed that that island produced a great quantity of salt petre, and that the earth in some places was fit to make china, and had stones which contained silver; 100 weight of stones sent to Copenhagen were found upon an essay to produce six ounces of fine silver.

By the great encouragement which his Majesty gave to trade, a scheme was proposed for increasing it, by forming a great magazine of all kind of naval stores in the island of St. Thomas in the West Indies, for supplying all nations that trade to those parts, and the better to accommodate ships that may want careening, to stop leaks, or repair, (an invention formerly practised in Denmark) whereby a ship either light or

laden, may be careened in twenty-four hours, and fit to put to sea again.

February. Justice Fielding having received information of a rendezvous of gamblers in the Strand, procured a strong party of guards, who seized forty-five at the tables, which they broke to pieces, and carried the gamblers before the justice, who committed thirty-nine of them to the Gatehouse, and admitted the other six to bail.

There were three tables broken to pieces, which cost near 60*l.* a piece, under each of them were observed two iron rollers, and two private springs, which those who were in the secret could touch, and stop the turning whenever they had any youngsters to deal with, and so cheated them of their money.

William Latton, esq. late ambassador to the emperor of Morocco, landed at Portsmouth from Lisbon, where he left all the British captives well on board the *Garland*, which was preparing to sail for England.

Feb. 3. Were baptized at the Foundling hospital, twenty young children received the Friday before, one of which, a fine boy, was named *John Sergeant*, in memory of the reverend Mr. *John Sergeant*, late of New England, who voluntarily left a college, and his income, to go and settle among the Indian tribes, to instruct them and their children in christianity, and where he set on foot a school for instructing the Indian boys in reading, writing, and husbandry, which he left in a thriving condition at his death.

Feb. 5. A proclamation from the King in council was published, in pursuance of addresses from both Houses of Parliament, concerning a seditious paper, entitled *Constitutional Queries*, &c. promising 1000*l.* for the discovery of the author, 200*l.* for discovery of each of the printers, and 50*l.* for discovery of each publisher, to be paid upon conviction out of the royal treasury.

Feb. 6. At a general court of the South Sea company, several proposals were offered for paying off the old and new unsubscribed annuities of the said company; after some hours debate, that called the proprietors proposal was approved of, in order to its being presented to Parliament.

Feb. 7. This morning at five of the clock the honourable *Alexander Murray*, esq. brother to lord *Elibank*, was, by order of the House of Commons, for some matters relating to the Westminster election, brought to Newgate.

Feb. 20. Numbers of seditious papers were distributed about *Westminster*, and one was put into the keyhole of *Westminster* hall gate.

A herse with four horses, the driver in a black cloak, being stopt by two riding officers, assisted by soldiers, a mile from *Shoreham* in *Sussex*; there was found a large coffin covered with black, containing a great quantity of gold and silver *French* lace, cambricks, and a parcel of tea, which were all brought to *Shoreham* custom-house.

Feb. 11. At the several ports of *Spain*, they continued to fit out ships of war with all imaginable expedition, and it was computed that his Majesty had forty-four sail of the line ready to put to sea the middle of *April*. Letters from *Peru* advised that a deep cavern had been discovered in a village called *Urcos*, about fifteen miles from *Cusco*, upon the river *Qui-Qui-Xana*, in which were three coffins of massy gold two inches and a half thick, wherein were deposited the bones of three kings. The inhabitants were not without hopes of finding some of the immense treasures which were concealed by the subjects of *Atabalipa*, when *Francis Pizarro* conquered that country in 1532.

Feb. 16. The King was pleased to appoint *Benjamin Keene*, esq. to be ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to his Catholic Majesty.

Feb. 19. At a court of common council a committee was appointed to enforce the laws in being, and to propose such farther regulations as were necessary to clear the several streets, lanes, and alleys of *London* and its liberties, from beggars, vagrants, and other disagreeable spectacles that were daily to be seen therein.—Agreed on petitions against the naturalization bill, and for suppression of spirituous liquors.

Feb. 20. Several hundred sailors met at the *Fountain* tavern behind the Royal Exchange, having mistaken the sense of an advertisement inserted to procure a meeting to consult agents and managers, how to obtain a few bounty bills, for which there were not proper vouchers; and imagining themselves summoned to receive money, and (upon their disappointment) that the advertisement was published by one who had before summoned them, and raised two subscriptions, one of 1s. and the other of 2s. 6d. a man, they were so irritated as to force the agent into a coach, and carry him to the Lord Mayor's; here they were advised to apply to the Admiralty,

where they went, and afterwards to justice *Fielding's*, who not being at home, they came back to the Lord Mayor's; who, to prevent the agent's being pulled to pieces, sent him away to Newgate. Some ill-designing people having reported that their money was at Mr. *Belchier's* in *Lombard-street*; they assembled before his house, which was in danger of being demolished by them; and though the proclamation was read to them, and a party of soldiers brought to prevent mischief, yet they would not disperse, till one was sent to Newgate.

Was closed the subscription to the Free *British* Fishery, the sum of which amounted to about 200,000*l*. Six buffes for the ensuing season were ordered to be immediately built.

The sheriffs of *London*, pursuant to an order of common council the day before, presented a petition to the House of Commons against the naturalizing foreign protestants.

Feb. 21. The above sheriffs in pursuance of the same orders, presented another petition, praying that some remedy may be taken to prevent the pernicious use of spirituous liquors.

The lords of the Admiralty gave orders for working double tides in the yards of *Deptford*, *Woolwich* and *Chatham*, to fit out a fleet of ten men of war of the line with all expedition. Ordered also the cleansing and opening the several docks, guts, and drains of all his Majesty's yards in the kingdom.

The seamen voted for this year were 8000; land forces 18,857; the land tax 3s. in the pound.

The sum to be raised for paying off the unsubscribed *South Sea* annuities was 2,100,000*l*. the remainder, which was 225,023*l*. 17s. 11d. being to be paid out of the sinking fund.

The duty laid on the *British* distillery from 1740 to *January* 1750, amounted on an average one year with another, to 676,256*l*. which is above 100,000*l*. a year more than before that term.

Feb. 25. A bill was brought into the House of Lords for altering our style, and strongly recommended by the noble earl [*Chesterfield*] who moved for it, and also by another nobleman [*Macclesfield*] of well known learning and abilities. The bill was ordered to be read a second time on *Monday* se'nnight, and to be printed.

General *St. Clair*, was appointed governor of *Cork* in *Ireland*.

Edmund

Edmund Richards, esq. collector of customs for *Jersey*.

John Enys, of *Enys*, esq. was appointed by the prince of *Wales*, sheriff of *Cornwall*.

Feb. 28. At a general court of the *South Sea* company, a motion was made to petition Parliament for some satisfaction to be made to the company, on consideration of their great demand on the crown of *Spain*, which was ceded by his Majesty, for the general good of the nation, by the treaty lately concluded at *Madrid*; and the previous question being put, if the said question should be then put, it passed in the negative. The court had been acquainted from the secretary of state, that his Majesty had given for answer to the company's address presented to him some time since; that he had obtained from the king of *Spain* all that lay in his power, so that no more could be expected from him on that subject.

The turbulent weather did great damage to edifices in several parts of *England*. On the 27th a storm of thunder and lightning almost ruined the churches of *St. Etbam* and *Ladock*, near *Truro* in *Cornwall*. At *Oxford* the high wind on the 26th so damaged the steeple of *St. Mary's* that it was expected to fall; at *Litchfield*, the gilt ball on one of the spires of the cathedral was blown down the vane on another spire, and the glass and stone work of one of the windows greatly suffered. At *Worcester* two prebendal houses near the cathedral were quite demolished, large stacks of chimnies blown down, and a multitude of windows shattered to pieces. At *Bromyard*, *Herefordshire*, a chimney fell upon an adjacent school, where the mistress was sitting in a chair with a child in her arms, with several scholars, who were all buried in the ruins, but very little hurt. At *York*, a pinnacle of the north-west tower of the *Minster*, with the battlements, fell through the roof and two lofts, and broke the pavement, the damage above 500*l*. In the adjacent country and in *Nottinghamshire*, hurricanes did much mischief, unroofing many houses, blowing down some, dispersing stacks of corn and hay, and tearing up large trees by the roots, and throwing down park pales. At *Limerick* in *Ireland*, in the hurricane, a *Dutch* dogger was beat to pieces, vessels forced on shore, and all the shipping damaged; many houses blown down, besides loss of cattle, and much damage to the banks on both sides the *Shannon*. The same hurricane did considerable mis-

chief to the shipping in *Dublin* and other ports of *Ireland*; also in the *Thames*.

March 4. The sheriffs of *London* presented a petition to the House of Commons for a bill to be brought in to prevent small fish being taken in the *Thames*, and to preserve the fry of fish therein.

A petition was presented by the Mayor, aldermen, and citizens of *Lincoln*, and another from the county, praying leave to bring in a bill for the recovery of small debts, on the same plan as *Westminster* and *Southwark*.

The famous *Theodore*, the abdicated king of *Corfica*, was tried at the King's bench Guildhall, on an action for a debt of 100*l*. and cast.

A dealer near *Banbury*, on his return from *Warwick* fair, caught a man in bed with his wife; on which he got assistance, and took them out of bed, and tying their arms together, set them before a large fire, and had tea, coffee, and punch provided: then he sent to invite his neighbours, to whom he exposed his wife and gallant for some hours, to their extraordinary mortification, while the husband appeared perfectly contented.

March 7. A great number of sea officers widows attended the House of Commons, with petitions that their pensions may be better paid for the future.

March 12. The King went to the House of Peers, and gave the royal assent to the bill for raising a sum by lottery, &c. for paying off the unsubscribed annuities; to the malt bill, and a road bill.

March 13. A petition was presented to the House of Commons from the nobility, gentry and inhabitants of *Greenwich*, praying that the magazine erected near that place, may be removed to a more convenient distance, to avoid danger from fire, lightning, &c. One was presented in a former session.

It was affirmed that upwards 4000 persons who sold spirituous liquors without licence, had been convicted of the penalty of 10*l*. each, from *January* 1749, to *January* 1750; and according to a list of private gin-shops, on the best calculation, they amounted to upwards of 17000 in the bills of mortality. That the bill for preventing the consumption of cheap compound liquors, proposed an additional duty of 8*l*. per ton on all malt spirits, to commence from Lady-day 1751, that no compounder should make or sell any spirituous liquors, unless he had a still of 100 gallons in his dwell-

dwelling-house, and served a legal apprenticeship; and that no distiller should have more than one apprentice at a time. The malt distillers were very busy, in order to increase their stock before the act for laying an additional duty, took place.

A proposal was delivered to both houses for purchasing of the duke of *Atbol*, the isle of *Man*; in order to annex it to the crown; that island in its state of independency serving as a storehouse to the *French* for wines, teas, &c. whence they run to *England*, *Wales*, *Scotland*, and *Ireland*, by which the loss to this nation, and the gains to the *French* were very considerable.

March 20. Between ten and eleven at night died at *Leicester* house, the most illustrious *Frederick*, prince of *Wales*, by the breaking of an imposthume between the *pericardium* and *diaphragm*, which threw the matter contained in it upon the substance of the lungs. His Royal Highness caught a cold about three weeks before in *Kew* gardens, and increased it on the 12th instant, by coming very warm from the House of Lords with the windows of his chair down, soon after which he complained of pains which were thought to be pleuritic, and were attended with a fever. His Royal Highness had been in a declining state for some time; about two years before, he received a hurt in his breast by a fall, others say, by the stroke of a ball at cricket, and was judged too weak to bear repeated bleeding; he was therefore blistered, and thought to be out of danger. About a quarter of an hour before his death, he told Dr. *Wilmot*, who had attended him, and been up all the preceding night, that he was much better, and advised the Doctor to go home; the Princess remained with him, to whom he soon after complained of a sudden pain, and an offensive smell, and immediately threw himself backward and expired. Her Royal Highness had sat up with him seven nights during his illness, though she was far advanced in her pregnancy. This excellent Prince, who was almost universally regretted with uncommon tenderness, was born at *Hanover*, Jan. 20, 1706-7; created duke of *Glocester*, Jan. 10, 1717-18; installed knight of the Garter by proxy, April 30, 1718; created baron of *Snaudon*, viscount *Launceston*, earl of *Eltham*, marquis of *Ely*, and duke of *Edinburgh*, July 15, 1726; first landed at *Harwich*, Dec. 3, 1728; was introduced by the command of the King into the privy-council the 18th; was created prince of

Wales and earl of *Chester*, Jan. 9, 1728-9; received his summons to Parliament next day, and on April 27, 1736, was married to the princess *Augusta*, only surviving daughter of *Frederick II.* duke of *Saxe Gotha*, by whom he left issue five sons and three daughters.

Orders were issued by the Commons to oblige the overseers of all parishes to give an account to the clerks of the peace, &c. of the monies paid annually to the poor from 1747 to 1750, inclusive, in order to be by them transmitted to the House immediately. A bill was likewise under the consideration of the Commons, for granting certain privileges to encourage the poor to marry, for the increase of his Majesty's subjects.

The storms which happened in several parts of *England* about the latter end of last month, were still more violent abroad; particularly at *Nantz*, and its neighbourhood, where in the night a terrible hurricane began at S. W. and at three the next morning turned to the N. W. accompanied with thunder, lightning, and such terrible noises, both at sea and land, as seemed to proceed from an earthquake.

March 22. The royal assent was, on account of the Prince's death, given, by commission to the following bills:

To an act for punishing mutiny and desertion, and for the better payment of the army and their quarters.

For enabling his Majesty to raise the several sums of money therein mentioned by Exchequer-bills, to be charged on the sinking fund; and for empowering the commissioners of the treasury to pay off the old and new unsubscribed *South Sea* annuities out of the supply granted to the Majesty, for the service of the year 1751; and for enabling the bank of *England* to hold general courts, and courts of directors, in the manner therein directed; and for giving certain persons liberty to subscribe Bank and *South Sea* annuities, omitted to be subscribed, pursuant to two acts of the last session of Parliament.

To indemnify persons who have omitted to qualify themselves for offices and employments within the time limited by law, and for allowing farther time for that purpose.

For granting an aid to his Majesty of 3s. in the pound, by a land-tax to be raised in *Great Britain* for the service of the year 1751;

And to several road and private bills.

After

After which the Lords adjourned to the 27th, and the Commons to the 25th, on account of the death of his royal highness the prince of *Wales*.

The privy-council met at the Cock-pit, on occasion of the death of the prince of *Wales*, when were present above thirty members. The physicians and surgeons that attended the deceased, were examined about the distemper which occasioned his death, and orders were issued for embalming his body and preparing for his Royal Highness's funeral.

It was ordered in council, that in the morning and evening prayers, in the Litany, and in all other parts of the public service, as well in the occasional offices, as in the book of *Common Prayer*, where the royal family is appointed to be particularly prayed for, the following form and order shall be observed, *viz.*

" Their royal highnesses the princesses of *Wales*, the Duke, the Princesses, the issue of the prince and princess of *Wales*, and all the royal family."

The House of Commons presented an address of condolence, on the death of the prince of *Wales*, to his Majesty, and received a most gracious answer.

Lord Chamberlain's office, March 23. Orders for the court's going into mourning on *Sunday* the 31st instant, for his late royal highness the prince of *Wales*, *viz.* The ladies to wear black bombazine, plain muslin, or long lawn, crape hoods, shamoy shoes and gloves, and crape fans: undressed; dark *Norwich* crape. The men to wear black cloth, without buttons on the sleeves or pockets, plain muslin, or long lawn cravats and weepers, shamoy shoes and gloves, crape hat-bands, and black swords and buckles: undressed; dark grey frocks.

The Lord Marshal's order for a general mourning, for his late royal highness *Frederick* prince of *Wales*, was as follows:

In pursuance of an order of council, dated *March 22, 1750*, these are to give public notice, that it is expected all persons upon the present occasion of the death of his late royal highness *Frederick* prince of *Wales*, do put themselves into the deepest mourning, (long cloaks only excepted) the said mourning to begin on *Sunday* the 31st of this instant *March*. *Effingham, M.*

March 24. By order of the Lord Chamberlain, notice was fixed in the halls of *St. James's* and *Leicester* house, that the time fixed for deep mourning would end on *Sunday, June 30*; that on *Sunday, July 7*,

will commence the second mourning, and end on *Sunday, Oct. 6.*

March 26. A revenue of 50,000*l.* a year for life, was settled by Parliament on the marriage of her royal highness the princess of *Wales*, in case she survived the Prince, to be paid quarterly, without deduction, four-fifths out of the post-office, and the other fifth out of the hereditary duties of excise.

March 31. Was a very great court at *St. James's*, it being the first time his Majesty appeared in public since the death of the prince of *Wales*. Prince *George* and prince *Edward*, and the other young princes waited on the King, who in the evening visited the princess of *Wales* at *Leicester* house.

The right hon. *Robert Walpole*, earl of *Orford*, knight of the Bath, auditor of the Exchequer, ranger of *Richmond* park, and master of the King's harriers and buckhounds, died, aged fifty-one, of an abscess in the back.

The number of patients under the care of *St. Bartholomew's* and *St. Thomas's* hospitals amounted last year to 19,590.

April 1. The court of the prince of *Orange* went into deep mourning for three months, on the death of the prince of *Wales*.

April 3. The corpse of capt. *Coram* was interred with great solemnity in the vault under the chapel of the Foundling-hospital; the charter of the hospital was carried before the body on a velvet cushion, the children walking before it; the pall was supported by eight persons of distinction; a great number of governors followed the body in deep mourning, and were met by the choirs of *Westminster* and *St. Paul's*, who performed a solemn service composed by *Dr. Boyce*.

The House of Commons adjourned to the 16th.

April 4. The House of Peers adjourned to the 17th.

His Majesty paid another visit to the princess of *Wales*.

The treasurer of her Royal Highness was paid 12,500*l.* being one quarter of her Highness's settlement.

April 5. An order of permission from the Lord Chamberlain's office came to the managers of the theatres, (who had been prohibited from playing, on account of the late Prince of *Wales's* death) to act on the 8th.

Six months pay (part of fifteen months in

in arrear) were ordered to the sea officers, to put them in mourning.

April 6. This day died *Frederick* king of *Sweden*, and landgrave of *Hesse Cassel*, born 1676. In 1699 he married *Louisa*, a daughter of *Frederick III.* king of *Prussia*; she dying childless in 1705, he married the princess *Eleonora*, youngest daughter of *Charles XI.* king of *Sweden*, who on the death of her brother *Charles XII.* was elected by the states queen of *Sweden*, on condition of restoring their antient privileges; she resigning the crown in favour of her consort in 1720, he was elected king on the same condition of leaving the legislative and executive power in the states; he succeeded to the landgraviate of *Hesse Cassel* in 1729, and his consort queen *Eleonora* died in 1741. Princess *Hedwig Sophia*, eldest sister of *Charles XII.* married *Frederick*, duke of *Holstein Gottorp*, and had issue *Charles Frederick*, born in 1700, who married *Anne Petrovna*, eldest daughter of the czar *Peter the Great*, by his second wife *Catbarine*, by whom he had *Charles Ulric* born in 1727, and heir to the crown of *Sweden*, and so declared by the states on his father's death: but on the present empress of *Russia's* declaring him successor to that throne, he renounced his claim to *Sweden*, and the states declared his uncle, *Adolphus Frederick*, duke of *Holstein Eutin*, and bishop of *Lubec*, successor to the throne of *Sweden*; he was born in 1710, and married *Ulrica*, sister to the king of *Prussia*, by whom he had two sons. As landgrave of *Hesse Cassel*, the king of *Sweden* was succeeded by his brother prince *William*, whose son *Frederick* married princess *Mary* of *England*.

The late King on the 4th in the evening sent for the Prince successor and his consort, to whom he, in the most moving terms, recommended to have always in view the welfare and prosperity of the *Swedish* nation, to be watchful to maintain its states in their privileges and prerogatives; adding, that he quitted the world without the least regret, as he left the kingdom in peace, and died in the hope that it would long enjoy the continuance of that blessing, &c. This day the prince *Adolphus Frederick* was proclaimed King, who in the afternoon went to the senate, where the different colleges of the kingdom were assembled, and there swore observance of, and signed the following act:

"Whereas the united states of the kingdom of *Sweden*, of their own entire motion,

and by free and involuntary choice, have elected me successor to the king of *Sweden*, of the *Goths*, and of the *Vandals*; I should be wanting in a suitable return to the confidence they have reposed in me, if, on my advancement to the throne which is devolved to me by the disposal of the Almighty, and by the free election which they have made of me, I did not, in the most solemn manner, confirm the assurance I have given to support them, at the expence of my life and blood, in the exercise of the pure doctrine and religion they profess, and to preserve and defend the liberties and privileges they have acquired. And as my desires are far from every thing which might bear the least shadow of constraint, I declare by this public act, which I swear to observe, upon my royal word and faith, that I not only intend to govern my kingdom according to the laws of *Sweden*, and the form of regency established in the year 1720, as well as in conformity with the assurance I gave the states of the kingdom in the year 1742; but also, that I shall regard as the most dangerous enemies to me and the kingdom, and treat as traitors to their country, all such as shall, either in public or under any pretence soever, undertake or endeavour to introduce into this kingdom despotic power, or arbitrary government. Wherein God assist me.

(Signed) ADOLPHUS FREDERICK.

Stockholm, April 6, 1751.

April 8. A man, on a wager, walked twelve miles on the *Essex* road in one hour and thirty-eight minutes, having two hours allowed him.

April 13. At half an hour after one in the morning, the bowels of his late Royal Highness, were brought from *Leicester* house in a coach and six to the Prince's chamber, *Westminster*, in an urn covered with crimson velvet, and were from thence carried by four yeomen to *Henry the Seventh's* chapel, attended by the dukes of *Chandos* and *Queensberry*, the earl of *Middlesex*, the lords *North* and *Guildford*, Sir *John Rushout*, bart. *George Doddington*, *Henry Drax*, and *John Evelyn*, esqrs. and there interred, in the vault in which the royal corpse was, exactly at nine o'clock the same night, deposited.

The procession began at half an hour after eight at night, and passed through the *Old Palace-yard* to the south-east door of *Westminster-abbey*, and so directly to the steps leading to *Henry the Seventh's* chapel. The ceremonial was as follows:

Knights

Knight Marshal's men, with black staves, two and two.
Gentlemen, Servants to his Royal Highness, two and two, viz.
Pages of the Presence.

Gentlemen Ushers, Quarter Waiters, two and two.
Pages of Honour.

Gentlemen Ushers, Daily Waiters.
Physicians, Dr. *Wilmot* and Dr. *Lee*.
Household Chaplains.
Clerk of the Closet, rev. Dr. *Ascough*.
Equerries, two and two.

Clerks of the Household or Greencloth, *James Douglass*, esq. and Sir *John Cust*, bart.
Master of the Household, Lord *Gage*.

Solicitor-general, Auditor, and Attorney-general, *Paul Joddrel*, esq. *Charles Montague*, esq.
and the hon. *Henry Bathurst*, esq.

Secretary, *Henry Drax*, esq.

Comptroller and Treasurer to his Royal Highness, *Robert Nugent*, esq. and the Earl of
Scarborough, with their white staves.

Steward and Chamberlain to his Royal Highness, with their white staves.
Chancellor to his Royal Highness, Sir *Thomas Bootle*.

An Officer of Arms.

The Master of the Horse to his Royal Highness, the Earl of *Middlesex*.

Gentleman Usher.	Clarencieux King at Arms, <i>Stephen Martin Leake</i> , esq. bearing the coronet upon a black velvet cushion.	Gentleman Usher.
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Four supporters of the canopy.

Supporters
of the pall.
Earl of
Portmore.

Earl *Fitz-*
williams.

Earl of
Bristol.

The Body
Covered with a
black velvet pall,
adorned with eight
escutcheons and
under a canopy
of black vel-
vet, borne by
eight of his
R. H's
gentle-
men.

Supporters
of the pall.
Earl of
Macclesfield.

Earl *Stan-*
hope.

Earl of
Jersey.

Four supporters of the canopy.

Gentleman Usher.
Supporter to the
chief mourner,
Duke of *Rutland*.

Garter King at Arms, *John Anstis*, esq.
The chief mourner, the Duke of *Somerset*;
His train borne by a baronet, Sir
Thomas Robinson.

Gentleman Usher.
Supporter to the
chief mourner,
Duke of *Devonshire*.

Assistants to the chief mourner, the Marquis of *Tweeddale*, Marquis of *Lothian*, Earls of
Berkeley, *Peterborough*, *Northampton*, *Cardigan*, *Winchelsea*, *Carlisle*,
Murray and *Morton*.

The Gentleman Usher of his Royal Highness's privy-chamber, *Edmund Bramston*, esq.
The Groom of the Stole to his Royal Highness, the Duke of *Chandos*.

The Lords of the Bedchamber to his Royal Highness, Lord *North* and *Guildford*, Duke
of *Queensberry*, Earl of *Inchiquin*, Earl of *Egmont*, Lord *Robert Sutton*, and
the Earl of *Bute*, two and two.

The Master of the Robes to his Royal Highness, *John Schutz*, esq.

The Grooms of the Bed Chamber to his Royal Highness, *John Evelyn*, esq. *Samuel*
Masbam, esq. *Thomas Bludworth*, esq. Sir *Edmund Thomas*, bart. *Daniel Boone*, esq.
William Bretton, esq. *Martin Madden*, esq. *William Trevanion*, esq. and Colonel
Powlet, two and two.

Yeomen of the Guard to close the procession.

The corpse of his Royal Highness was met at the church door by the dean and prebendaries, attended by the gentlemen of the choir and King's scholars, who fell into the procession immediately before the officer of arms, with wax tapers in their hands, and properly habited, and began the common burial service (no anthem being composed on the occasion) two drums beating a dead march during the service. Upon entering the chapel, the royal body was placed on tressels, the coronet and cushion at the head, and the canopy held over, the supporters of the pall standing by; the chief mourner and his two supporters seated in chairs at the head of the corpse; the lords assistants, master of the horse, groom of the stole, and lords of the bedchamber on both sides; the four white staff officers at the feet, the others seating themselves in the stalls on each side the chapel; the bishop of *Rochester*, as dean of *Westminster*, then read the first part of the burial service, after which the corpse was carried to the vault, preceded by the white staff officers, the master of the horse, chief mourner, his supporters and assistants; Garter king at arms going before them. When they had placed themselves near the vault, the corpse being laid upon a machine even with the pavement of the chapel, was by degrees let down into the vault, when the bishop of *Rochester* went on with the service; which being ended, Garter proclaimed his late Royal Highness's titles in the following manner:

"Thus hath it pleased Almighty God to take out of this transitory life to his divine mercy the illustrious *Frederick* prince of *Wales*, &c. &c."

The nobility and attendants returned in the same order as they proceeded, at half an hour after nine; so that the whole ceremony lasted an hour.

There was the utmost decorum observed; and, what is remarkable, though the populace was extremely noisy before the procession began, there was, during the whole, a silence, that, if possible, added to the solemnity of so awful a sight.

The guards, who each of them held two lighted flambeaux during the whole time, behaved so well, that, during the procession no accident happened among the spectators that was remarkable.

As soon as the procession began to move, two rockets were fired off in *Old Palace-yard*, as a signal for the guns in the Park to fire, which were followed by those of

the Tower; during which time the great bells of *Westminster* and *St. Paul's* cathedral tolled, as did those of most of the churches in *London*.

The soldiers were kept on guard all *Saturday* night, and on *Sunday* at the south door of the abbey, and on the scaffolding in *Palace-yard*; and the next morning the workmen began to take down the scaffolding.

The following inscription was engraved on a silver plate, and affixed to the coffin of his royal highness the prince of *Wales*.

DEPOSITUM

Illustrissimi Principis Frederici Ludovici Principis Walliæ, Principis Electoralis & Hereditarii Brunsvici & Lunenburgi, Ducis Cornubiæ, Rothesay & Edenburgi, Marchionis Insulæ de Ely, Comitis Cestriæ, Carrick & Eltham, Vice Comitis Launceston, Baronis Rensfrew & Snawdon, Domini Insularum, Seneschalli Scotiæ, Nobilissimi Ordinis Periscelidis Equitis, & a Sanctioribus Conciliis Majestati Regiæ, Academiæ Dubliniensis Cancellarii; Filii primogeniti Cæsissimi, Potentissimi & Excellentissimi Monarchæ Georgii Secundi, Dei Gratia Magnæ Britanniæ, Franciæ & Hiberniæ Regis, Fidei Defensoris. Obiit Viceffimo Die Martii Anno MDCCL. Ætatis suæ XLV.

April 13. The King was pleased to appoint the duke of *Bedford*, one of his Majesty's principal secretaries of state, to be lord lieutenant and *custos rotulorum* of *Devonshire*, and of the city of *Exeter*, and county of the same, in the room of the earl of *Orford*, deceased.

April 16. Sir *John Bosworth* resigned the place of chamberlain of *London* to the Lord Mayor, and court of aldermen, and a new election was appointed on the 30th.

April 17. The naturalization bill was put off for two months. Both Houses ordered messages of condolance to the princess of *Wales*.

The princess's answer to that of the House of Peers, was, "My lords I heartily thank you for this instance of your duty to the King, and regard to me under my great affliction"

To the Commons, "Gentlemen, I return you thanks for this proof of your duty to his Majesty, and am much obliged to you for the concern and regard you express on this melancholy occasion."

Justice *Lediard*, with some constables, and a party of the guards, went to the long room in *James's Street, Westminster*, where was

was a masquerade that evening, in order to suppress gaming, for which such assemblies were calculated; seventeen were committed to the Gate-house, among them the proprietors of the gaming tables, who had been taken before, and now forfeited their recognizances.

At the *South Sea* house the following question was determined in the affirmative, by ballot of the proprietors, That fifteen directors, with a governor, sub and deputy governor, are sufficient to manage the *South Sea* company's affairs, and that in all future elections of directors only fifteen should be chosen. Ballots for the question 287, against it 284. This reduction of thirty directors to fifteen, was a saving of 2250*l.* per annum, the salary being 150*l.* each, and was proposed on the 4th at a general court; but being objected to as interfering with a question before agreed to, That the directors do take into their consideration, and report what savings may be made in the management of their affairs, was, on a division, carried in the negative, the directors for that or some other reason voting against it.

April 20. His Majesty was pleased to order letters patent to pass under the great seal of *Great-Britain*, for creating his royal highness *George William Frederick*, (the prince of *Great Britain*, electoral prince of *Brunswick Lunenburg*, duke of *Edinburgh*, marquis of the isle of *Ely*, earl of *Eltham*, viscount of *Lancaster*, baron of *Snaudon*, and knight of the most noble order of the garter) prince of *Wales*, and earl of *Chester*.

The King was pleased to constitute the right honourable *Charles* earl of *Egremont*, lord lieutenant and *custos rotulorum* of and in the county of *Cumberland*.

April 22. At *Tring* in *Hertfordshire*, a publican giving out that he was bewitched by one *Osborne* and his wife, harmless people above seventy, had it cried at several market towns, that they were to be tried by ducking this day, which occasioned a vast concourse. The parish officers having removed the old couple from the work-house into the church for security, the mob missing them broke the workhouse windows, pulled down the pales, and demolished part of the house; and seizing the governor, threatened to drown him and fire the town, having straw in their hands for that purpose. The poor wretches were at length for public safety delivered up, stripped stark naked by the mob, their thumbs

tied to their toes, then dragged two miles, and thrown into a muddy stream; after much ducking and ill usage, the old woman was thrown quite naked on the bank, almost choaked with mud, and expired in a few minutes, being kicked and beat with sticks, even after she was dead: and the man died soon after. To add to this barbarity, they put the dead woman in bed with her husband, and tied them together. The coroner's inquest brought in their verdict wilful murder.

The message from his Majesty to both Houses of Parliament, April 26, 1751.

“GEORGE R.

“His Majesty, having it entirely at heart to secure the future welfare and happiness of his people, has maturely considered, that nothing can conduce so much (under the protection of the Divine Providence) to the preservation of the Protestant succession in his royal family, and the support of the religion, laws, and liberties of these kingdoms (which have been always most dear to him) as the making proper provisions for the care and tuition of the person of his successor, and for the regular administration of the government, in case such successor should be of tender years; by means whereof their safety and princely education may be secured, the public peace, and good order, maintained, and the strength and glory of the crown of *Great-Britain* suffer no diminution: for these reasons, his Majesty; out of his paternal affection and tenderness for his royal family, and for all his faithful subjects, earnestly recommends it to both Houses of Parliament, to take this weighty affair into their most serious deliberation; and proposes to their consideration, that, when the imperial crown of these realms shall descend to any of the issue of his son, the late prince of *Wales*, being under the age of eighteen years, the princess dowager of *Wales*, their mother, should be guardian of the person of such successor, and regent of these kingdoms, until they shall attain such age; with such powers, and limitations, as shall appear necessary and expedient for these important purposes.”

The humble address of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in Parliament assembled, April 26, 1751.

“We your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in Parliament assembled, approach your royal throne, with hearts filled, at the same time, with the

deepest sense of gratitude to your Majesty, and with the most serious and anxious concern for the future welfare of our country.

"To return your Majesty our thanks for your most gracious message, falls infinitely short of those sentiments, with which the subject of it inspires us. It excites in us the most sensible feeling of all those blessings, which we have enjoyed, during your auspicious and glorious reign; of the mildness and benignity of your government; and of that constant protection, which your Majesty has always extended to our religion, laws, and liberties; which you have demonstrated by your conduct, as well as declared by your royal words, to be most dear to you. Happy would it be for all your faithful subjects, if heaven, in mercy to these kingdoms, would graciously permit a reign, so distinguished with every mark of goodness, that can endear a *British* monarch to his people, to be prolonged beyond the ordinary date. To look forward to its period, anticipates a grief, which no words can express. Your Majesty's greatness of mind, shewn in your message, has called upon us, and set us the example, to enter into such considerations, as the high importance of the occasion requires.

"Not content with being the great instrument of our happiness, during your own time, your Majesty has pointed out to us a generous concern to provide for the continuance of that happiness (as far as human foresight can do) after God shall have deprived us of the inestimable blessing of your immediate care. In return for this paternal goodness, permit us to assure your Majesty that we will lose no time in taking into our consideration the weighty affair laid before us in your message.

"We are truly sensible of the high and eminent qualities of her royal highness the princess dowager of *Wales*; and we look upon what your Majesty has been graciously pleased to propose to our consideration, as the result of your wisdom and tender concern for your royal family, and the interests of these kingdoms; and we shall have the most dutiful regard of what your Majesty has been pleased so wisely to recommend.

"In our deliberations on this important subject, we shall think it our duty, as well as our essential interest, to have the strictest and most zealous attention to the preservation of the Protestant succession, as settled by law, in your royal family; the numerous hopeful branches whereof, formed by your instruction, and led by your example, we

look upon as so many pledges of the security of our religious and civil rights to future generations.

"May it please the Divine Providence to grant your Majesty such confirmed health, and length of days, as may render those provisions, which your wisdom has suggested to us on this occasion, unnecessary in the event; that we may very long enjoy the benefits of your gracious government; and your Majesty the dutiful and affectionate returns of a most obliged, loyal, and grateful people."

To which his Majesty returned this most gracious answer.

"*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

"I return you my hearty thanks for this very dutiful and affectionate address. The zeal you express for me and my family, and the sense you shew of my care and concern for the interest of my people, is very agreeable to me."

April 27. The honourable Mr. *Murray* having obtained a rule of the court of King's-bench, was brought thither before the judges *Wright, Foster, and Dennison*, and a motion made for his being admitted to bail, but it was over-ruled, and he remanded to Newgate. A petition had been offered on the 2d, in the said Mr. *Murray's* behalf, to the House of Commons, that he might be moved into the custody of the serjeant at arms, from Newgate, his physician being apprehensive that he was seized with the gaol distemper, and an order was made for that purpose; but as he was still to be in close custody, he refused to be removed, saying it was mean to make application without his consent.

A committee of the honourable House of Commons was appointed to inspect the overseer's accounts, and all other charities throughout the kingdom, to see that they were properly applied.

The King was pleased to grant unto the right honourable *James earl Waldegrave*, the offices of steward of the duchy of *Cornwall*, and of the borough and manor of *Bradninch*, in the county of *Devon*, and steward of all the castles, manors, and lands, within the said counties, parcel of the said duchy; and of warden and steward of the stannaries and of the stannary courts; and of rider and master of the forest and chace of *Dartmouth*, parcel of said duchy, during his Majesty's pleasure.

Likewise, to *Jonathan Wells*, esq. the office of steward, or the stewardship of all the lordships, manors, lands, tenements, and

and hereditaments to his Majesty's honor and castle of *Windsor*, in the county of *Berks* belonging; and also of all his Majesty's courts of record in the same; and also the office of clerk to the constable of his Majesty's said castle, and of keeper of the seals of the said courts, in the room of *George Proffor*, esq. deceased.

Lord *North* and *Guildford*, appointed a lord of the bedchamber.

Duke of *Chandos*, groom of the stole to the prince of *Wales*.

Thomas Bootle, esq. chancellor.

Henry Bathurst, esq. attorney-general.

Paul Joddrell, esq. solicitor general.

Charles Montague, esq. auditor general.

Bishop of *Norwich*, governor.

Andrew Stone, esq. tutor.

Earl of *Harcourt*, treasurer to the prince of *Wales*.

Dr. *Lee*, treasurer of the household.

James Cresset, esq. secretary.

The reverend Dr. *Hales*, clerk of the closet.

Messrs. *Leslie*, *Scot*, and colonel *Robinson*, equerries to the princess of *Wales*.

Mr. *Philip Hughes*, page to the princess of *Wales*, in the room of

James Shaw, esq. deputy ranger of *Richmond* park, under princess *Amelia*.

William Barker, esq. a clerk of the household to the princess of *Wales*.

The earl of *Lincoln*, auditor of the Exchequer for life.

William Holden, esq. collector of excise for *Kent* south district, in the room of

William Mitchell, esq. inspector general for the excise in *Scotland*.

Michael Metcalfe, esq. collector of customs at *Boston*, and on the coast of *Lincolnshire*.

John Evelyn, and *Thomas Bledworth*, esqrs. grooms of the bedchamber to prince *George*, with the same appointment, as under his father.

April 30. A perpetuity passed the great seal to the earl of *Northampton*, for a market to be held every *Tuesday*, *Thursday*, and *Saturday*, in the vinegar ground, *St. John-street*, *London*, for selling all raw and undressed skins of lambs and sheep killed within the bills of mortality.

A grant also passed the great seal for a market at *Maidstone*, *Kent*, on the second *Tuesday* of every month for ever, for the buying and selling all manner of sheep and cattle.

At *Glastonbury*, *Somersetshire*, a man thirty years of age afflicted with an asthma, dreamed

that he saw near the chain gate, in the horse-track, the clearest of water, and that a person told him if he drank a glass of that water fasting seven *Sunday* mornings he should be cured; which proved true, and he attested it on oath.

May 3. Being the anniversary feast of the stewards of the sons of the clergy, the collection at church was 152*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.* and after dinner at Merchant Taylors Hall 515*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* which with 472*l.* 6*s.* (including a benefaction of 50*l.* from the late *Apollo* academy, by the hands of Mr. *Hart* their treasurer) collected at the rehearsal the *Tuesday* before, makes the whole 1140*l.* 16*s.* the greatest sum ever collected on that occasion. The ancient manner of chanting the litany, usually called *Talis's* litany, being the composition of Dr. *Talis*, music-master to *Henry VIII.* was revived by order of the dean of *St. Paul's*, and highly pleased the audience.

May 4. A general court of the society of the *Free British* fishery was held at *Mercers* hall, when his royal highness prince *George* was unanimously chosen governor, and a resolution was taken of opening the subscription books of the society forthwith, to lie open till *June 15.*

His Majesty went in private with the earl of *Ashturnham*, to take a view of *Westminster* bridge, at which he expressed the highest pleasure and satisfaction; and on his return ordered ten guineas to his lordship's servants, and the same sum to the watermen of the bridge.

May 5. Above 10,000 people came to *Glastonbury*, *Somersetshire*, from *Bristol*, *Bath*, and other parts, to drink the waters there for asthmatic complaints.

May 6. Much snow fell in and about *Newcastle on Tyne*, preceded by thunder and lightning.

May 7. Mr. deputy *Harrison* was declared duly elected chamberlain of *London*, Mr. *Glover*, one of the candidates, resigning the poll the morning before, as did deputies *Pycroft* and *Hodges*, the other two candidates, the *Thursday* night before. The numbers on the poll were, for deputy *Harrison* 1938, Mr. *Glover* 1358, deputy *Pycroft* 542, deputy *Hodges* 474.

May 8. The duke of *Newcastle* delivered to the House of Lords the following message from his Majesty.

"GEORGE R.

"The House of Peers having under deliberation his Majesty's message relating to the making proper provisions for the regular

regular administration of the government, in case his successor should be under the age of eighteen years, until such successor shall attain that age; his Majesty thinks fit to propose to their consideration, that, for the assistance of such person as shall be appointed regent of the kingdom during that time, a council may be constituted, with such particular powers only as shall appear to be reasonable and expedient; and that his Majesty's most dear son *William* duke of *Cumberland*, the archbishop of *Canterbury*, the lord chancellor, or keeper of the great seal of *Great-Britain*, the treasurer of *Great-Britain*, or first commissioner of the treasury, the president of the council, the keeper of the privy seal, the high admiral of *Great-Britain*, or first commissioner of the Admiralty, the principal secretaries of state, and the chief justice of the King's-bench, for the time being, may be members of such council."

The society of the *Free British* fishery, with their officers, went from *Mercers hall* to *Leicester house*, where his Royal Highness accepted of being their governor, and they all had the honour of kissing his Royal Highness's hand.

The speech addressed to his Royal Highness was as follows:

"May it please your Royal Highness,

"The president, vice-president, council and society of the *Free British* fishery, encouraged by his Majesty's royal approbation, humbly approach your Royal Highness, to intreat your favourable acceptance of being their governor, an honour condescended to by your illustrious and much lamented father, whose princely virtues were eminently conspicuous, by his constant attention to, and his generous concern for the welfare of this kingdom, and the prosperity of its commerce. As we considered the success of this national undertaking, from which the most lasting advantages are expected, to have depended greatly upon his gracious protection, we cannot but hope for the same benefits from the influence of your Royal Highness, the inheritor of all his virtues; and therefore, Sir, we beseech you to take this fishery under your protection, which will add new vigour to our endeavours, and prove the most auspicious omen of its success."

To which his Royal Highness returned the following most gracious answer.

"Gentlemen,

"I return you my thanks for this mark

of your duty to the King, and of your regard for me. You may be assured, I shall always be glad to contribute every thing in my power to the success of your laudable attempts for extending the commerce of his Majesty's subjects."

May 13. Was celebrated at *Wentworth house*, *Yorkshire*, the birth day of the marquis of *Rockingham*, then come of age; the entertainment, among other things, consisted of 110 dishes of roast beef, 70 pies, 55 dishes of mutton, 48 hams, 55 dishes of lamb, 70 dishes of veal, 40 dishes of chickens, and 104 dishes of fish; the liquors drank were 13 hogheads of ale, 20 of strong beer, 8 of punch, and 4 of wine. 8 hogheads of strong beer were drank the day following, and 40 loads of wheat baked into bread and pies; there were above 10,000 guests, 3000 of whom were entertained in the house; and the beer was brewed in 1730.

May 16. His Majesty removed from *St. James's* to *Kensington* for the summer.

May 19. On *Thursday* last a vessel hired by *Charles-Town*, *South Carolina*, sailed for *New York*, with the honourable *William Bull*, junior, esq. accompanied by several head men of the *Indians*. They were to meet six northern nations at *Albany* some time in *June*, where commissioners from all the *British* colonies on the continent were appointed to be at the same time, in order to settle a general and lasting peace. The money raised for the current service of the year 1751 in *Carolina* was 30,441*l*.

May 20. At *Pontefract*, *Yorkshire*, by a violent shower of rain, many cellars were almost filled with water; a collection of waters at the meeting of two sloping streets in the market place, overflowed, and taking their course down a narrow lane, bore down some strong garden walls, and did incredible damage; the cut from the river that turns the mill, being filled with the flood from the hills descending into the mill dam, drove down part of the mill, and what was most surprizing, carried one of the mill stones the distance of fifteen yards; the rain which lasted about four hours, was preceded by a terrible storm of hail, which was of a very extraordinary size, and attended with loud claps of thunder and lightning.

May 22. His Majesty went to the House of Peers, and gave the royal assent to

A bill for providing for the administration of the government in case it should descend to any of the children of his late royal high-

highness the prince of *Wales* under the age of eighteen, and appointing a guardianship for the care of their persons.*

A bill for regulating of trials by juries.

A bill for reducing the interest on the capital stock of the *South Sea* company, and providing against frauds in the officers and servants of that company.

A bill for the relief of the annuitants of the mercers company.

A bill to indemnify justices of the peace and constables in the due execution of their office, and preventing any vexatious and litigious law suits.

A bill for the more easy recovery of small debts in the city of *Lincoln*, and the county of that name.

A bill for correcting the style, and regulating the calender now in use.

A bill for paving, enlightening, and adorning *Golden-square*.

A bill for the preservation of the game in *Scotland*.

A bill for enlightening, and better watching the open streets in the parish of *St. Matthew, Bethnal Green*.

A bill for encouraging hempen and linen manufactures in the kingdom of *Scotland*.

An act for the better regulating the river *Avon*, running through the counties of *Warwick*, *Worcester*, and *Gloucester*, and settling the rates of water carriage.

A bill for vesting a certain term of years in *Michael Menzies*, esq. and his heirs, &c. the sole property of a machine, by him invented, for conveying coals from whence they are dug to the keels, &c.

A bill for the building a bridge over the river *Ribble*, near *Preston*, in the county of *Lancaster*.

A bill for rebuilding *Islington* church.

A bill for vesting the effects left by will by *John Mitchel*, esq. for the advantages of *Queen's college, Oxford*.

A bill for the naturalization of count *Stephen Laurentius Neale*.

The *Wendover*, *York*, *Durham*, *Lancaster*, and *Manchester* road bills;

And to seventeen private bills.

May 24. Being the birth-day of his royal highness *George* prince of *Wales*, was observed with great marks of loyalty and affection. This day is remarkable for

giving birth in 1650. to the ever victorious *John* duke of *Marlborough*.

May 31. A memorial was lately presented to his grace the duke of *Bedford*, one of his Majesty's principal secretaries of state, by his excellency the *French* ambassador, complaining of an attack made by an *English* man of war on the new factory which the subjects of his most Christian majesty had established since the great peace at *Albreda*, on the river *Gambia*; and demanding ample satisfaction for this insult on the first fort, which his nation had ever built on the coast of *Guinea*. This memorial was referred to the lords of the Admiralty, in order to obtain the necessary informations relative to an affair of such importance.

Commodore *Rodney* was commissioned to go in quest of an island, which, according to the report of the master of a ship, and some others, on examination before the lords of the Admiralty, lies about fifty degrees north, and about 300 leagues west of *England*. Captain *Murdock Mackenzie*, an excellent mathematician, and author of the sea charts of the *Orkney* and *Lewis Islands*, attended him in the *Culloden* sloop, to bring back an account of what discoveries he might make. As this island lies out of the track of the trade to *America*, it was supposed to have been missed by navigators to our colonies, though marked in some *Dutch* maps.

The season was very cold, and wet, for most part of this month, the corn in the ground being much damaged in many places by the rain, and above 600,000 acres were computed to remain unfowed; cattle also, especially the woolly kind, suffered greatly by the inclemency of the weather; one farmer, particularly, in *Suffex*, lost 400 lambs by cold dews.

The great rains made land carriage so dear, that the poor and working people were greatly distressed, by the high price of coals, which, in the wet season, at *Derby* rose from 4d. to 8d. per hundred; at *Rugby*, *Warwickshire*, from 8d. to 14d; at *Northampton* from 10d. to 18d. and in proportion at other inland places.

Persons nominated for sheriffs; *Allen Evans* and *John Torriano*, esqrs. merchant taylors; *Thomas Corbet*, esq. grocer; *John*

* By the third clause of this bill, which occasioned a strong debate, his Majesty was authorized to add four members to the council of regency besides those mentioned in the message presented to both Houses, and his royal highness the duke of *Cumberland* was appointed president of the said council. There were present at the third reading in the House of Peers 220 of that noble body.

Payne, esq. haberdasher; Robert Carey, esq. Virginia merchant; Mr. Kent, fishmonger, Temple-bar; Joseph Dash, esq.

Paid fines, Rob. Carey, esq. and Mr. Kent.

The infection among the horned cattle raging in Yorkshire, Lancashire, and Westmoreland, the justices of the peace of the neighbouring county of Cumberland at their quarter sessions ordered the roads to be strictly guarded for preventing the introduction of cattle, hides, carcasses, or tallow from any adjacent English county. The distemper broke out also in the counties of Wilts and Oxford, which alarmed the justices of the counties of Gloucester, Hereford, and Monmouth; and the justices of Somersetshire forbid the bringing of cattle from Wales, Wiltshire, and Gloucestershire, on advice that the distemper spread into those parts. In Cheshire they lost 30,000 cows since October last.

The last accounts from Philadelphia advise, that within twelve months 4317 Germans from Holland, and 1000 passengers and servants from England and Ireland, had arrived there.

By a bill depending in Parliament, the number of horses drawing in carriage waggons, &c. was limited under a very heavy toll, which amounted almost to a prohibition, to four; and the commissioners of turnpikes within thirty miles of London, where the toll amounts to 150*l.* per annum, were compelled to erect a crane or engine for weighing every waggon that passed, and were to levy 20*s.* for every one hundred weight, any carriage that travels for hire shall weigh above sixty hundred weight, to be levied without abatement.

The King was pleased to grant unto Robert Palmer, esq. the office of clerk of the naval, or navy office, of York river, in his Majesty's colony and dominion of Virginia in America, in the room of John Conrad, esq. deceased.

The King was pleased to appoint Francis Aiskell, gent. to be his Majesty's consul at Malaga, in the room of James Lambert, deceased.

The earls of Hertford and Harcourt, were appointed lords of the bedchamber.

The countess of Middlesex, mistress of the robes.

Dr. Philip du Val, physician in ordinary.

James Douglas, esq. chief clerk of the green cloth to her royal highness the princess dowager of Wales.

The earl of Middlesex, cofferer to the princess of Wales's household.

John Selwyn, esq. treasurer.

John Selwyn, jun. and George Augustine Selwyn, esqrs. grooms of the bedchamber.

William Barker, esq. a clerk to ditto.

Master Stanhope, master Darcy, and Thomas Prichard, esq. pages of honour to ditto.

Mr. May, a clerk of the treasury.

——— Glassier, page extraordinary to the duke of Cumberland.

Master Evelyn Meadows, page to ditto.

Richard Conway, esq. a page of the chamber.

Claudius Amyand, esq. deputy secretary under the duke of Newcastle.

Thomas Harrison, esq. chamberlain of London, receiver-general of the land-tax for London, Westminster, and Middlesex, for 1751.

Sir John Ligonier, lieutenant-general of the ordnance, till a master general be appointed.

Lord Burleigh, lord lieutenant and *custos rotularum* for Rutlandshire.

Francis William Drake, governor of Newfoundland.

Thomas Dring, esq. keeper of the council chamber.

——— Fletcher, pursuivant at arms and Rouge Croix.

The duke of Cumberland, chancellor of Trinity college, Dublin, in the room of the late prince of Wales.

The right honourable Simon, earl of Harcourt, was by his Majesty's command, sworn of the privy council, and took his place at the board accordingly.

The king was pleased to appoint the right honourable George William, earl of Coventry, to be lord lieutenant and *custos rotularum* of the city and county of Worcester.

June 1. Came advice that a store-ship of 900 tons from France, was arrived at Louisburgh with 100 pieces of cannon from twelve to forty-two pounders, and a large quantity of warlike stores; that they had almost compleated a large mine between the west and south gates, and had formed a plan for erecting a strong fortification on the light-house point.

June 2. The prince of Wales and prince Edward, went for the first time in their equipages to Kensington; the footmen of his Highness in the livery of the late prince, and prince Edward in crimson, turned up with green; when they attended his Majesty to the chapel, and heard a sermon by Dr. Shuckford.

June

June 3. Was an order of Admiralty for shipping off from *Woolwich*, on board the *Garland* sloop, and a transport, a large quantity of warlike stores for *Nova Scotia*.

June 5. A fire happened at *Amesbury, Wilts*, which consumed thirty-two houses. Damage computed at 10,000*l*.

The high constable of *Westminster* went about 12 o'clock to a private masquerade near *Exeter Change*, where several idle persons of both sexes were assembled, most of whom were apprehended and carried before justice *Fielding*, who sat up all night to examine them; and several of them being found to be persons of distinction under twenty, the Justice, not thinking proper to expose them, after a severe reprimand, dismissed them all.

June 6. The honourable *East-India* company came to a resolution to take into their service fourteen ships for the present year, and contracted for cloth of the *British* woollen manufacture to the amount of 150,000*l*.

June 8. This day his Majesty was pleased to order the Garter of his late royal highness the prince of *Wales*, to be presented to prince *Edward*. The vacant garters of the dukes of *Richmond*, and *Montague*, were to be presented to the duke of *Somerset*, and earl of *Lincoln*.

June 12. At a trial of cannon on *Putney* common, a piece of six pounds bore, under 400*l*. weight, of a metal made at the new foundery at *Chelsea*, fired 300 shot running, with a pound and a quarter of powder each charge, in little more than three hours, remaining good in all respects: also a mortar of the same metal fired four bombs in a minute and three seconds, whereas those hitherto in use did not exceed four bombs in a quarter of an hour.

June 13. The House of Commons resolved that notice be given that the annuities payable at the Exchequer, after the rate of 8*l*. 10*s*. per cent. per ann. and which, by an act of the 7th year of his present Majesty were charged on the additional duties on stamp vellum, parchment, and paper, was to be redeemed and paid off *October 10, 1751*, agreeable to the power of redemption in the said act.

The court of directors of the *East India* Company gave public notice, that on *December 31, 1751*, they should pay and discharge all principal money and interest that shall be then due on such *East India* bonds, as carried an interest of 3 per cent. per ann. from *March 41, 1750*, and were not brought

in and marked as consenting to the terms and resolutions of the general court of the company, of *April 25, 1750*. After which *December 31, 1751*, all interest on the said bonds should cease.

June 14. Mr. *O' Roke*, who was indicted for sending challenges to two members of Parliament, received judgment at the King's Bench, to pay a fine of 13*s*. 4*d*. to be imprisoned for three years, and give security for his good behaviour for seven years, himself bound in a bond of 100*l*. and two sureties in 50*l*. each.

June 15. Was tried at *Woolwich*, before Sir *John Ligonier* and the rest of the board of ordinance, one of his Majesty's six pounder brass cannon, out of which were fired 300 shot in three hours twenty-two minutes, after which the gun was searched, and found to be as good as before the trial.

The King was pleased to grant unto *Henry Shelley*, and *Michael Warden*, esqrs. and the survivor of them, the office, or offices, of auditor of all and singular his Majesty's revenues within the counties of *Lincoln, Nottingham, Derby, and Chester*; and also of auditor of the accompts of the money arising by writs of covenant, and writs of entry in the alienation office.

June 17. His Majesty in council was this day pleased to appoint the right hon. *John* earl of *Granville*, lord president of his Majesty's most honourable privy council, and his Lordship took his place accordingly.

June 19. In the spring at *Charles Town, Carolina*, was dry weather, which produced abundance as well as great variety of worms and caterpillars. They had no rain from the middle of *January* to the 28th of *April*, when a fine shower fell. Some of the worms marched in bodies and separated, as has been said the locusts do, and were like grubs. One kind of caterpillars stripped the trees quite bare of every leaf, leaving only the holly and reeds untouched; these were large, hairy, and black, with red streaks: the other eat every thing on the ground. The dry weather enabled the planters to cultivate a great many swamps and low lands that never were planted before, with rice; whence, and from the suitable weather succeeding, they cultivated above 120,000 barrels of rice for the foreign market. Some thousand barrels of last year's crop were not shipped. An act for the better regulating the town was carried into execution with some spirit; there were several streets levelled and filled up, and

and drains sunk into four of the principal; which will be productive of health and pleasure to the inhabitants.

June. M. de Villiers drove away the *English Ohio* company from the bank of that river.

There came under cover, by the *French* mail, to Messrs. *Honeywood* and *Fuller*, bank notes amounting to 2900*l.* Though nothing was written with them, it appeared that they were taken by the *French* in 1745 in a *Dutch* vessel, and were the property of persons here and in *Holland*, who had advertised them with a reward of 15*l.* per cent. and no questions.

June 20. *John Shakesbanks*, woolcomber, and *Anne* his wife, of the parish of *Weathersfield* in *Essex*, appeared at the customary court at *Dunmow-parva*, and claimed the bacon, according to the custom of that manor.

June 22. The King was pleased to appoint the right honourable *George* lord *Anson*, the right honourable *William* viscount *Barrington*, *William Ponsonby* esq. commonly called lord *Duncannon*, *Welbore Ellis*, and *Tbo. Villiers*, esqrs. together with *William Rowley* and *Edward Boscawen*, esqrs. to be commissioners for executing the office of Lord high Admirals.

The commissioners from the church of *Scotland* set out for *Edinburgh* after an unsuccessful application to Parliament for the augmentation of their stipends, in which they were chiefly opposed by the landed gentlemen of their own country.

June 24. *William Latton*, esq. plenipotentiary and consul general to the emperor of *Morocco*, attended at the treasury, with the *British* captives lately redeemed from slavery in *Barbary*, when each captive received his Majesty's bounty of 5*l.* per man.

Came on the election of city officers, when the persons put up for sheriffs, were the aldermen who had not served that office, also *George Stratfield*, *Alexander Sheafe*, *Allen Evans*, *John Torriano*, *Thomas Corbett*, *John Payne*, and *John Gibbs*, esqrs. who had been nominated by the Lord Mayor, and had not payed their fines; alderman *Bethell* and Sir *John Bosworth* were declared duly elected, but a poll was demanded for alderman *Dickenson*, which went in his favour, Sir *John Bosworth* having published his case, desiring to be excused on account of his inability to serve that office from his bad state of health, which obliged him to resign that of chamberlain.

The right honourable *Robert* earl of *Holderness* was, by his Majesty's command, sworn of the privy council, as likewise one of his Majesty's principal secretaries of state, and took his place accordingly.

Charles Trelawny, esq. assay master of tin in *Cornwall*.

Edward Baynton Rolt, esq. surveyor of the duchy of *Cornwall*.

William Trevanion, esq. auditor; and

Richard Elliott, esq. receiver-general of ditto.

His Majesty went to the House of Peers, put an end to the present session of Parliament, and gave the royal assent to the following bills:

An act for the more effectually restraining the retailing spirituous liquors.

An act for granting 600,000*l.* out of the sinking fund, for the service of the year 1751.

An act for rendering justices of the peace more safe in the execution of their office; and for indemnifying constables acting in obedience to their warrants.

An act for encouraging the making potashes in the *British* plantations.

An act for continuing several laws, relating to the premiums upon the importation of masts, yards, tar, pitch, and turpentine; to *British* made sail-cloth, and duties on foreign sail-cloth; and to the allowance upon the exportation of *British* made gunpowder.

An act for the abbreviation of *Michaelmas* term.

An act for the more effectual preventing of robberies upon any navigable river, ports of entry, wharfs and keys adjacent.

An act for ascertaining the admeasurement of wheat meal; and for making allowances to the *East-India* company, for their charges in managing, &c. their reduced annuities.

An act to regulate and restrain paper bills of credit in his Majesty's colonies in *America*.

An act for the preservation of turnpike roads.

An act for making the more effectual an act passed last session, for the apprehending of persons in any county upon warrants granted by justices of any other county.

An act for the better relief of the creditors of such merchants as shall hereafter become bankrupts in *Scotland*; for extending the privileges of bills of exchange to promissory notes, and for limiting actions upon such bills and notes.

AN

An act for the more effectual securing the duty upon tobacco.

An act for repealing the duties upon foreign linen yarn, and for granting other duties in lieu thereof.

An act to enable his Majesty to make leases and copies of offices, lands and hereditaments, parcel of his duchy of Cornwall annexed to the same.

An act to continue several laws to prevent the spreading of the distemper amongst the cattle.

An act to continue several laws therein mentioned, for preventing rapine in the northern parts, for punishing persons going armed and disguised, to prevent the cutting of banks of rivers, or hop binds, setting on fire mines, pits, &c. unlawfully hunting red or fallow deer, for liberty to carry sugars from the colonies to foreign parts, for preventing frauds by bankrupts, for encouraging the importation of naval stores from the *American* colonies, &c.

An act to allow further time to the commissioners impowered to enquire into the claims of the royal *African* company;

And to several private bills.

By the bill to prevent the excessive drinking of spirituous liquors, every gallon of spirits of the first extraction from brewer's wash or tilts, is charged with an additional duty of three half-pence; for strong waters from the same materials four-pence half-penny; for spirits of the first extraction from cyder or other *British* materials one penny three-farthings; and for spirits for sale of the same materials three-pence half-penny.

After *June* 24, 1751, no distiller is to retail spirituous liquors; nor sell it to unlicensed retailers on the penalty of 10*l.* the buyer to be entitled to the penalty on information, and exempted from any penalties incurred by himself.

No debt to be recovered for spirituous liquors unless contracted to the amount of 20*s.* at one time; nor any pledge to be taken for security of payment for it, on the forfeiture of 40*s.*

No persons to be licensed to retail spirituous liquors but victuallers, inn-keepers vintners, &c. who rent a house of 10*l.* a year, if within the division of the head office of excise for *London*, or who pay to church and poor every where else; the penalty for selling without a license all the forfeitures inflicted by former acts, besides

the liquors found in their custody then and for six months afterwards, for the first offence; three months imprisonment and whipping for the second; and transportation for the third. Goalers, Bridewell-keepers, and masters of work-houses offending against this act to forfeit 100*l.* for the first, and for the second offence their respective places, &c.

After signing the aforementioned bills, his Majesty closed the session with the following speech:

" *My Lords and Gentlemen,*

" The advanced season of the year makes it necessary for me to put an end to this session of Parliament; and I do it with the greater satisfaction, as your diligent application to the public business has brought it to so happy a conclusion. On this occasion I cannot but return you my hearty thanks for the many proofs you have given me, of your zeal and affection for me and my government, and the care and attention which you have exerted for the interests of my people.

" As *Europe* now enjoys a happy tranquillity, very little alteration has been made in the state of foreign affairs since your meeting. My resolution to preserve the general peace is the same; and I have the greatest reason to rely on the like good disposition in the powers in alliance with me, not only being continued, but confirmed and improved.

" *Gentlemen of the House of Commons,*

" The readiness with which you have granted me the supplies for the service of the current year demands my particular acknowledgements; and the prudence and firmness you have shewn in compleating the reduction of the interest of the national debt, is as agreeable to me, as that measure is essential to the strength and welfare of my kingdom.

" *My Lords and Gentlemen,*

" I have nothing to desire of you, but effectually to consult your own true happiness and interest. Let it be your care to maintain, in your several counties, the public peace and good order; to encourage and promote a just reverence for government and law; and not to suffer those good laws, which are enacted here, to lose their effect, for want of a due execution."

After this the Parliament was prorogued to *August* 13.

LIST of GRANTS for the Year 1751.

	£.	s.	d.
Jan. 29. For 8000 seamen at 4 <i>l.</i> per man per lunar month	—	416,000	0 0
Feb. 5. For 18,857 land forces for Great-Britain (officers included)	—	612,315	7 11
For pensions to reduced officers of land forces and marines	—	64,000	0 0
For out pensioners belonging to Chelsea hospital	—	62,567	2 6
For pensions to officers widows, &c.	—	3,310	0 0
For officers and private gentlemen of reduced horse-guards	—	4,747	15 10
Feb. 11. For forces in the plantations, guards and garrisons, &c.	—	236,420	18 6
For pay of general and staff officers for the land forces	—	16,000	0 0
Feb. 13. For the navy ordinary, including half-pay to sea officers	—	290,302	7 10
For maintaining decrepit seamen in Greenwich hospital	—	10,000	0 0
For building, rebuilding, and repairs of the navy	—	140,257	0 0
For the office of ordnance for land service	—	109,150	8 8
Extraordinary expences of ditto not provided for by Parliament	—	1,699	14 5
Feb. 19. Towards redeeming the like sum of unsubscribed South-Sea old and new annuities	—	2,325,023	7 11
Feb. 25. For making good engagements with the Elector of Bavaria	—	30,000	0 0
For interest of a million borrowed on salt duties	—	35,000	0 0
To make good the deficiencies of the additional stamp duties	—	6,461	1 1
— ditto on licences for retailing spirituous liquors	—	7,880	17 1
— ditto the duty on sweets at Michaelmas, 1750	—	12,534	2 0
— ditto on wines to Midsummer, 1750	—	4,592	16 0
— ditto on the duties on glass	—	30,422	6 3
— ditto on houses, &c. to Midsummer, 1750	—	70,097	14 8
— ditto on dry goods	—	42,559	12 7
April 22. For transporting and maintaining forces in Nova-Scotia in 1750	—	57,582	19 3
For the support of the said colony in 1751	—	53,927	14 4
For extraordinary expences for land forces in 1750	—	47,984	14 3
For deficiency in the grants of 1750	—	65,797	8 11
May 12. For the payment of seamen's wages (being part of the navy debt)	—	200,000	0 0
For the support of British forts on the coast of Africa	—	10,000	0 0
For making and keeping in repair, a road for troops and carriages between Carlisle and Newcastle upon Tyne	—	3,000	0 0
Total	£.	4,969,535	10 0

WAYS and MEANS for 1751.

	£.	s.	d.
By a duty on malt, mum, cyder and perry, supposed	—	750,000	0 0
By a land-tax of 3 <i>s.</i> in the pound	—	1,500,000	0 0
By a contract with the bank	—	1,026,476	4 6
By a lottery, and annuities at 3 <i>l.</i> per cent.	—	2,100,000	0 0
By a loan at 3 <i>l.</i> per cent. chargeable on the sinking fund	—	225,023	11 7
Borrowed from the sinking fund	—	600,000	0 0
By an additional duty on spirituous liquors, as by the act, value not known	—	0	0 0
Total	£.	6,201,409	16 0

Th

The session of Parliament expiring, the honourable Mr. *Murray* was released from his confinement in Newgate, and being accompanied in his coach by lord *Carpenter* and Sir *George Vandeput*, (in whose cause he suffered) the sheriffs of *London* in a chariot, and other gentlemen in coaches, went in procession, preceded by a vast concourse of people, from Newgate to his brother's, the lord *Ellibank*, in *Henrietta-street*, near *Oxford-market*. It is remarkable, that on the first firing of the guns when his Majesty went to the House, orders were given to get all things in readiness for his release-ment, and on the second firing as his Majesty returned, he stepped into his coach, accompanied as aforesaid, and proceeded in procession with a standard before him, whereon was inscribed *MURRAY* and *LIBERTY*.

June 29. A pension of 2000*l.* per ann. was granted out of the salary of the master of horse to the duchess dowager of *Richmond*, during life.

About the latter end of the reign of *Charles II.* the poor's rates amounted to 665,362*l.* at this period they amounted to more than three millions yearly; entirely owing to the habitual luxury and idleness of the poor.

A patent passed the great seal to the master and wardens of *Trinity house*, *Deptford*, to erect two light-houses near the *Lizard point*, *Cornwall*.

The marquis of *Hartington*, was appointed master of the horse.

William, earl *Fitzwilliams*, a lord of the bed-chamber.

George Courthop, esq. a commissioner of alienations, in the room of *William Wicker*, deceased.

Stewart, esq. member for *Wigton*, &c. clerk of the pipe in *Scotland*.

Sir *John Cust*, bart. and *Daniel Boone*, esq. clerks of the green cloth to the prince of *Wales*.

Messrs. *Nivens* and *Barnes*, pages of the presence of ditto, as they were to the late prince.

Sir *Frances Henry Drake*, ranger and master of his Majesty's forest of *Dartmore*, *Devonshire*.

Barrington, esq. barrister at law, marshal of the court of admiralty.

Was paid to Dr. *Lee*, treasurer to her royal highness the princess of *Wales*, the sum of 12,500*l.* out of the Exchequer, being one quarter's allowance granted by Par-

liament for the maintenance of her household.

A LIST of the FRENCH NAVY.

Ships Names.	Guns.	Ships Names.	Guns.
<i>La Margravine</i>	84	* <i>L'Oriflame</i>	74
* <i>Le Formidable</i>	84	<i>Le Content</i>	64
<i>Le Tonnant</i>	80	<i>Le Ronce</i>	64
<i>L'Esprit</i>	74	<i>Le Solide</i>	64
<i>Le Ferme</i>	74	<i>Le Leopold</i>	64
<i>L'Esperance</i>	74	<i>Le Toulouse</i>	64
<i>Le Duc d'Orleans</i>	74	<i>Le St. Louis</i>	64
<i>Le Juste</i>	74	<i>Le Constant</i>	60
<i>La Dauphine</i>	74	<i>Le Triton</i>	60
<i>L'Intrepide</i>	74	* <i>L'Orient</i>	64
<i>L'Achilles</i>	74	* <i>L'Opiniatre</i>	64
<i>Le Centaur</i>	74	* <i>Le Dragon</i>	64
<i>Le Superbe</i>	74	* <i>Le Proteus</i>	64
<i>L'Elizabeth</i>	74	* <i>L'Obstine</i>	64
<i>Le Northumberland</i>	70	* <i>Le Lion</i>	64
<i>Le Lis</i>	70	<i>Le Sage</i>	64
* <i>Le Foudroyant</i>	74	<i>Le Bourbon</i>	56
* <i>Le Rose</i>	74	<i>L'Heureux</i>	56
* <i>La Couronne</i>	74	<i>Le Carillon</i>	56
* <i>L'Illustre</i>	74	<i>L'Alcyon</i>	54
* <i>Le Guerrier</i>	74	<i>Le Tigre</i>	50
* <i>Le Redoutable</i>	74	<i>Le Locrine</i>	50
* <i>Le Belliqueux</i>	74	<i>Le Brillant</i>	50
* <i>L'Amphion</i>	74	<i>Le Grafton Hulk</i>	

Frigates.	Guns.	Frigates.	Guns.
<i>L'Aquilon</i>	84	<i>Le Voyage</i>	
<i>L'Arc en Ciel</i>	46	<i>La Flore</i>	
<i>L'Argonaute</i>	46	<i>Le Mercure</i>	
<i>L'Anglese</i>	44	<i>Le Prince de Orange</i>	
<i>L'Atalante</i>	40	* <i>La Syrene</i>	30
<i>La Megere</i>		* <i>La Diane</i>	30
<i>La Renommée</i>		* <i>Le Topaz</i>	24
<i>La Mutine</i>	24	* <i>La Galeta</i>	24
<i>La Fourvete</i>		* <i>La Petellante</i>	24
<i>Le Bristol</i>		* <i>La Rose</i>	36
<i>La Perle</i>		* <i>Le Gracieux</i>	28
<i>La Gironde</i>		* <i>Le Subtile</i>	18
<i>L'Emeraude</i>		* <i>Le Serpent</i>	20
<i>Le Zephyr</i>	30	<i>L'Argonaute fire-ship.</i>	

Those marked thus * have been launched since the last war.

N. B. Those of 84 and 74 guns are of larger dimensions than our first and second rates.

And those of 64 guns are equal to our third.

M. *Brossard*, a country surgeon in *France*, lately discovered, that a species of the fungous substance found upon goddered oaks, called agaric, is so powerful a styptic as to stop the blood, even in amputations, without making any ligature, or having recourse to the

the cautery. The outward bark must first be taken off, and the buff-like substance that lies under it, after being first teized between the fingers, is to be applied to the wound, and secured by a broader piece of the same stuff, and a proper bandage.

July 1. The act for restraining the excessive use of spirituous liquors, by laying an additional duty on all *British* made spirits, took place, as did, on the 24th of *June*, the act against distillers and all unlicensed persons selling and retailing spirituous liquors.

July 2. Ended at Guildhall the poll for sheriffs; votes for *Marsh Dickenson* 699, for *Sir John Bosworth* 394, on which the first, with *Slingsby Bethel*, esq. were declared sheriffs for the ensuing year.

The printer, publisher, and many book-sellers, &c. were carried by a messenger to the secretary of state's office at Whitehall, to be examined for selling Mr. *Murray's* case, when only the two former were ordered into custody.

Was celebrated at *Oxford* the annual commemoration of all the founders and benefactors, pursuant to the will of the late lord *Crew*, bishop of *Durham*.

His Majesty was pleased to appoint *Brownlow Cecil*, esq. commonly called lord *Burleigh*, to be lord lieutenant and *custos rotulorum* of *Rutlandshire*.

July 9. The King was pleased to appoint the most honourable *Charles* marquis of *Rockingham*, to be his Majesty's lieutenant of the west riding of *Yorkshire*, and of the city of *York*, and county of the same city; and also to be *custos rotulorum* of the north and west ridings in the said county of *York*, and of the city of *York*, and county of the same city, and ansty, otherwise aynstre of *York*.

The marquis of *Hartington*, lately called by writ to the House of Peers, under the title of viscount and baron *Cavendish* of *Hardwick*, to be his Majesty's master of the horse.

July 10. Mr. serjeant *Belfield*, recorder of *Exeter*, after obtaining the royal assent, presented the prince of *Wales* with the patent of the office of high steward of the city of *Exeter*, in the room of his deceased father, and with his freedom of the said city in a gold box of curious workmanship, which his Royal Highness accepted in a gracious and obliging manner.

July 11. The princess dowager of *Wales* was delivered of a princess, baptized by the name of *Caroline Matilda*, the prince of *Wales*, the princess *Caroline*, represented by

viscountess *Irwin*, and lady *Augusta* being sponsors.

July 12. Present the King's most excellent Majesty in council. The right honourable the marquis of *Hartington*, and the earl of *Albemarle*, were sworn of the privy council, and took their places at the board accordingly.

The earl of *Halifax* was appointed secretary of state for the plantations.

The marquis of *Rockingham*, was appointed one of the lords of the bed-chamber.

Vicount *Fitzwilliams*, was appointed one of the lords of the bed-chamber.

The earl of *Albemarle* was made keeper of the privy purse.

Henry Wade and *Hugh Benson*, esqrs. were made pages of the bed-chamber.

Lord *Bury*, was made an equerry to the princess dowager of *Wales*.

Viscountess *Torrington*, was appointed a lady of the bed-chamber to the princess dowager of *Wales*.

And Mrs. *Pitt*, was made privy purse.

Sir John Cust, was made steward of the household to the princess dowager of *Wales*.

The Admiralty gave orders for a general survey of the navy in all the yards and ports of *England*, and lord *Anson*, and admirals *Boscawen* and *Rowley*, were to inspect the same.

July 12. A proclamation was issued for putting the laws in force against counterfeiters of halfpence or farthings, or utterers of the same, knowing them to be counterfeit, the penalty was two years imprisonment, and to find security for their good behaviour for two years afterwards; and a reward of 10*l.* to the informer.

John Trelawney, esq. was appointed secretary to the prince of *Wales*.

Robert Henley, esq. was appointed solicitor general to the prince of *Wales*.

William Ballard, jun. was appointed a page to the prince of *Wales*.

James Wallis, esq. was appointed a page to prince *Edward*.

Colonel *George Boscawen*, was made deputy ranger of *Witney* forest, *Oxfordshire*, under the duke of *Marlborough* ranger.

Charles Yorke, esq. was appointed solicitor to the *East India* company.

Charles Bedwin, was made the King's searcher of customs.

John Saunders Seabright, esq. was made clerk of the navy-office in the *Leeward* islands, during life, on the death or surrender of *John Floyer*, esq.

Anthony

Anthony Weldon, esq. was made store-keeper of *Chatham* yard.

Edmond Bludworth, esq. was made clerk of the King's household.

Crisp Gascoyne, esq. was made a verdurer of *Waltham* forest.

Robert Vidie, esq. surveyor of the *American* islands, was made lieutenant governor of *Maryland*.

July 19. Besides the calamity of the plague, a fire broke out at *Constantinople*, which lasted ten hours, and consumed 4000 houses. The ministry assured the *Russian* ambassador of the grand Signior's intentions to live in good harmony with the Empress, and to contribute his good offices for maintaining the peace of the north.

The Lord Mayor and aldermen of *London* waited on the King to congratulate him on the birth of a Princess, when the recorder made the following speech :

" Most gracious Sovereign,

" We your Majesty's loyal subjects, the Lord Mayor and court of aldermen of the city of *London*, humbly beg leave to congratulate your Majesty on the safe delivery of her royal highness the princess of *Wales*, and the birth of a princess.

" As we are truly sensible of the blessings we enjoy under your Majesty's government, and are convinced that the security of our rights and liberties, in time to come, depends on the Protestant succession established in your illustrious house ; it is, at this time, a peculiar satisfaction to us, that we have once more, the honour of congratulating your Majesty on the increase of your royal family.

" And, upon this occasion, permit us, Sir, to render our most dutiful thanks to your Majesty, for a late signal instance of your Majesty's paternal care of your people, in the provision made by Parliament for the future tranquility of this kingdom : a provision moving primarily from your Majesty's goodness, and brought to perfection by your Majesty's wisdom. Yet, wise and salutary as it is, we cannot forbear to express our wishes, that a long continuance of your Majesty's life may make it unnecessary.

" Fixed in these sentiments of duty and gratitude, our prayers shall always be, that your Majesty may long reign over us ; and that the throne may be filled by your Majesty's descendants, even to remotest ages."

To which his Majesty's made the following most gracious answer,

" I thank you for this fresh instance of

your zeal and affection for me and my family.

" The city of *London* may always depend upon the continuance of my favour and protection."

They were received most graciously, and all had the honour to kiss his Majesty's hand.

July 20. The King was pleased to constitute and appoint *Robert Dinwiddie*, esq. to be lieutenant governor of his Majesty's colony and dominion of *Virginia* in *America*, in the room of Sir *William Gooch*, bart.

George lord *Rosse*, *Collin Campbell*, *Mansfeldt Cardonnel*, and *Alexander le Grand*, esqrs. together with *Joseph Tudor*, esq. were appointed to be commissioners for the receipt and management of his Majesty's customs and other duties, in *Scotland*.

As Sir *Henry Gray*, bart. was fowling near *Cheviott* hill, he shot a very large eagle, which had seized his dog in his talons, and was endeavouring to carry him off. The neighbourhood had been much damaged by this eagle, one person in particular having lost lambs to the value of six pounds.

July 25. At a board of admiralty, where all the lords were present, it was resolved to put in commission two men of war of 70, two of 60, and two of 50 guns. Orders were given for fitting out six transports for *Nova Scotia*, with warlike stores, and all sorts of implements for husbandry.

By the fall of two houses in *Bretwer's-court*, *Shoe-lane*, two men and five women were killed, and others much bruised.

The *Spaniards* built a fort on the island of *Rattan*, which we quitted by the peace, with a view to intercept all ships coming into the bay of *Honduras* to cut logwood.

At *Paris* two dead bodies were found in the river *Seine* tied together breast to breast ; the one, a man with nothing on but his breeches, in which were seventy-eight louis d'ors ; the other a woman in her shift with a diamond necklace about her neck of great value. 'Tis supposed they fell victims to jealousy.

Orders were issued from the lord chamberlain's-office for the change of the mourning for the late prince of *Wales* on Sunday, August 4, the men to continue in black, and to wear coloured swords and buckles ; the ladies to wear black silk, or velvet, coloured ribbons, fans and tippets.

July 31. Sir *John Strange*, and general *Bland* were appointed by his Majesty to inquire

quire into the demands of the inhabitants of *Minorca* upon general *Anstruther*, their late governor, against whom there was a very heavy charge preferred the last session of Parliament.

Was read before the board of admiralty a letter, sent by captain *Jasper*, from the prince of *Annamaboe*, in which he expressed his gratitude for the civilities shewn his son while he was at our court, and offered the assistance of 20,000 men to build a fort on the coast of *Africa*, in case of obstruction from the *French*. At the same time was read a long letter from captain *Jasper*, giving a very accurate account of the state of affairs on that coast, at which their lordships expressed great satisfaction.

The governors of *St. Luke's* hospital for lunatics, which was opened the day before for the reception of patients, dined at *Grocer's* hall, where were present the archbishop of *Canterbury*, the bishop of *Norwich*, and many other clergy and persons of distinction, and the collection towards this charity amounted to 1219*l.* 18*s.* besides annual subscriptions.

M. Labelie, the *Swiss* architect of *Westminster-bridge*, in his new description of it, tells us, that the quantity of stone materials in that noble structure is near double the quantity of the same materials in *St. Paul's* cathedral.

The governors of the *Foundling* hospital agreed upon a plan for building a double wall round the said house, the one fifteen, the other eight feet high, and to be arched over, and a terras walk made upon it. Underneath it to be made rope-walks, and conveniencies for spinning flax, hemp, &c. making cordage, twine, packthread, and nets. They also agreed to erect shops, warehouses, &c. for various trades.

Mr. Keppel, commander of the *British* Squadron in the *Mediterranean*, settled all the differences between this court and the Dey of *Algiers*, by waving the restitution of the money and effects taken from on board the prince *Frederic* packet-boat, on condition, that his Majesty's packet-boats shall never be obliged to carry *Algerine* passports, but on producing their commissions shall be at full liberty to pursue their voyage; and that the *British* merchants shall enjoy the privilege of trading in all the ports and places belonging to the kingdom of *Algiers*, with fair and legal passports; with which they were allowed a proper time to furnish themselves.

A fire broke out at *Stockholm*, in the

church of *St. Clare* in the *Norder Malm*, and consumed that fine building and several houses; about an hour after, another fire happened in the *Suder Malm*, which did much damage; and at nine in the evening a brewer's house took fire and was consumed with several adjacent houses. Another fire broke out in the market in the suburb of *Ladugarland*, and next day another in the same district near the packers-market; by these fires 1000 houses were reduced to ashes. The populace became very insolent and affronting to several foreigners, whom they suspected, and particularly to the *Russian* minister, which obliged the king to give an order for restraining such outrages, under pain of death; several suspected incendiaries had been seized, but their process not published.

July 31. The rock in the mountain of *Plainejou*, sunk so suddenly, that the earth which tumbled down at the same time from the mountain, crushed six persons to death, and thirty head of cattle; soon after the mountain was covered with cinders, and out of the rock issued two columns of thick smoke; the rock continued sinking and crumbling away, with a dreadful grumbling noise, and thick smoke, sometimes black, and sometimes reddish; his *Sardinian* Majesty sent a professor of the university of *Turin*, to make observations on this new burning mount.

Aug. 5. The prince of *Wales*, prince *Edward*, and duke of *Cumberland*, went in a barge, attended by the earl of *Albemarle*, &c. with two other of the King's barges, to *Woolwich*, where the matrosses were reviewed, Sir *John Ligonier* at their head. They went through their exercises with great alacrity, and discharged their cannon and small arms in a regular manner, and concluded in letting off one piece nine times in a minute; the prince of *Wales* gave 100 guineas to the gunners, matrosses, &c. In making preparations for this review five men were wounded by the bursting of a cannon.

The Parliament which stood prorogued to this day, was further prorogued to *October 15*.

An order of council was issued, forbidding the sale of cattle at *Barnet* and *Harlow Bush* fairs.

Aug. 12. A fire broke out in a serge ware-house on *Cotton's* wharf adjoining to the bridge-house, and consumed the dwelling-house of the master carpenter of *London-bridge*, three large ware-houses, in which

which above 4000 pieces of serges, bays, and flannels were burnt, the damage computed at 40,000*l*.

Aug. 15. Mr. Blandy of Henley on the Thames, died of poison given by his daughter.

Aug. 28. The first stone in the foundation of Islington church was laid by James Colebrook, esq. one of the trustees for that work.

Aug. 31. In the weekly bill from August 6 to 13, the number of burials was no more than 224, being much lower than any since 1665, and a proof of the extraordinary healthy season.

The pier of Westminster-bridge next the Surrey side inclined near a foot from its true perpendicular.

The king of Spain made it death for any of his subjects that should for the future be detected in a contraband trade with the English, besides confiscation of their effects.

A numerous colony was lately discovered in Greenland on the other side of the mountains to the northward of Davis's streights. They appeared to be Christians by the frequent use of the cross.

A man and his servant were convicted at Durham assizes on the third instant, of uttering counterfeit half-pence, to the amount of nine pounds eighteen shillings, and fined each twenty shillings, and ordered six months imprisonment.

About the beginning of this month a wolf breaking loose from a shew of wild beasts at Litchfield, destroyed several sheep and calves; 100 guineas were offered by the owner for taking it unhurt, but it was at last killed in Cannock wood, near Litchfield.

The duke of St. Albans, was appointed a lord of the bed-chamber, in the room of his father, deceased.

From the middle of July to the end of August, about 8000 ounces of gold, and above 300,000 ounces of silver, were entered at the Custom-house, for exportation to Holland.

An order was issued by the king of Spain, at the pressing representations of Mr. Keene, the British minister, to all governors and commanders of ships in the Spanish West Indies, "Not to molest or interrupt the navigation and commerce of the English in the West Indian seas; nor to stop any vessels belonging to that nation, on any pretence whatever, unless actually found carrying on the contraband trade prohibited by treaties." Commanders of the King's ships or guarda costas were to be

severely punished that presumed to disobey this order.

The river Elbe at Hamburg having risen sixteen feet by the late rains, overflowed all the ware-houses and cellars in the city, and the damage done thereby was computed at 90,000*l*.

Sept. 2. The Dauphiness of France was safely delivered of a prince, who was called duke of Burgundy.

When the French king a few weeks ago left Trianon to go to Versailles, upon advice that the Dauphiness was in labour, a soldier of the Swiss guards said to him, as he passed by, "Sire, I congratulate your Majesty; we have as surely a duke of Burgundy as that you are a King." His Majesty was scarce out of sight of the castle, when news was brought him, that the Dauphiness was delivered of a prince. To which his Majesty replied, "I heard that at Trianon;" and ordered the soldier a pension of 2000 livres.

The duke de Belle Isle gave an entertainment to the whole garrison at Metz, consisting of 8000 men, on account of the birth of the duke of Burgundy; every one was allowed a pound and a half of meat, the like quantity of bread, and a pint of good wine, and the officers were treated suitable to their rank, with a magnificence not to be exceeded.

Sept. 4. Was issued an order of council for all ships coming from the Levant into any port of his Majesty's dominions, to perform a quarantine of forty days, on account of the plague which had raged at Constantinople, where 70,000 people died of it.

Sept. 5. Was cast on shore, near Wells in Norfolk, on the earl of Leicester's estate, a fish thirty seven feet and a half long, and eight feet thick, supposed eight tons weight; the seamen used to the whale fishery said it was neither a whale nor a grampus, nor did they know what kind of fish it was.

Two soldiers condemned and ordered to be shot the 9th instant for desertion, were reprieved, and ordered to receive 500 lashes.

Aug. 7. A fire broke out at the seat of Hume Campbell, esq. near Colnbrook in Buckinghamshire, which consumed all the rich furniture, &c. and was so fierce, that Mr. Campbell, was obliged to get down from his chamber by a ladder, without his cloaths. The fire broke out in his study, and was first discovered by a helper in the stables, who gave the alarm, and saved the greatest

part

part of the family from being burnt in their beds.

Aug. 10. At *Kingston* in *Jamaica*, in the evening, the whole firmament appeared of a very livid colour, horrible to behold, and the greatest part of that night was attended with hard squalls of wind: about six in the morning of the 11th it blew very hard at north, which brought off great quantities of leaves and sprays of trees from the mountains to the ships which rode at anchor a mile and a half distant from the town, and were seen in the air like flocks of birds.

At half an hour after eight the wind shifted to the east, and after that to the south-east, when instantly it blew a hurricane which raised the sea in the harbour to a most surprizing height, and in a few minutes it grew totally dark, so that at noon day the ships could not be seen that were driving foul of each other, and the men were scarce capable of keeping themselves fixed to any thing, the wind roaring as if the most tremendous thunder had been bursting, so that no man could be heard to speak. The height of the gale lasted till between eleven and twelve, when it something cleared; and on looking round, nothing was to be seen but death and destruction, numbers lying on the shore drowned, and others floating on the sides and pieces of wrecks, till the following afternoon. The violence of the wind was so great, that only three ships out of forty sail of vessels rode out the gale, viz. the *Cornwall*, *Duncomb*, the *Mercury*, *Mathews*, and the *Queen Mary*, who suffered not the least damage. The proprietors of what small canoes were saved in the town, asked six and eight pistoles each to carry any man aboard or ashore, or to endeavour to save those that were perishing on the water. Of the vessels that were lost, some were driven ashore in the woods, overset and stove to pieces, to the number of twenty-seven; and there were fourteen riding before the town without masts. Some days after several vessels arrived with jury masts, and in a very shattered condition, who met with the gale between *Hispaniola* and *Porto-Rico*. At the same time the *Fox* man of war from the *Havannah*, Mr. *Manning* on board, with a great quantity of specie, was obliged to cut away all her mast, and let go all her anchors, and after driving over two or three keys, brought up between two rocks, where it pleased God to preserve their lives, although they had taken leave of each other,

and were preparing for their last moments. They saved some of the specie. Another account adds, that the loss the inhabitants of *Jamaica* suffered amounted to 300,000*l*.

Aug. 11. An order of council was made for summoning the Parliament to sit for dispatch of business on the 12th of *November*.

The lords of trade and plantations ordered five ships to be got ready to sail for *Nova Scotia* with two companies of *Lee's* foot, and warlike stores.

Sept. 17. The King was pleased to appoint *Ruvigny de Cosne*, esq. to be secretary to his Majesty's extraordinary embassy to the most Christian king.

And also to appoint *Charles Townsend*, esq. to be secretary to his Majesty's extraordinary embassy to the most Catholic king.

Sept. 18. The *French East India* company held at port *l'Orient*, the greatest sale that ever was known in *France*, consisting of more than double the quantity of goods they ever put up before, as appeared by their printed lists; this was a manifest proof of the great increase of their trade, which they used all possible means to advance and protect.

By a list published of the ships employed in the whale fishery for 1751, it appeared that 167 went out, viz. thirty-two from *Great Britain*, thirteen from *Hamburg*, three from *Altena*, two from *Bremen*, one from *Emden*, and the rest from *Holland*.

Sept. 27. The workmen employed in repairing the road to *Avenches*, in the county of *Vaux* in the canton of *Bern*, the ancient and celebrated city of *Aventicum*, built by *Vespasian*, and destroyed by *Attila* the *Hun*, in the fifteenth century, discovered a *Mosaic* pavement sixty feet long, and forty broad, with the figures and ornaments, mostly very well preserved, supposed to be a place of public entertainment, or of a room belonging to the baths; they also found pieces of columns and valuable marble statues.

Sept. 28. At a court of hustings at Guildhall, *Slingsby Bethel*, and *Marsh Dickinson*, esqrs. were sworn into the office of sheriffs of the city for the year ensuing. After which came on the election of a Lord Mayor, when Mr. alderman *Winterbottom* was chosen.

A young lioness, together with a male and female ostrich, lately arrived at the Tower, as a present from the Dey of *Tunis*.

Orders were dispatched to commodore *Rodney*,

Rodney, by a sloop of war, to prosecute with all diligence the discovery of the island for which he was sent out.

Col. Waldegrave was appointed a groom of the bedchamber.

Orders were issued for repairing and augmenting the fortifications of *Carlisle*, and several towns in *North Britain*.

A subsidy treaty with the king of *Poland* was lately concluded by the maritime powers; by which 48,000*l.* was annually to be paid that prince for six years; for which he was to keep up a body of troops to be at the disposal of those powers when an occasion required.

At *Waybill* fair best *Farnham* hops sold from 8*l.* to 8*l.* 8*s.* per hundred, the second from 4*l.* 15*s.* to 6*l.* the *Kent* and *Sussex* best from 5*l.* 10*s.* to 6*l.* 10*s.* and ordinary from 3*l.* to 4*l.*

Oct. 13. An express arrived at the *Dutch* ambassador's with an account of the death of his serene highness, *William Charles Henry Friso*, prince of *Orange* and *Nassau*, stadtholder, captain-general and admiral of the *United Provinces*, on the 11th instant, at his house in the wood, of a quinsy, with which he was seized the *Wednesday* before, being the day after six deputies from *Amsterdam* had waited on him with thanks for his care of their trade, but could not be admitted, because he was indisposed. He was born *Sept.* 1, 1711, married *Anne*, princess royal of *England*, *March* 14, 1733-4, by whom he left issue princess *Caroline*, born *Feb.* 17, 1742-3, and prince *William*, born *March* 8, 1747-8. The same day the *States General*, and the states of *Holland*, sent a deputation with compliments of condolence to the Princess, and also to administer to her the oaths as governess and guardian to the young Prince Stadtholder her son; and by the act of settlement, the duke of *Brunswick Wolfenbuttle* was to act as captain general, and lord high admiral during the Prince's minority.

Oct. 15. Both houses of Parliament met at *Westminster*, and were further prorogued to *Nov.* 14.

The workmen digging up a terras at *Sion* house, about ten feet from the surface under the walls found twenty-seven human skulls, one of them of a most enormous size, with the teeth all sound and fast in the jaws of them all, and seven barrels of human bones.

Oct. 18. About two o'clock in the afternoon, in the clearest sunshine, and calm-

est weather, the earth shook violently in the island of *St. Domingo*; a steeple was thrown down, and a few houses demolished in the *French* part of the island; but in the *Spanish* part, several convents and churches were thrown down in the city of *St. Domingo*; a *Spanish* village, called *Baniquo*, was entirely swallowed up, and a sort of saltish lake appeared in its place: a volcano opened within twenty leagues of *Domingo*, ejecting fire and smoke. A few days after, about eight in the morning, during a profound calm, was felt a slight shock, which increased to such violence that almost all the stone houses at *Princesport* were thrown down, and the timber houses stood but little longer; in the plain called *Cul de Sac*, sugar mills and refining houses were thrown down, apertures were made in the ground, whence issued fetid springs; the tops of three mountains crumbled away, and choaked up a river, which has since taken another course; in the plain near the cape above 25,000 pots of sugar, &c. were broken and buried under the ruins; in the district of fort *Dauphin* many sugar works and dwelling houses were destroyed. The consternation of the people was inexpressible, most of the inhabitants of the towns passed the night in the fields; the value of plantations decreased, and every body talked of returning to *France*.

Oct. 25. An eruption of mount *Vesuvius* began; on the 24th the whole cavity appeared in a blaze, and next day two streams of liquid fire descended in torrents towards the sea. The virtuosi, by observations lately made, calculated the duration of these irruptions to a few hours.

Oct. 26. His Majesty granted his royal charter for incorporating several of his Majesty's loving subjects therein named, by the name of the Society of Antiquaries of *London*.

The King was pleased to appoint *James Butler*, jun. esq. to the office of comptroller of the duties of excise and new imposts, within *England*, *Wales*, and the town of *Berwick upon Tweed*.

Charles duke of *St. Albans*, was appointed *custos rotulorum* of *Berks*.

—*Mellish*, esq. commissioner of excise.

The duke of *Leeds*, surveyor of the crown lands.

George James Williams, esq. inspector general of the inland excise duties.

Henry Hitch, esq. receiver general of the land-tax and duty on houses for the west riding

riding of *Yorkshire*, and city and aynsty of *Yerk*.

Marmaduke Constable, esq. receiver general of the north and east ridings.

Henry Harriage, esq. register general of tobacco in *Great Britain*.

Richard Arnold, esq. collector of customs in the port of *Horsbam* and *Suffex*.

Mr. Snell, surveyor of the land coast, in the port of *Yarmouth*.

Richard Haddock, esq. comptroller of the customs for *Sandwich* and *Queensborough*.

John Butler, esq. secretary to the comptroller of excise in *England* and *Wales*.

Viscountess *Howe*, a lady of honour to the princess dowager of *Wales*, and

The duke of *Cumberland* obtained a grant of the lodge and walks in *Cranbourn-chase*, *Windsor-forest*.

A treaty of peace and commerce between his Majesty and the kingdom of *Tripoli*, was concluded and signed *Sept. 29*; and also a treaty of peace and commerce between his Majesty and the state of *Tunis*, was concluded and signed *Oct. 19*.

Oct. 29. The right hon. *Thomas Winterbottom*, esq. lord mayor of *London*, went to *Westminster*, and was sworn into his office with the usual ceremonies; the feast was honoured with the presence of the Lord Chancellor, master of the Rolls, judges, several of the nobility, foreign ministers, and ministers of state.

Oct. 30. There was a drawing room, morning and evening, at *St. James's*, when every body appeared in mourning.

An estate of 180*l.* per annum falling to the parish of *Bexley, Kent*, by the decease of the relict of *Mr. Solomon*, according to his will, the overseers ordered twelve almshouses to be built for twelve poor men of that parish not receiving alms, and the estate to be appropriated for ever for their maintenance.

There was landed from on board a *Greenland* ship the upper jaw-bone of a whale, twenty feet long, and near twenty-six hundred weight.

In a circular epistle from the yearly meeting at *London* to the quarterly meetings of the Quakers in *Great Britain, Ireland*, and elsewhere, the account of sufferings this year (chiefly for tythes and church-rates) amounted in *England* and *Wales* to upwards of 3025*l.* and in *Ireland* to upwards of 1760*l.*

Nov. 1. Two gentlemen went to the several gaols in *London, Middlesex* and *Surrey*, and discharged a great number of per-

sons confined for small debts, and others that laid for their fees.

The Admiralty office, for the benefit of trade, published the copy of an advertisement of his *Danish* majesty, that the fire or lights kept hitherto on a sand-bank at the point of *Jutland*, called *Schaget*, for the direction of ships sailing through the *Cattegat*, would on *Feb. 1, N. S. 1752*, be removed farther within the land 800 feet from the said sand bank, and 400 feet more towards the north, and lighted and kept on a tower sixty-four feet high, erected for that purpose.

The commissioners for the navy contracted for 10,500 load of timber for *Deptford, Woolwich* and *Chatham*.

His Majesty walked with the duke of *Cumberland* in the Mall of *St. James's park*, which was new gravelled, above an hour, to the great joy of the spectators.

There was seized at an inn, and carried to the Tower, about 400 weight of bad half-pence; sixty of these weighed about a pound, and consequently the makers got two shillings and six-pence for what was not worth above nine-pence.

Nov. 8. Being the eve of the day fixed for the marriage of 600 young women, portioned by the city of *Paris*, on occasion of the birth of the young duke of *Burgundy*, the ceremony of betrothing them was performed in their respective parishes, the bells ringing all the while. The next morning was ushered in by a general discharge of the cannon of the city and Bastile; and at nine o'clock the bridegrooms and brides repaired to their several parish churches, which were hung with tapestry, and decorated with all the magnificence usually displayed on the greatest festivals, and the marriage ceremony was performed in the presence of an alderman and two churchwardens. The city, besides portioning the maidens, and giving cloaths to them and the bridegrooms, also provided them a wedding dinner in their respective parishes, to which they were carried in the same coaches that brought them to church, some of which belonged to noblemen and gentlemen, and others were found by the city. In the parishes of *St. Sulpitius* and *St. Roch*, the married couples were waited on at table by princes, and other persons of the highest rank, who at parting made them handsome presents; and at six in the evening they were carried in the same coaches to their respective habitations.

Nov. 9. The King reviewed in the *Green-*

Green-park, St. James's, col. Rich's regiment of foot, called the King's *Tangier* regiment, raised in 1680; there were present the duke of *Cumberland*, lord *Cadogan*, general *Huske*, and Sir *Robert Rich*. They made a very fine appearance, and after the review marched over *Westminster* bridge to their quarters in *Kent*.

The King was pleased to grant unto *Charles Townley*, jun. esq. *York* herald, the office of Norroy king of arms, and principal herald of the north part of that part of *Great Britain*, called *England*, in the room of *John Cheale*, esq. deceased.

Nov. 14. The King went with the usual state to the House of Peers, and opened the session with a most gracious speech. His Majesty was followed by a number of sailors belonging to the herring buffes, with acclamations of Long live the King; Prosperity to the *British* fishery. These sailors were the crews of the *Chesterfield*, *Bedford*, and *Shaftesbury* buffes, which had cockades in their hats, having just received their bounty money (given by alderman *Janssen*, for having caught the most fish this year) viz. 30*l.* for the *Chesterfield* bufs, being the first prize, 20*l.* the *Bedford*, and 15*l.* the *Shaftesbury*.

His Majesty's speech was as follows:

"My Lords and Gentlemen,

"It is with great satisfaction that I meet you in Parliament, at this time, when the continuance of the public tranquility, and the flourishing condition of my kingdoms, leave us nothing to desire, but to secure and improve our present situation. To this end all my views and measures have been directed both at home and abroad; and, in this state of things, nothing can give me more real pleasure, than to observe those solid advantages which my good subjects reap from it in their trade and manufactures; some branches whereof have also received considerable benefit, from the wise provisions which have been made by this Parliament.

"The treaty lately entered into with the elector of *Bavaria*, was laid before you in your last session; and I then acquainted you, that I was taking such further measures, as might tend to secure the tranquility of the empire; support its system; and timely prevent such events, as had been found by experience to endanger the common cause. I have since, for the same purposes, in conjunction with the States General of the United Provinces, found it necessary to conclude a treaty with the king of *Poland*,

elector of *Saxony*, which shall be communicated to you.

"The unfortunate event of the prince of *Orange's* death, has made no alteration in the state of affairs in *Holland*; and by the prudent and early measures taken there, the quiet of the country has been preserved, and their government carried on upon the foundation of the settlement, which had, with so much foresight, been previously established by laws of the republic. I have received the strongest assurances from the States General, of their firm resolution to maintain that strict union and friendship, which so happily subsist between me and those antient and natural allies of my crown.

"Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

"I have ordered estimates of the expences of the ensuing year to be prepared and laid before you; and have no other supplies to ask of you, but such as are requisite for those services, and for making good such necessary engagements, as you are made acquainted with. The success which has attended your firmness in reducing the interest of the national debt, will, I am confident, give you the greatest satisfaction.

"My Lords and Gentlemen,

"The experience I have had of your dutiful and steady conduct, makes it wholly unnecessary for me to press upon you unanimity and dispatch in your deliberations. But I cannot conclude without recommending to you, in the most earnest manner, to consider seriously of some effectual provisions to suppress those audacious crimes of robbery and violence, which are now become so frequent, especially about this great capital; and which have proceeded, in a great measure, from that profligate spirit of irreligion, idleness, gaming, and extravagance, which has of late extended itself, in an uncommon degree, to the dishonour of the nation, and to the great offence and prejudice of the sober and industrious part of my people."

On his Majesty's retiring from the House, lord chief justice *Lee*, in the room of the Lord Chancellor, who was indisposed, took the chair; when a motion was made by the right hon. the earl of *Coventry*, seconded by lord *Willoughby* of *Parham*, for an address, which was agreed to without opposition, and was as follows:

"Most gracious Sovereign,

"We your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the Lords spiritual and temporal,

poral, in Parliament assembled, approach your throne with hearts full of that zeal and affection for your person and government, which become the most faithful subjects to the best of Kings.

“ We beg leave, in the first place, to return your Majesty our humble thanks for your most gracious speech from the throne ; in which you have, with so much goodness, expressed your care of our welfare, and your delight in our happiness. Justice, as well as gratitude, calls upon us to acknowledge the inestimable blessings we enjoy under your Majesty’s auspicious government ; and that the continuance of the public tranquillity, the prosperous situation of your kingdoms, the flourishing condition of our commerce, and the opportunity, which these circumstances have afforded, for the reducing the burden of the national interest, are, under the divine protection, owing to the wise measures, which your Majesty has pursued, both at home and abroad, for the true interests of your people.

“ We are fully sensible, that those measures have not been restrained merely to present objects, but have been prudently extended to guard against future evils and dangers. In this light we consider the treaty lately concluded by your Majesty with the king of *Poland*, elector of *Saxony* ; the good effects of which will, we hope, be fully answerable to your great and salutary views.

“ The death of the prince of *Orange*, a prince so nearly allied to your Majesty, and of such importance to the common cause, has given us great concern. But it is a real satisfaction to us, that this unfortunate event has been attended with no ill consequence to the state of affairs in *Holland* ; whose security and welfare we consider as intimately connected with our own. The support of that government, upon the settlement which had been before happily established, and the cordial assurances which your Majesty has received from the States General, give us the greatest pleasure ; and confirm us in that resolution, which we have long adhered to, of maintaining and cultivating the strictest union and friendship with that Protestant republic.

“ We acknowledge, with all thankfulness, the paternal regard which your Majesty has shewn for your people, in publicly declaring your just resentment against those audacious crimes of robbery and violence, which, in defiance of the laws, are now grown to such an excess, particularly in this part of

the kingdom. We look upon them as a real nuisance and dishonour to the nation ; and the increase of irreligion, idleness, gaming, and all kinds of licentiousness, has been long lamented by all good men, as the unhappy source of this and many other mischiefs. All considerations, both religious and political, call upon us to put a stop to these growing evils ; and nothing shall be wanting on our part, to enforce and strengthen the laws for punishing and suppressing all such wicked practices, and to prevent and remedy the pernicious causes of them. Permit us, at the same time, to give your Majesty the strongest assurances, that we are zealously determined in all our deliberations to contribute every thing in our power, to the security and quiet of your Majesty’s government, the happiness of your people, and the glory of your reign.”

His Majesty’s most gracious answer.

“ I thank you very kindly for this dutiful and affectionate address. The satisfaction you shew in the measures I have taken both at home and abroad, for the preservation of the public peace, and for the advancement of the interests of my people, is very agreeable to me, and cannot fail of having a good effect, for promoting those great and salutary views.”

In the House of Commons the following address was moved for by lord *Down*, one of the representatives for the county of *York*, in an elegant speech, wherein he enlarged on the glory of his Majesty’s reign, the happiness of the present times, the flourishing condition of our manufactures, the increase of our commerce, and the security of these blessings by the wise and prudent measures taken for the support of the system of the empire, &c. He was seconded by Sir *W. B. Proctor*, and the address would have passed *nem. con.* but Sir *J. H. C.*—n objected to the words, in a flourishing condition, which he thought not proper, as the ordinary supplies in time of peace could not be raised within the year, without having recourse to the sinking fund, and encreasing the national debt instead of lessening it.

“ Most gracious Sovereign,

“ We your Majesty’s most dutiful and loyal subjects, the Commons of *Great Britain*, in Parliament assembled, humbly beg leave to return your Majesty our most hearty thanks for your Majesty’s most gracious speech from the throne.

“ Permit us, Sir, with hearts full of gratitude, to express our lively and due sense

sense of the happiness we enjoy under your Majesty's wise and just government, and our well-grounded confidence, that your Majesty's views are, and ever will be, directed to no other end, than to secure and improve the present flourishing condition of your kingdoms. The regard your Majesty is pleased to testify for the advancement of our trade and manufactures, as it is a signal instance of your Majesty's constant and universal attention to the welfare of your subjects, demands our sincerest acknowledgements; and it cannot but be matter of the highest satisfaction to us, that the provisions, made for that purpose by this Parliament, in pursuance of your Majesty's most gracious recommendation, have produced the desired effect.

"We unfeignedly assure your Majesty that we will readily concur in all such measures, as tend to secure the inestimable blessings of peace to us, by establishing more firmly the general tranquillity in *Europe*. Affected with the deepest concern, we condole with your Majesty on the unfortunate event on the death of the prince of *Orange*; but, at the same time, beg leave to express the great consolation we feel, from the strong assurances given to your Majesty, on this occasion, by the States General of the United Provinces, which leave us no room to doubt of the continuance of that strict union and friendship, so essential to the interests of both countries.

"Your faithful Commons with the utmost cheerfulness promise to grant to your Majesty such supplies, as may enable your Majesty to fulfil the engagements, and answer the several services, which shall be found necessary for the public good.

"We cannot sufficiently acknowledge your Majesty's wisdom and goodness, in recommending to our consideration the mischiefs and dishonour, which arise to this nation from the audacious crimes of robbery and violence, so notorious of late to all the world; and we humbly assure your Majesty, that we will seriously proceed in revising and enforcing such laws, as may contribute to suppress those enormities, by discouraging irreligion, idleness, gaming, and immorality, by promoting industry, and establishing good order amongst your Majesty's subjects."

To which his Majesty returned the following most gracious answer.

"I thank you most heartily for this very affectionate address. Nothing can give me

so great pleasure as to see my people happy. It shall be my constant care, as far as in me lies, to make them so."

The duke of *St. Albans*, was appointed lord lieutenant of *Berks*.

Lieutenant general *George Churchill*, governor of *Gibraltar*.

— *Arnett*, cornet in the royal regiment of horse-guards, blue.

James Pelham, esq. treasurer to the prince of *Wales*.

Samuel Wegg, esq. auditor of the court of common pleas.

Edward Keppel, esq. inspector general of the imports and exports at the custom-house, in the room of the honourable *Henry Pelham*, esq. resigned.

Dr. Salisbury, an advocate of Doctors Commons, judge of the high court of Admiralty.

A certificate signed *R. Brooke* clerk of the cocket, was published to confirm the evidence given at Guildhall, *Oct. 22*, about orders for oats, declaring that 33000 quarters had been brought into the port of *London* since *October 14*, the price 10s. 6d. to 14s. 6d.

Nov. 20. An order passed the House of Commons that the honourable Mr. *Alexander Murray* be again committed close prisoner to Newgate. Resolved also, that he do receive the said sentence at the bar of the House on his knees; and ordered, that the serjeant at arms do take him into custody for that purpose.

And a complaint being made to the House of a printed pamphlet, entitled, "The case of the honourable *Alexander Murray*, esq. in an appeal to the people of *Great-Britain*, more particularly the inhabitants of the city and liberty of *Westminster*," the said pamphlet was brought up to the table and read; when it was resolved *nem. con.* "That the said pamphlet is an impudent, malicious, scandalous, and seditious libel, falsely and most injuriously reflecting upon, and aspersing the proceedings of this House, and tending to create misapprehensions of the same in the people, to the dishonour of the House, and in violation of their privileges." Whereupon a resolution passed to address his Majesty to give directions to the attorney general to prosecute the author, printer, and publishers, of the said scandalous libel, which was done accordingly. It is remarkable, that Mr. *Murray*, at the close of the last session, set so light by the authority of the Commons, as to go off without paying the officers fees.

Nov.

Nov. 21. Died *John Chambers*, of *Portsmouth*, fishermen, aged 99, and sensible to the last; at his interment, his corpse was carried by six great grandsons, and his pall supported by six great granddaughters, and was followed by his sons and daughters, grandsons and granddaughters, and great grandsons and great granddaughters, and their children, two and two, in all seventy-two.

Nov. 25. The House of Commons resolved to address his Majesty to issue his royal proclamation with a reward for apprehending *Alexander Murray*, esq. after whom diligent search had been made in town.

Dec. 8. Died her majesty *Louisa*, queen of *Denmark*, youngest daughter of our sovereign, far advanced in her pregnancy; her death was occasioned by a hernia, which happened ten days before, and grew so dangerous, that the physicians advised making an incision in her side, in order to reduce the intestines to their right place; the operation seemed at first to promise success, but a violent fever supervening threatened death; the day before she died, she took her last leave of the King her consort, in the most tender manner, as also the prince royal her son, and her three daughters, to whom she gave her blessing, and expired the next morning at four o'clock, with a perfect resignation to the will of God.

In a hurricane at *Cadix*, above 100 ships, of different nations, were lost, among which were two *French* ships that had upwards of 500,000 dollars on board.

Dec. 16. Was opened a new road from *Westminster* bridge to *Kennington* common, cut through gardens eighty foot wide.

Dec. 19. The King went to the House of Peers, and gave the royal assent to the following bills.

A bill for granting an aid to his Majesty by a land tax of 3s. in the pound, to be raised in *Great-Britain* for the year 1752.

A bill for continuing and granting duties upon malt, mum, cyder, and perry.

A bill for punishing mutiny and desertion, and for the better payment of the army and their quarters.

616,506 ells of *Irish* linen were entered from *Dublin*, and 290,000 yards from *Belfast*.

Robert Herbert, esq. member for *Wilton*, was appointed receiver of the crown rents.

Richard Arundel, esq. cofferer of the Household.

Nicholas Harding, esq. receiver general to the prince of *Wales*.

Nicholas Herbert, esq. paymaster to the prince of *Wales*.

— *Elliott*, esq. deputy secretary to the prince of *Wales*.

Francis Gasbry, esq. treasurer and paymaster to his Majesty's office of ordnance, in the room of *John Plumtree*, esq. deceased.

Dec. 24. The King was pleased to appoint *James Oswald*, esq. one of the commissioners for trade and plantations, in the room of *Robert Herbert*, esq.

The King was pleased to appoint *William Mellish*, esq. to be one of the commissioners for the management and receipt of the excise and other duties, within *England*, *Wales*, and *Berwick upon Tweed*, in the room of *Horatio Townshend*, esq. deceased.

Dec. 30. An order was issued from the war-office, for a muster and return of all the forces in the garrisons of *England*, *Scotland*, and *Wales*.

At *Calcutta*, the body of a dead *Jengew* man was laid on a pile of wood, made up in a regular form, and his wife, not above fifteen or sixteen years of age, walked to the pile, conducted by her friends and parents, her father on one side and her mother on the other. After a great number of previous ceremonies, she walked round the pile seven or eight times in a melancholy and devout manner, conducted as before, by her father and mother. She then stepped upon the pile, and laid herself down by her husband's corpse, about whose neck her hands were fastened, and her legs tied to his; then both their bodies were annointed with a sort of unguent called *Ghee*; over them was strewed a sort of yellow dust, and they were covered with a cloth which was kept down by some pieces of wood. At last, the father of the deceased husband set fire to the pile, which ran through it like lightning, by means of the yellow ointment, and the fire was so fierce, that the spectators were obliged to draw back from the heat, and the whole was consumed in about one hour's time.

Sheriffs appointed for the ensuing year.

Berkshire, *John Price*, esq.

Bedfordshire, *Thomas Gilpin*, esq.

Buckinghamshire, *John Bristow*, esq.

Cumberland, *Sir George Dalston*, bart.

Cheshire, *Sir Richard Brooke*, bart.

Cambs

Camb. and Hunt. Richard Astell, esq.
Cornwall, John Truren, esq.
Devonshire, George Furdon, esq.
Dorsetshire, Thomas Ryves, esq.
Derbyshire, John Lowe, esq.
Essex, Sir Edmond Allen, bart.
Glocestershire, John Beale, esq.
Hertfordshire, Benedict Ithell, esq.
Herefordshire, Sir J. Morgan, bart.
Kent, Sir J. Honeywood, bart.
Leicestershire, Thomas Boothby, the younger, esq.
Lincolnshire, Richard Harwick, esq.
Monmouthshire, Thomas Parry, esq.
Northumberland, postponed.
Northamptonshire, Sir Charles Wake, bart.
Norfolk, Francis Long, esq.
Nottinghamshire, Darcy Burnill, esq.
Oxfordshire, Francis Page, esq.
Rutlandshire, Richard Marston, esq.
Shropshire, Thomas Sandford, esq.
Somersetshire, John Harding, esq.
Staffordshire, Thomas Bradney, esq.
Suffolk, William Naunton, esq.
Southampton, Richard New, esq.
Surrey, Edward Saunderson, esq.
Sussex, William Watson, esq.
Warwickshire, Phillips Littleton, esq.
Worcestershire, Edward Cope Hopton, esq.
Wiltshire, Thomas Cooper, esq.
Yorkshire, Richard Sykes, esq.

For South Wales.

Brecon, John Williams, esq.
Carmarthenshire, Walter Powell, esq.
Cardiganshire, John Lewes, esq.
Glamorganshire, Rowland Bevan, esq.
Pembrokeshire, George Barlow, esq.
Radnorshire, Thomas Vaughan, esq.

For North Wales.

Anglesey, Charles Evans, esq.
Caernarvon, John Lloyd, esq.
Denbighshire, John Jones, esq.
Flintshire, Peter Morgan, esq.
Merionethshire, Hugh Vaughan, esq.
Montgomeryshire, Thomas Lloyd, esq.

A general bill of Christenings and Burials, within the bills of mortality, from December, 11, 1750, to December 10, 1751.

Christened.		Buried.	
Males	7524	Males	10339
Females	7167	Females	10089
In all	14691	In all	21028

Decreased in the burials this year 2699.

Whereof have died

Under two years of age	7483
Between two and five	1485

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Five and ten	575
Ten and twenty	588
Twenty and thirty	1694
Thirty and forty	2207
Forty and fifty	2234
Fifty and sixty	1815
Sixty and seventy	1490
Seventy and eighty	925
Eighty and ninety	461
Ninety and a hundred	58
A hundred and one	3
A hundred and two	3
A hundred and three	2
A hundred and five	1
A hundred and six	2
A hundred and eight	1
A hundred and nine	1

Lists of Christenings and Burials in the last twelve years.

Years.	Christened.	Buried.
1740	15231	30811
1741	14957	32169
1742	13751	27483
1743	15050	25200
1744	14261	20606
1745	14078	21296

Total 87328 157565

1746	14577	28157
1747	14942	25494
1748	14153	23869
1749	14260	25516
1750	14548	23727
1751	14691	21028

Total 87171 147791

Christened in the first six years 87328
in the last six years 87171

Decreased in the christenings 157

Buried in the first six years 157565
in the last six years 147791

Decreased in the burials 9774

By an estimate of the navy debt, as it stood December 31, 1751. The net debt amounted to 1,665,493*l.* 6*s.* 1*½d.* and there remained in the hands of the late and present treasurers of the navy 108,963*l.* 4*s.* 4*½d.* towards satisfying the same.

Jan. 1, 1752. Was a great court at St. James's, to compliment his Majesty and the

the royal family; but, on account of the mourning, his Majesty did not go to the royal chapel to offer the byzant; neither was the ode for the new year performed, according to annual custom.

Jan. 2. At a general court of the governors and company of the bank of *England*, it was agreed to lend the government 1,400,000*l.* at three *per cent.* to be paid out of the sinking fund.

Jan. 6. The bishops met at the office in *Dean's-yard, Westminster*, in order to agree on an augmentation of small livings, by the bounty appropriated for that service by queen *Anne*.

Jan. 7. The Commons presented an address of condolence to his Majesty, on the death of his Majesty's daughter, the queen of *Denmark*.

Jan. 9. The right honourable the House of Peers ordered their address of condolence to be presented to his Majesty, on the death of the late queen of *Denmark*, his Majesty's daughter.

Jan. 16. His Majesty returned the following answer to the address of condolence of the House of Peers, presented on the 9th, "That he thanked the House of Lords for the kind concern they had expressed for the great loss which he had sustained, and had the justest sense of this fresh mark of their zeal and duty to him, and of their affection for his family."

At *St. Andrew's*, for three days they had a most violent storm of wind, hail, and snow, from the N. E. great quantities of fish of different kinds were driven on shore, some dead, others alive, which the country people gathered up, and great numbers of lobsters were cast on shore between *Kinghorn* and *Anstruther*.

The King was pleased to grant unto *Robert Herbert*, esq. the office of surveyor general of all his Majesty's honours, castles, &c. in *England* and *Wales*, in the room of *John* lord viscount *Galloway*, lately deceased.

The King was pleased to order letters patent to be issued under the great seal of the kingdom of *Ireland*, for the translation of *Dr. Henry Maule*, bishop of *Meath*, to the archbishopric of *Tuam*, with the united the bishopric of *Enaghdoen*, and to grant unto him the bishopric of *Ardagh* in commendam, vacant by the death of *Dr. Josiah Hort*, late archbishop of *Tuam*.

Dr. John Rider, bishop of *Down* and *Connor*, to the bishopric of *Meath*.

Dr. John Whetcombe, bishop of *Clonfert*,

Kilmackduagh, and *Kilsenora*, to the bishopric of *Down* and *Connor*.

Dr. Arthur Smyth, dean of the cathedral church of *Derry*, to the united bishoprics of *Clonfert* and *Kilmackduagh*.

Dr. Nicholas Synge, bishop of *Killaloe*, the bishopric of *Kilsenora* in commendam.

Jan. 24. The King was pleased to constitute and appoint *Richard Hull*, *James Wallace*, esqrs. *Sir Francis Haskyns Eyles Stiles*, bart. the honourable *Horatio Townshend*, *Francis Vernon*, and *William Jenkins*, esqrs. together with *Thomas Cooper*, esq. to be commissioners for victualling his Majesty's navy.

Jan. 27. An experiment was tried before the college of physicians, by order of the lords of the Admiralty, under the direction of a person skilled in chemistry, in order to make sea water fresh; which gave great satisfaction to that learned body, who were of opinion, that the extracted water was good and wholesome. By this discovery, sixteen gallons of salt water would produce thirteen gallons of fresh.

Jan. 31. The King, by his ambassador at the *Hague*, declared himself fully satisfied with the punishment inflicted at *Batavia*, on the miscreants that murdered the crews of two *Chinese* vessels, trading on the coasts of *Sumatra*, with passports from the governor of *Bencoolen*: his Majesty also assured himself, that their high mightinesses would cause the two vessels, with the cargoes, to be restored to the lawful owners, if full restitution was not made already.

On *Christmas* day a *Spanish* ship, about 200 tons burthen, was wrecked at *Illinggan* in *Cornwall*, laden with logwood and *Madeira* wine, with a large quantity of specie on board, most of which was taken up by the country people in the neighbourhood, who demolished the whole ship in a few hours, all the men being drowned.

Feb. 2. Were read in council petitions of the weavers in *Spitalfields*, and their requests for shortening the mourning was granted by his Majesty.

Feb. 11. The King was pleased to grant unto the most noble *Edward* duke of *Somerset*, the office of warden and chief justice in Eyre of all his Majesty's forests, parks, &c. beyond *Trent*.

Feb. 13. This day the right honourable *John* lord *Berkeley*, of *Stratton*, and the right honourable *Sir George Lee*, knight, were, by his Majesty's command, sworn of the privy council, and took their places accordingly.

Feb.

Feb. 13. Was held a general court of the *British* fishery, at Mercers-hall, which was very numerous, among them the earl of *Sbaftebury*, bishop of *Worcester*, lord *Romney*, Sir *James Lowther*, Sir *Peter Warren*, admiral *Vernon*, and Mr. *Beckford*; when Sir *James Lowther*, Mr. alderman *Janssen*, and Mr. *Beckford* expatiated with great force on the mercantile advantages of this national undertaking. Then Sir *P. Warren* and adm. *Vernon*, enlarged on the strength which the encouragement of it would give to the *British* navy, The bishop considering the scheme in a charitable view, set forth with great eloquence, the numberless benefits which would arise from it to the whole kingdom by furnishing employment to a multitude of poor. A proposal for a call of of thirty *per cent.* was approved of, and another general court ordered for that purpose.

Feb. 15. At nine in the evening, wind E. S. E. began the most furious hurricane that was ever remembered at *Cadix*, which drove all the ships from their anchors and foul of one another. All fired guns in signal of distress, but the night was so dark that none could help another; next morning nothing was to be seen but vessels wrecked, and others ready to be swallowed up in the waves, the horror of which was increased by the dismal cries of unfortunate men, who endeavoured to swim to the walls of this city, against which they were violently dashed, and so perished. The night between the 16th and 17th was no less terrible, but on the 18th the wind fell, and the shore discovered nothing but pieces of wreck and dead bodies. Fifty vessels, large and small, with a prodigious number of small craft, were lost in the bay. Above 200 houses were blown down at *Ceuta*; a *Dutch* ship of war of twenty guns was cast away on the *Barbary* coast, ten persons drowned, and the captain and the rest of the crew, in number 134, made prisoners.

Feb. 29. Three thousand pounds were granted by Parliament for making a road to *Carlisle*, and into *Scotland*.

The whole town of *Southwold*, with a considerable part of *Leostoff* in *Suffolk*, the children of the Foundling-hospital, the poor of the workhouses at *Ware*, *Hertford*, and *Richmond*, *Surrey*, and the charity boys of *Westham*, *Essex*, were employed in spinning twine, and making nets for the herring fishery; by this seasonable labour the poor's rates were fallen from 4s. to 2s. in *Southwold*.

The King was pleased to grant unto the right honourable *George* earl of *Cadogan* the offices of constable of the castle of *Windsor*, and of lieutenant of the said castle, in the room of his grace *Charles* duke of *St. Albans*, deceased.

Eleazer le Marchant, esq. the office of bailiff of the island of *Guernsey*.

Charles Knowles, esq. was appointed governor of *Jamaica*, in the room of *Edward Trelawney*, esq.

Nicholas Fenwick, esq. consul at *Elfenor*.

Mr. *Palmer*, deputy serjeant of the House of commons, keeper of the treasury chamber.

March 3. Being the day appointed for the celebration of the King's birth day (which had been so long postponed, on account of the deaths that had lately happened in the royal family) was a very numerous and splendid appearance of nobility and gentry at court. His royal highness the prince of *Wales* went in a very grand new coach, dressed in a scarlet velvet coat with blue velvet cuffs, and both enriched with a broad and narrow silver lace, his waistcoat was also of blue velvet; all the streets leading to *St. James's* palace were so full of coaches that it was difficult to pass; the ode was performed in an apartment adjoining to the council chamber, which was quite filled with the quality, and his Majesty also came into it. The ball at night was opened by the prince of *Wales* and princess *Augusta*; his Majesty withdrew at twelve, and the ball broke up soon after.

The foundation stone of the new church in the out parish of *St. Philip* and *James* in *Bristol*, was laid by *David Pelloquin*, mayor of that city, in presence of the aldermen, commissioners, and a great concourse of people. Under the stone were put several crowns, half crowns, shillings, sixpences, and halfpence, all coin of *George II.*

The King was pleased to constitute and appoint the right honourable *James* lord *Tyravly*, to be his Majesty's minister plenipotentiary to his most faithful majesty the king of *Portugal*.

Henry Lascelles, esq. chief steward and keeper of the courts of the honour of *Berkhamstead*, in the counties of *Hertford*, *Bucks*, and *Northampton*, parcel of the lands and possessions of his Majesty's dutchy of *Cornwall*.

Richard Marriot, esq. collector of the customs in the island of *Jersey*.

Miss *Blandy* was tried at *Oxford* on an

Indictment for poisoning her father, and convicted.

March 5. Was held the anniversary meeting of the governors of the Small-pox hospital at *St. Andrew's, Holborn*, where a sermon was preached by the bishop of *Worcester*, in which he answered the objections to inoculation, and said, he was informed by three eminent physicians who had long practised that operation, that only three out of 1500 of the inoculated patients had died. The duke of *Marlborough*, president, and a great number of governors and subscribers were present, and the collection at church and at *Draper's Hall*, where they dined, amounted to 809*l*.

March 10. The King was pleased to appoint *George Crowle*, esq. to be consul general at *Lisbon* for *Portugal*, from *Camintba* northward, to *Castro Marin* southward, in the main, and the islands of the *Azores*, *Porto San'to*, the *Algarves*, and the frontier towns of *Barbary*, in the room of *John Russel*, esq. deceased.

Edward Hay, esq. to be consul at *Cadix* and *Port St. Mary* in *Spain*.

March 11. *Elizabeth Jeffreys*, and *John Swan*, were tried at *Chelmsford* assizes, for the murder of *Joseph Jeffreys*, her uncle, and found guilty.

A great number of papers were affixed in the avenues to both Houses of Parliament, purporting, that the country farmers and their servants intended to destroy all the pheasant and partridge eggs, and young leverets, if the gentlemen who had entered into an association to preserve the game, did not desist.

The president, vice presidents, and governors of the *London* lying-in hospital for married women, attended divine service at *St. Andrew's, Holborn*, and after a sermon by the reverend Mr. *Doughty*, and suitable anthems by the best performers, went in procession to *Draper's Hall*, where they dined. There was a numerous appearance of ladies, and the collection at church and hall amounted to above 550*l*.

March 13. It was agreed in a senate of the university of *Cambridge*, that the public orator, in their name, should petition the duke of *Newcastle* their chancellor, the lord chancellor their high steward, the archbishop of *Canterbury*, the bishop of *London*, the lord chief justice of the King's-bench, and *Sir George Lee*, to suffer their statutes to be laid before them; and, after hearing counsel on each side, to determine the long contested point concerning the right of ap-

peal to the university from the sentence of the vice-chancellor.

His Majesty held a chapter of the garter at *St. James's*, when prince *Edward*, and the earls of *Lincoln* and *Winchelsea* were installed in person, and the prince of *Orange*, and the earl of *Cardigan*, by proxies. There were present the dukes of *Bedford*, *Portland*, *Grafton*, *Newcastle*, *Devonshire*, and *Marlborough*, and the earl of *Chesterfield*, all knights of the garter.

March 15. By a violent high wind very great damage was done. Two tier of ships were blown from their anchors at *Tower-dock*, many stacks of chimnies were blown down, a woman in *Holborn* was killed by a brick falling on her head, two chairmen were knocked down by the ruins of an ale-house beaten down by the fall of a stack of chimnies in *St. James's-street*, and one of them died the next day in *St. George's* hospital; a man by a like accident had his leg broke, and a child was killed; the beautiful painted west window of *Westminster-abbey* was greatly damaged; several hundred weight of lead was blown off *Chelsea* hospital; 160 feet of the wall of the King's-bench prison fell down; several hundreds of trees were torn up by the roots, and many hundred yards of wall-fruit blown down about *Walton*, *Weybridge*, and other places up the river; a *Sandwich* hoy was run down by a collier, and all in it perished. Two servants of lord *Effingham Howard* were killed at his house between *Guildford* and *Leatherhead*, by the fall of a stack of chimnies; a great number of windows were broke at *Norwich*, besides other considerable damages.

March 17. The King was pleased to appoint *Thomas Winterbottom*, esq. to be a commissioner of the victualling office.

Richard Hall, esq. a commissioner of the navy.

The King was pleased to grant that the mayor, and every other person who shall at any time hereafter be mayor of the town of *Liverpool*, in the county palatine of *Lancaster*, shall continue to be one of the justices of the peace in the said town, and the liberties and precincts thereof, for four years after the expiration of such mayoralty; and that the four aldermen for the time being, next to the senior alderman, while they remain members of the common council of the said town; shall be additional justices of the peace within the said town; and that the present, and every future recorder of the said town, shall have

have power to appoint some sufficient deputy in his absence or indisposition, in the said office.

March 19. At a sermon preached at *Christ-Church* by the bishop of *Litchfield* and *Coventry*, on account of the *London Hospital*, was a most numerous appearance of ladies; the collection was very large there, and at *Merchant Taylors Hall*; the marquis of *Harrington* paid in a benefaction of 300*l.* from *Matthew Lamb*, esq. as did *John Gore* 150*l.* from two persons unknown; the total amount was 2093*l.*

March 26. His Majesty went to the *House of Peers*, and gave the royal assent to

An act for granting to his Majesty a certain sum out of the sinking fund.

For better securing and encouraging the trade of his Majesty's sugar colonies in *America*; and for encouraging the growth of coffee in the plantations in *America*.

To restrain the making insurances on foreign ships bound to or from the *East Indies*.

To allow the importation of gum senega into this kingdom, from any part of *Europe*, upon payment of a duty.

For better preventing thefts and robberies, to regulate places of public entertainment, and to punish persons keeping disorderly houses.

For making compensation to the late *African* company, for their charter, lands, forts, castles, slaves, and military stores.

For better preventing the horrid crime of murder.

For the more effectual relief and employment of the poor.

For making the militia of this kingdom more useful.

For converting the several annuities therein mentioned into several joint stock of annuities, transferrable at the bank of *England*, to be charged on the sinking fund; and for consolidating the several other annuities therein mentioned into several joint stocks of annuities, transferrable at the *South Sea* house.

For the more effectual securing mines of black lead from theft and robbery.

To indemnify persons who have omitted to qualify themselves for offices and employments within the time limited by law, and for allowing further time for that purpose.

For continuing the several laws therein mentioned.

To amend the laws for preventing the

spreading of the distemper amongst the horned cattle in this kingdom.

To enable his Majesty's natural born subjects to inherit the estates of their ancestors, either lateral or colateral, notwithstanding their fathers or mothers were aliens.

An act for giving proper rewards to coroners.

And to several other public, private and naturalization bills, in all ninety-one.

After which his Majesty put an end to the present session of Parliament with a most gracious speech, thanking his Parliament for their remarkable application and dispatch of the public business, declaring himself particularly pleased with their just satisfaction in his measures relating to foreign affairs, which, he assured them, were calculated to maintain their own essential interests, and to render the present general peace durable and lasting. The many laws passed, and especially those for civilizing and reducing into order such parts of the united kingdom, where the want of knowledge, improvement and obedience to the laws, had furnished to seduce the people from their loyalty, his Majesty would take all care to render effectual. He thanked the *House of Commons* in particular for their care to support the reduction of the national interest, and to put great part of the debt into a method more convenient for the creditors as well as for the public; and concludes, as usual, with assuring both houses that they may depend on his unwearied endeavours to procure and establish the public happiness.

After this the Parliament was prorogued to *June 4*.

Feb. 28. *J. Swan* and *Eliz. Jeffreys* were executed on a gibbet erected near the six mile obelisk on *Epping Forest*.

Feb. 31. By the accompts of the new Lock hospital, near *Hyde-Park Corner*, from its erecting *July 4, 1746*, to *March 7, 1752*, the contributions amount to 3083*l.* There had been under cure 1495 unhappy objects, among them several married women, children, and infants, and many naked and starving.

Application was made to Justice *Fielding* on the following case: *M. Bertin*, marquis de *Frateaux*, son of *M. Bertin*, master of the requests, and counsellor of the Parliament at *Bordeaux*, on some family quarrel, had been formerly conveyed from *France* to *Spain*, by some of his relations: there he was afterwards imprisoned, but escaped by

by the assistance of count *Marcillac*, his cousin. About three years ago he came in to *England*, and lodged privately at one Mrs. *Giles's*, at *Marybone*, till the 27th, when late at night, he was arrested by one *Alexander Blasdale*, a marshal's court officer, who had with him as a follower, an *Italian*, a person before known to the Marquis, upon whose appearance he started, and instantly cried out, 'I am a dead man,' and refused to go with the officer. Mrs. *Giles* then sent for the reverend *Nicholas Robart*, to whom *Blasdale* shewed his writ, which Mr. *Robart* persuaded the Marquis to obey, and to go with the officer to his house, whither one M. *Dubois* accompanied him, intending to stay with him till next morning; but the Marquis and his friend had not been together half an hour, before the *Italian* follower acquainted M. *Dubois* that one wanted him, but, on going to see, found only the bailiff, who roughly told him he must not lie there, and in a manner thrust him out of doors. On his return next morning with some other friends, they were told by the maid, that the Marquis was gone thence with several gentlemen, and that the bailiff himself was gone out of town; upon this relation, a warrant was granted immediately by the justice, on a supposition of murder, and application made to the Lord Chief Justice for a *babeas corpus*, as well as to the secretary of state, to prevent the carrying the unfortunate gentleman out of the kingdom; but all to no effect; for advice was afterwards received of his arrival in *France*, where the gates of *Calais* was opened for his admittance after the usual hour, and he was from thence carried to his father's house at *Paris*; but was soon after removed by order of the court, to the *Bastile*, to prevent any private attempts upon his life. The officer who arrested him escaped out of the kingdom.

The *Dutch* settlement at *Batavia* was almost destroyed by the natives.

March 26. At a general court of the Free *British* Fishery, it was reported, that with the addition made by the members to their former stock and by new subscribers, the capital stock now subscribed in was 234000*l.* of which about 103000*l.* was actually paid in; and by the resolution of the court it was ordered that the time of the last payment of the last call of 30 per cent. should be enlarged to *April 15*; that the subscription books should be closed *March 31*; and the council were desired to prepare a proper set of bye laws, for

the better carrying on this noble design; for the next general court to be held *April 16*. Agreed *nem. con.* that the thanks of the court should be returned to the council for their great attention to the concerns of the society.

March 30. His Majesty in council declaring his intention of going out of the kingdom for a short time, was pleased to nominate the following persons to be lords justices for the administration of the government.

Thomas lord archbishop of *Canterbury*.

Philip lord *Harwicke*, lord chancellor.

John earl of *Granville*, lord president.

John earl *Gower*, lord privy seal.

Charles duke of *Marlborough*, lord steward.

Charles duke of *Grafton*, lord chamberlain.

Archibald duke of *Argyle*.

Thomas *Holles*, duke of *Newcastle*, and one of his Majesty's principal secretaries of state.

Lionel duke of *Dorset*, lord lieutenant of *Ireland*.

William lord *Cavendish* of *Hardwicke*, commonly called marquis of *Hartington*, master of the horse.

Robert earl of *Holderness*, another of his Majesty's principal secretaries of state.

William Anne earl of *Albemarle*, groom of the stole.

George lord *Anson*, first commissioner of the Admiralty; and

Henry Pelham, esq. first commissioner of the Treasury.

April 6. Was executed on the Castle Green at *Oxford*, Miss *Blandy* for poisoning her father.

The King set out *March 31*, before five o'clock in the morning for *Harwich*, arrived there that afternoon, and after being detained by contrary winds, sailed thence on the 6th of *April*, at three o'clock in the afternoon, and landed the next day in *Holland*.

April 9. On advice of his Majesty's arrival in *Holland*, the lords of the regency met for the first time at the Cockpit, and opened their commission.

April 10. Commodore *Rodney* arrived at *Woolwich*; he had been cruising ten days in quest of an island, and the men at the top-mast head were more than once deceived with what the sailors called fog banks; about the sixth or seventh day, the crew observed branches of trees with their leaves on, and flights of gulls, and pieces of shipwreck, which are generally regarded as certain

certain signs of an adjacent shore, but could not discover any.

The king, who landed at *Helvoetsluys* on the 7th in the afternoon, proceeded that evening to *Maeslandsluys*, next day dined at *Utrecht*, and lay at *Loo*, proceeded on *Tuesday* to *Osnaburg*, near 130 *English* miles, and arrived this day at four o'clock in the evening at *Hanover* in good spirits, supped in public, and had a drawing-room.

April 16. Was held a general court of the free *British* fishery society at *Mercers-hall*, when the president informed the proprietors that contracts had been made by the council to the amount of 100,000*l.* and upwards, for the use of the fishery, by which the subscribers were entitled to the 3*l.* per cent. given by Parliament.

The collection for the sons of the clergy at the rehearsal on *Tuesday* last, and this day at church and the feast at *Merchant Taylors-hall* amounted to 1090*l.* 8*s.*

James West, esq. was appointed secretary to the board of treasury.

Nicholas Harding, esq. joint secretary in his room.

Thomas Ramsden, esq. king's secretary for the *Latin* tongue.

Gilbert West, esq. one of the clerks of the king's council.

Countess of *Tankerville*, lady of the bed-chamber, and governess to the princess *Augusta*, with a salary of 600*l.* per ann.

May. A remarkable statue of *Duncan Forbes*, late lord president of the court of sessions at *Edinburgh*, was erected in the outer Parliament house. He is represented sitting in his robes, his left hand with papers in it leaning upon a chair, and his right hand extended; it has the following inscription in gilt capital letters:

Dvncano Forbes de Culloden

Svpremae in civilibus curiae praesidi

Jvdici optimo

Priscae virtutis viro

Facultas juridica libens posuit

Anno post obitvm quinto

C. N. MDCCLII.

May 6. O. S. The lords *Bruce*, *Charlemont*, *Tilney*, and *Kilmore*, Sir *Thomas Kennedy*, Messrs. *Ward*, *Iremonger*, *Leitbuculier*, *Bagot*, *Scroop*, *Cook*, *Lypeat*, and *Murphy*, esqrs. begun a subscription for an academy in *Rome*, in which *English* students in painting and sculpture, whose circumstances will not permit them to prosecute their studies at their own expence, were to receive all the advantages that foreigners,

especially the *French*, derive from such foundations.

Arrived at the admiralty office an express by the *Badger* sloop of war from *Guinea* where she left commodore *Buckle* in the *Assistance*, St. *Albans* capt. *Biron*, and *Sphinx* capt. *Wheeler*, who at *Anamaboe* found three *French* men of war of 64, 65, and 54 guns, tampering with the natives by presents, and an offer of 15,000*l.* sterling for leave to build a fort there. On this the commodore sent a message to the *French* commodore, that if he persisted in what he was about, he should look upon it as a breach, and repel force by force; upon which the *French* withdrew.

Commodore *Saunders*, who hoisted his flag on board the *Penzance*, was to protect the *Newfoundland* fishery, and had instructions to look once more for the island which commodore *Rodney* searched for in vain.

May 24. A whirlwind, or tornado, happened in *Calvert* county, *New-York*, which passed in a very narrow vein, and in its course blew down all the buildings at the plantations of *John Groves*, esq. By the fall of his dwelling house, his eldest daughter, and a child in her arms, were killed, and his wife and another child dangerously hurt.

Several hundred *German* Protestants, from *Holland*, arrived in the eastern parts of that province, in order to settle there.

May 25. The ceremony of investing the prince Statholder with the order of the Garter was performed at the *Hague*, colonel *York*, the *British* plenipotentiary, put on the garter, and the ribbon with the *George*, in presence of the deputies of the States General, and of the council of state; but the mantle and collar, and other ensigns of the order, being too heavy for his most serene highness, were only shown to him, and then laid by Mr. *Anstis* upon a cushion of crimson velvet. On this occasion colonel *York* in a florid speech, after mentioning the equity and excellence of the order, and the high character of the christian princes who had worn it, proposed their noble actions, particularly those of the Statholders his ancestors, to the young knight's imitation. This ceremony was followed by a magnificent dinner; the princess presented a fine brilliant to colonel *York*, who gave a grand supper and ball in the evening.

May 28. The Parliament which stood prorogued to *June 4*, was farther prorogued to *July 16*.

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A few days since was taken in *Halifax, Nova-Scotia*, harbour, a female sea monster, as big as a large ox, and something resembling one, covered with short hair of a brownish colour, the skin near one inch and half thick, very loose and rough, the neck thick and short, resembling that of a bull, the head small in proportion to the body, and very like a crocodile; in the upper jaw were two teeth of about ten inches long, and crooked downwards; the legs very short and thick, ending with fins and claws like those of a sea turtle: the flesh and inwards being cut up resembled those of an ox or horse.

May 29. The new companies formed upon re-establishing the rights of the city of *Bath*, proceeded with their banners to the abbey church, and from thence to lay the foundation stone of an elegant structure for the education of freemen's sons in the chief parts of learning.

The *Spanish* ministers, in answer to Mr. *Keene*, on the so often repeated complaints of the *British* subjects, of the depredations of the *Guarda Costas*, declared that his Catholic Majesty was far from authorising the *Guarda Costas* in interrupting a lawful commerce; that he sincerely designed a perfect union and friendship between the two nations, and would cause reparations to be made for any infractions; but that, in satisfying the laws of justice in that respect, it was natural not to lose sight of his own rights, and the protection due to his subjects.

June. Died at his house at *Camberwell*, very much regretted, of a violent fever, the right honourable *Thomas Winterbottom*, esq. Lord mayor of *London*; he was chosen alderman of *Billinggate* ward, 1742, and served sheriff with *Robert Alsop*, esq. in 1746. Since the first institution of Lord Mayor in 1189 to 1740, only five Lord Mayors died in their mayoralty, the last of which was Sir *Thomas Skinner* in 1596; but since 1740, in which *Humphrey Parsons*, esq. died in his mayoralty, it being the second time of his being elected, have died Sir *Robert Godschall*, Sir *Samuel Penant*, and *Thomas Winterbottom*, esq.

June 4. Were installed knights of the garter at *Windsor*, his royal highness prince *Edward Augustus*, by his proxy Sir *John Ligonier*; his most serene highness the prince of *Orange*, by his proxy Sir *Clement Cotterel Dormer*, knights, and the earls of *Lincoln*, *Winchelsea*, and *Cardigan*. The ceremony which lasted from eleven till half

an hour after two, was performed by the dukes of *Marlborough*, *Kingston*, and *Portland*; after which an elegant entertainment, with a fine desert, representing in confectionary all the devices of the order of the Garter. In the evening was a grand ball in the castle for the ladies, which was opened, between nine and ten, by the earl of *Lincoln* and lady *Caroline Peterham*; about twelve the company retired to supper, and afterwards returned to dancing till between three and four; there was a most brilliant appearance of nobility and gentry of both sexes. The populace attempted several times to force their way into the hall where the knights were at dinner, against the guards, on which some were cut and wounded, and the guards fired several times on them with powder to deter them, but without effect, till they had orders to load with ball, which made them desist.

A dreadful fire happened at *Elden* near *Thetford, Norfolk*, which consumed the whole village, consisting of fifty houses, except four.

June 5. The estate of the late Mr. *Pugh*, of *Mathavarn, North Wales*, was purchased by the executors of the late Sir *Watkin William Wynn*, before a master of chancery, for 33,400*l*.

June 6. Came on at Guildhall an election of Lord Mayor of *London* for the remainder of the year, when *Robert Alsop* and *Crisp Gascoyne*, esqrs. were returned by the livery to the court of aldermen, who chose the former; after this the Lord Mayor elect made an eloquent speech to the livery, and then the court of aldermen repaired to an elegant entertainment at *Ironmongers-hall*; in the afternoon the Lord Mayor was presented to the Lord Chancellor, and in the evening sworn at Guildhall.

His Majesty's letters came to *Dublin*, directing all the light guineas, and half guineas, and the *Spanish* gold lying useless in the treasury there, to be transmitted to his Majesty's mint to be recoined, and the value thereof to be returned to *Ireland* in current specie; and captain *Gardiner* of the *Amazon*, by order of the admiralty, arrived there to receive the same, and carry them to *England* for that purpose.

June 8. The new Lord Mayor was sworn at *Westminster*.

June 10. The Lord Mayor nominated for sheriffs, **Joseph Dash*, grocer; *John Markham*, apothecary; **John Waters*, draper; *Samuel Wilson*, cooper; *Solomon Baker*, distiller; **Thomas Brooks*, broiderer; *Bouchier*

ebier Cleeve, pewterer; *Joseph Whitebread*, merchant-taylor; and **John Holmes*, upholder. Those marked with a * paid their fines; the rest were determined to stand the choice of a common-hall, and, if elected, to support each other in trying the issue at law.

They were scarce recovered at *Moscow* from the terror and consternation occasioned by a fire on *May 23*, which burnt above 5000 houses, and destroyed many lives, when, on the 3d instant another broke out near the Imperial castle at *Kremelin*, and burnt with great violence till the following evening, consuming above 13000 houses, besides churches, convents, &c. The 6th instant another fire broke out in the centre of the city, and it was computed, that by these three fires near two thirds of the city were burnt down. The most considerable families of the empire received great damage, and the loss of admiral *Gallioxin* alone was estimated at above 150,000 rubles. The Empress's fine stables, the great manufactory of sail-cloth of *John Tamese*, with all the workhouses, mills, &c. and the grand Imperial laboratory, whence medicines, prepared by able physicians, in order to prevent the impositions of quacks and pretenders, were distributed over the Empire, were reduced to ashes.

The first stone was laid for the foundation of the new *London* hospital near *White-Chapel Mount* in the presence of the duke of *Bedford*, *Sir Peter Warren*, and divers other persons of distinction, governors.

June 13. The king was pleased to grant unto the right honourable *George* earl of *Cardigan*, the office of governor and captain of *Windsor-castle*, and of the forts and fortifications thereunto belonging, in the room of *Charles* duke of *St. Alban's*, deceased.

To the right honourable *John* lord *Delawar*, lieutenant-general of his Majesty's forces, the office of governor of the island of *Guernsey*, castle of *Cornet*, and the islands and territories thereunto belonging (the island of *Alderney* only excepted.)

To constitute and appoint the right honourable *Charles* lord *Cadogan*, lieutenant-general of his Majesty's forces, to be governor of the fort and blockhouse of *West Tilbury*, in the county of *Essex*, with the trenchments and fortifications thereof, and also of the town of *Gravesend* in *Kent*, and of the blockhouse and forts there.

To constitute and appoint *Sir John Mordaunt*, knight of the *Bath*, major-general

of his Majesty's forces, to be governor of the fort of *Sheerness*, in the isle of *Shepey*, in the county of *Kent*, in the room of lord *Cadogan*.

June 16. The king was pleased to constitute and appoint *Sir John Evelyn*, bart. *Richard Cavendish*, *Beaumont Hotbam*, *Sam. Mead*, *Gwyn Vaughan*, *William Levins*, *Edward Hooper*, and *Thomas Tash*, esqrs. to be his Majesty's commissioners of the customs in *England*.

Richard Vavasor, by grant, searcher of the customs in the port and city of *London*.

Jeaferson Miles, esq. proof master general of the ordnance, in the room of ——— *Woolferman*, deceased.

George Fletcher, esq. *York* herald, in the room of ——— *Townley*, jun. Norroy king at arms.

Henry Hastings, *Rouge Croix* pursuivant of arms, in the room of ——— *Pomfret*, deceased.

The workmen employed in repairing *Worcester* cathedral, on taking off the top of a tomb, the inscription of which was obliterated, except the date 1296, found the bones firm, and most of them adhering together in the same posture as when interred; and about the skull and shoulders appeared something like a coarse sacking or sailcloth, very fresh.

June 20. The new flesh-market was opened in the *Broadway*, *Westminster*, with a great concourse, and the shops were well stocked with meat.

Sir Roger Burgoine, bart. was made a commissioner of the victualling office.

Master Leake, aged 13, son of *Stephen Martin Leake*, esq. *Clarencieux* king at arms, was appointed *Chester* herald at arms.

James Lane, esq. *Richmond* herald, appointed, by the earl of *Effingham*, deputy to the duke of *Norfolk*, hereditary earl marshal of *England*, secretary and register to the heralds office.

Notwithstanding the vigorous order lately given by the *French* king, to hinder his Protestant subjects from going out of his kingdom, great numbers retired to *Switzerland*, from *Languedoc* and *Dauphiny*; many have also fled to *Ireland*, *Jersey*, the *British* colonies in *America*, and no inconsiderable number to *Prussia*. It is true, they run infinite risques before they can reach the frontiers, and the guards, very lately, stopped near thirty of these conscientious people on the road, who were committed to prison.

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The persecution of the Protestants in France was more rigorous than ever. A young gentleman was condemned at *Montpellier* to be hanged for frequenting religious assemblies, and executed the same day. When sentence was pronounced he shed some tears, but soon recovered himself, and said to the judge, "God forgive the weakness of human nature."

June 24. *Charles Asgill*, esq. alderman of *Candlewick-ward*, and *Richard Glynn*, esq. alderman of *Dowgate-ward*, were chosen sheriffs of *London* and *Middlesex*.

June 27. About one in the morning broke out a terrible fire in *Lincoln's Inn* new square, by which No. 10 and 11 were entirely consumed, particularly the chambers of *R. Wilbrabam*, the honourable *Edward Harley*, the honourable *Charles York*, *E. Hoskyns*, — *Chomley*, *Edmund Sawyer*, master in Chancery, and — *Ansell*, esqrs. all in No. 10, where the papers, books, plate, furniture, and wearing apparel were totally destroyed. The gentlemen in the next staircase, No. 11, viz. *John Sharpe*, solicitor to the Treasury, *Edward Booth*, esq. Messrs. *Ambler*, *Fazakerley*, *Fellers*, and *Wilmot*, had just time to save most of their things of consequence. The loss and difficulties in which many families were involved, the titles to whose properties were lodged with the above gentlemen, was not to be computed. Mr. *Wilbrabam* had lately purchased an estate of great value; the title deeds of which, among other numberless deeds, mortgages, &c. were burnt. His clerk, Mr. *Pickering*, lost above 1100*l.* in money and bank notes of his own and others, and securities for 30,000*l.* more, also all the title-deeds of lord *Leigh's* estate. When the fire was discovered most of the watch were asleep or drunk, and the wife of an upholder in *Carey-street*, whose husband had left his bed to assist the sufferers, hanged herself in his absence.

July 1. At a general court of the *Foundling* hospital were chosen, by ballot, governors and guardians, Lord *Willoughby* of *Parham*, Lord *Parker*, Sir *Thomas Heathcoat*, bart. *George Arbutnot*, *Richard Brook*, esqrs. Mr. *Thomas Brown*, *James Fitzgerald*, *John Hervey*, *Peter Holford*, *Gilbert Joddrel*, *George Mackay*, *John Manly*, *Samuel Henry Brent*, *Andrew Thompson*, and *Edward Williams*, esqrs. The matron laid before the court an account of the work done by the girls in the last year, viz. making clouts, 188 dozen; shirts and shifts, 121 dozen and 4; caps, 181 dozen; day-

caps, 6 dozen and 8; pin-cloths, 86 dozen and 10; lap-rags, 3 dozen; tuckers, 7 dozen and two; cuffs, 183 pairs; handkerchiefs, 6 dozen; girls bib-aprons, 93; boys aprons, 24; neckcloths, 46 dozen and 5; biggins, 41 dozen; long stays, 42 dozen; sleeves, 255 pairs; sheets, 65 pairs; sheets turned and mended, 35 pairs; counterpanes, 12; pudding-bags, 3 dozen; kitchen table-cloths, 6 dozen; aprons for kitchen and laundry girls, 45; first grey coats, 80; bodice coats, 77; petticoats, 75; grey mantles, 84; white baize blankets, 133; grey coats for the country, 34; brown coats for the house, 12; and making all the linen of the hospital. And it appeared that 107*l.* 9*s.* 9*d.* had been received for purses made, and net-work done by the boys in the same time.

The lord Chancellor suspended all proceedings in Chancery, on account of the late fire in *Lincoln's-Inn* square.

July 15. The deposition of the grand Vizir, and the aga of Janissaries at *Constantinople*, who were both banished, was followed by that of the chief eunuch of the Seraglio, who had found out the way to ingross the whole favour of the Sultan; who convinced that unless he gave him up to punishment, an insurrection would ensue, from the rage of his exasperated subjects, caused his head to be struck off. There were found in his possession, upwards of twenty-six millions of dollars in specie, full six millions sterling; besides a large quantity of diamonds, jewels, &c. to a very great value, which were all seized, and carried to the grand Seignior's Treasury.

July 16. The lords justices further prorogued the Parliament to the 28th of September.

July 20. In the afternoon happened a storm of thunder, at the houses opposite *Vauxhall*; a whirlwind lifted two boats out of the *Thames* many feet high; one of them fell on the shore, and was dashed to pieces, the other was heaved over the high causeway into the gardens.

July 21. At a court of common council it was agreed to furnish the Mansion-house, for the use of the next Lord Mayor, the expence not to exceed 4000*l.*

July 24. A treasure was lately found on the estate of *Passerano*, near *Rome*, which belonged to prince *Pallavicini*: a Peasant perceiving his plough to strike deeper than ordinary, stopt to view the hole, and found several pieces of gold in an urn which the plough had broke: on which he left his work and

and spent two or three days in carrying this treasure to his house ; but being in haste to put off the strange coin, the secret was blown. He could not refuse to tell some of his neighbours how he came by it ; and other peasants going to the spot, and digging a little deeper, found more of the same coin, stamped with the effigy of the emperor *Justinian*, as appeared by the inscription ; the government ordered the peasants to be taken into custody as soon as they were informed of the affair ; things found in this manner being the property of the strongest, according to custom, though not according to equity.

An irreconcilable difference happened betwixt the Pretender and his son, cardinal *York*, who retired into a convent, because his father would not discard some persons who had too much influence over him.

July 29. At *Bristol* was a dreadful storm of thunder, lightning, rain, and hail, which made the roads like rivers ; four men and two boys, retired for shelter into the body of the new church erecting at *Kingswood*, as they stood facing the church door, they were struck down with the lightning, but soon recovered without hurt, except a boy, who bled at the nose and ears. Six horses and the driver of a waggon were struck down with the lightning in the *Bath* road, and three of the horses killed, and another blinded ; a haymaker was also struck blind with a flash of lightning.

July 30. At this time there was at *Cork* in *Ireland*, a boy named *Cornelius Magrath*, fifteen years eleven months old ; of a gigantic stature, being seven feet nine inches and three quarters high ; but clumsily made, talked boyish, and simple. He came thither from *Youghal*, where he had been a year going into salt water for rheumatic pains, which almost crippled him, which the physicians said were growing pains, as he was surprizingly grown within that time. He was a month at the bishop of *Cloyne's* who took care of him ; his hand was as big as a middling shoulder of mutton ; the last of his shoe, which he carried about him, measured fifteen inches. He was born in the county of *Tiperary*, within five miles of the silver mines.

July 31. A whale was stranded near *Eymouth*, eight miles north of *Berwick* upon *Tweed*, and was killed and hauled on shore by the fishermen ; it measured fifty-two feet in length.

The trustees for *Georgia* having surrendered to his Majesty and his successors

the charter granted to them in 1719, whereby they were incorporated into a body politic, a grant passed the great seal to invest his Majesty, his heirs, and successors, with the said charter ; and the lords justices issued a proclamation for continuing all persons in their offices, in the said colony, till his Majesty's pleasure was further known.

A large gilt copper star, above four hundred weight, was fixed on a high pyramid at the end of a fine walk, two miles from the duke of *Cumberland's* lodge on *Windsor* forest.

At a meeting of several landholders and proprietors of estates adjoining to *Richmond New-park*, in *Surrey*, and of several inhabitants of the parishes adjacent, in order to assert their rights and privileges, and to have restored to them the several roads and highways through the said Park, that the neighbouring villages might have communication one with another, and his Majesty's subjects enjoy their rights to travel on the several highways in the Park, as formerly ; it was agreed, to lay before her royal highness the princess *Amelia*, by a memorial, in the most dutiful manner, the several rights and privileges they laid claim to ; and accordingly a memorial was drawn up ; but when their secretary went to the Lodge in *Richmond New-park*, to Mr. *Shaw*, the deputy ranger, to deliver the same, he refused to accept it ; on which it was debated by the gentlemen, concerned in drawing up the memorial, whether, as the memorial was refused, they should proceed at law directly, to recover the rights and privileges, or try any other means for delivering the said memorial ; when it was resolved, to wait on a gentleman of family and fortune, in the said county, to desire he would endeavour to deliver it in person to her Royal Highness, or, if that favour was refused him, to return the memorial back again. The gentleman finding he could have no access to her Royal Highness, returned the memorial accordingly.

The gentlemen concerned in carrying on this affair, finding they could not present their memorial to her Royal Highness in person, in the private way by them proposed, immediately determined to try their rights by due course of law ; and, in justification of themselves, to shew the public how they intended to have laid their grievances before her Royal Highness, had the memorial inserted in the public papers.

" To her royal highness princess Amelia.

" *The memorial of the proprietors of estates in the several parishes adjacent to Richmond new park, in the county of Surrey, and the inhabitants of those parishes, in behalf of themselves, and all other his Majesty's subjects,*

" *Most humbly sheweth,*

" That at the time of making and inclosing the said park, and from thence hitherto, there were, and always have been, and still are, sundry roads and highways leading into, through, and across the said park, to and from one town and village to another, adjacent thereto, on which roads and highways, as well your memorialists, as all other his Majesty's subjects have, and still of right ought to have, free liberty at all times to pass and repass on foot and horseback, and with all manner of cattle, and all manner of carriages, at their own free will and pleasure, in, at, and through the several gates opening to such roads and highways.

" That, at the time of making and inclosing the said park, there also were, and for a long time continued to be, and still of right ought to be, certain stiles or ladders fixed in and to the wall of the said park in divers parts thereof, for the conveniency of foot passengers to pass and repass over the same, to and from one town and village to another, in the several parishes adjacent to the said park.

" That the said park is part of several adjacent parishes.

" That your memorialists, at the time of making and inclosing the said park, had, and for a long time continued to have, and of right ought still to have, free liberty, as often as occasion required, to dig up, take, and carry away the gravel in the said park, for repairing the high-roads of and in the said adjacent parishes.

" That your memorialists, at the time of making and inclosing the said park, had, and for a long time afterwards continued to have, and of right ought still to have, the free use and benefit of the water and water-courses in the said park.

" That the poor of the said several parishes, at the time of making and inclosing the said park, had, and for a long time continued to have, and of right ought still to have, free liberty to cut the furzes and gather the underwood in the said park, to and for their own use and benefit.

" That, at the time of making and in-

closing the said park, there were, and for a long time continued to be, and of right ought still to be, convenient doors into the said park, to be opened for the entrance of the parish officers of the several parishes, of which the park is a part, in order to take the bounds of their respective parishes.

" That your memorialists are prepared to prove themselves clearly intitled to the several rights laid claim to by this their humble memorial, not only by the living testimony of divers persons of undoubted credit and veracity, who remember the full enjoyment of them all, but also by such written evidence as they are advised will be very sufficient for the purpose.

" That your memorialists most humbly conceive, that the very situation of the park is of itself a convincing indication, that high roads always have been in, and through the park, and still of necessity ought to be, since otherwise the several parishes surrounding the said park, although they actually join, are cut off from all convenient communication, to the great detriment of the respective inhabitants, and the interruption of the trade and commerce in general.

" That from the time of making and inclosing the said park, to the time that the present earl of *Clarendon* parted with the rangerhip, your memorialists enjoyed an uninterrupted possession of the several rights and privileges aforesaid, but soon after that period, your memorialists were by degrees deprived of most of them, and had almost despaired of ever having them restored, until their drooping hopes were at length revived by the coming of your Royal Highness to the rangerhip, whose eminent and unbounded goodness gives them the greatest reason to believe, that your Royal Highness wants only to know their grievances to redress them.

" Your memorialists, therefore, most humbly beseech your Royal Highness to take the premises under your royal consideration, and put your memorialists into immediate possession of all and every those antient rights and privileges, which not only your memorialists, but all other his Majesty's subjects are so materially interested in, and so justly intitled unto.

" And your memorialists shall pray, &c."

Aug. 1. The rubbish in *Lincoln's* inn square having been sifted, most of the sufferers by the late fire had the chief part of their properties in plate and cash restored to them, and Mr. *Pickering*, who lost bank notes

notes to the amount of 1100*l.* was so successful as to recover the greatest part of them.

Aug. 4. A lottery was set on foot at *Dublin*, which produced 13,700*l.* for rebuilding *Essex-bridge*, and other public and charitable uses. There were 100,000 tickets at a guinea each.

Aug. 5. The princess *Amelia* went to *Hampton-court*, from whence she set out for *Bath*.

Aug. 7. Admiral *Vernon*, alderman *Janssen*, and the rest of the committee of Anti-gallicans, met at the Crown-tavern, behind the Royal Exchange, to give their premiums to the makers of the best piece of *English* bone-lace; when the best prize of ten guineas was adjudged to Mr. *William Marriott*, of *Newport-Pagnel*, *Bucks*. The principal dealers in lace in *London* were invited, and it was left to them to give their opinion, who allowed it to be the best ever made in *England*.

A great number of *French* protestants arrived in *Ireland* from *France*, and took the oaths to naturalize themselves, in his Majesty's high court of Chancery.

This day, about four in the afternoon, her royal highness the princess *Amelia* arrived at *Bath*, and was ushered into the city by the aldermen, common council, and mayor.

The civil war in *Corfica* was revived with greater violence than ever. The *French* having taken the part of the *Pieves* on the other side of the mountains, who were irreconcilable enemies to the *Genoese*; which seemed to be an artifice, either by their means, to get possession of the island, or to betray them. Mean time, the two parties on the island, one siding with the *Genoese*, and the other with the *French*, had several smart skirmishes, wherein the loss was principally on the side of the former. The *French* assembled a large body of troops to protect the communities in their interest, and *Giafforto*, the chief of the malecontents, called to arms the *Pieves* that were most devoted to him, to seize the posts of *Alata*, *Olmetto* and *Quenza*.

The bishop of *Down* and *Connor* was translated to the archbishoprick of *Cashel*.

Dr. *Robert Downe*, lord bishop of *Leighlin* and *Furnes*, to the bishoprick of *Down* and *Connor*.

Dr. *John Garnet* promoted to the united bishopricks of *Leighlin* and *Furnes*.

Stanhope Aspinwall, esq. his Majesty's agent and consul general at *Algiers*.

Henry Hastings, esq. *Rouge Croix* pursuing at arms.

Aug. 13. Within this fortnight 120,149 pounds of wool were exported to *Dunkirk* by certificate; but as the custom-house bills did not distinguish whether it was *British*, or *Irish*, or *Spanish* wool, &c. it was wished such inaccuracies might be rectified for the future, in order to remove all suspicion of *English* wool being mixed with and exported with foreign.

Aug. 14. One thousand three hundred ounces of gold coin were entered at the custom-house for *Flanders*, and 1600 ounces of gold, and 3000 ounces of silver coin for *Holland*.

The *Britannia*, capt. *Massan*, from *Leghorn*, brought the duke of *Bedford* a beautiful cast of the famous model of an antient *Roman* galley, which stands before the *Villa Malteri*, in *Rome*, supposed to have been made 2000 years ago.

Orders were given for raising a considerable number of recruits to reinforce the garrisons at *Gibraltar* and *Port Mahon*.

The plague raged at *Smyrna* with great violence.

Aug. 19. Three waggon loads of money and valuable effects, were brought to the Bank, from on board the *Prince Henry* man of war, captain *Jasper*, lately arrived from *Jamacia*; who also brought to *England* the best collection of birds and wild animals ever seen here.

Aug. 22. At noon the lord mayor of *London* proclaimed *Bartholomew* fair, according to annual custom, and the next day Mr. *Holland* drove his loaded cart through the fair, toll free, as being a citizen of *London*.

A dreadful earthquake destroyed great part of the fine city of *Adrianople*; near 200 mosques were overturned, and a great number of the inhabitants buried in the ruins of their houses.

The fires began in the two light-houses erected on the *Lizard*, bearing from each other by a common compass, west 5° northerly, and east 5° southerly; distance seventy-two yards, to burn every night constantly.

Aug. 24. The assembly of *New England* passed an act, for his Majesty's approbation, of an excise on wine, and distilled spirituous liquors sold by retail, and upon limes, lemons and oranges; and also for granting several rates and duties of impost, and tonnage of shipping.

Aug. 25. The earl of *Hindford* arrived at

at *Hanover*, and repaired immediately to *Herenhausen*, where he was received by the King with great distinction. Before his departure from *Vienna*, the Empress presented him with a diamond ring, and the Emperor with his picture set in diamonds.

Aug. 26. Commodore *Keppel*, with his squadron, arrived at *Spithead* from the *Mediterranean*, where he had been stationed above three years.

In the morning was a violent wind, which blew down several thousand hop poles in *Kent*, and drove a *Dutch* ship on shore near *Ramsgate*.

The *Spanish* court being convinced of the ill effects of the long neglect of their manufactures, and the immense loss that nation sustained from the ruin of 40,000 looms, that formerly flourished in the cities of *Seville*, *Granada* and *Toledo*, which produced annually about 40,000,000 crowns, of late began to apply a remedy. They accordingly invited workmen from all nations, particularly *England* and *Ireland*, by offering great encouragement; and after procuring from *England* cards, shears, looms, and other utensils for the woollen manufacture, were intent on the manufacture of printed linens, lately set up, and prohibited the importation of all foreign manufactures of that kind into the port of *Alicant*. The King established a military school for the young noblesse, and improved his marine; for which purpose ship-carpenters of all nations were invited into *Spain*. Many arrived from *Genoa*, and an *Irishman* of that profession engaged to build several large ships at *Cadix*. On the 22d of *August*, eighteen *Tartans* arrived at *Cadix* from *Naples*, laden with wood for building eight ships of the line, upon the stocks there. The King's generosity, or rather profusion to his family, may appear strange to an *English* subject; an instance of which is, his having made a present of 400,000 crowns to the duchess of *Parma*, to defray the charges of her journey to *France*.

Aug. 29. By the violence of the storm on the 25th and 26th, the river *Tyne* was so swelled, that the like could not be remembered by the oldest man living. The flat ground about *Newburgh* was laid under water, by which the farmers sustained great loss.

This storm which was felt in the south as well as the north, on the 26th of *Aug.* began at *Dublin* the 24th at night, and continued without intermission till the 26th at night, and swelled the river *Wear*, that it

laid all the flat country under water, and rendered the roads impassable. The distress of the poor country people was great; their standing corn entirely ruined, and whole stacks of it shorn, together with cocks of hay, sheep, swine, &c. swept away by the torrent.

Sept. 1. His royal highness the duke of *Cumberland* set out with a grand retinue for *Bath*, to visit the princess *Amelia*, with whom he staid but two days.

The *Tryton*, from *Rotterdam*, arrived at *Dublin*, with about eighty *French* protestants that escaped the persecution carrying on in *France*, who were immediately taken care of, and carried to places prepared for them. They all made a very clean, decent appearance, although they had a very tedious passage, and sung psalms as they went up the river, to return thanks to God for their arriving at a land of safety. As most of them had been bred up to the silk business, they were very useful and acceptable.

Sept. 3. The *Gregorian* or *New Stile*, according to the late act of Parliament, took place in all his Majesty's dominions in *Europe*, *Asia*, *Africa*, and *America*, this day, from hence called the 14th day of *September*.

The supputation, or reckoning of the year, begins on the 1st day of *January* next, and for the future the first day of that month was to be stiled the first day of every year in all accounts whatsoever, which supputation or reckoning never took place before this year, in any courts of law until the 25th day of *March*.

All writs dated on or after the 1st of *Jan.* next, bear date according to the new method of supputation.

Hilary and *Michaelmas* terms in *England*, and the courts of great sessions in the counties *Palatine*, and in *Wales* and all other courts of general sessions or quarter sessions and meetings, and assemblies, politic or corporate bodies for election of any officers or members thereof, or for persons entering upon execution of their respective offices, which are by any law, statute, charter, custom, or usage, to be held and kept on any certain day of any certain month, or any other day depending upon the beginning or any certain day of any month, (except such courts as are held with any marts or fairs) were to be held and kept on the respective nominal days and times as they were kept before this act passed: as for instance, *Hilary* term before this act passed, began on the 23d of *Jan.* and

and it was ordered to constantly begin on the same nominal day of the month.

Every fourth year to be bissextile or leap-year, until the year 1800, which is to be a common year of 365 days; and the years from 1796, to the year 1804, is to be common years of 365 days each, but the year 1804 to be a leap-year.

Easter, and the movable feasts thereon depending, such as Septuagesima, Sexagesima, Quinquagesima, Quadragesima, and Rogation Sunday, Ascension day, Whitsunday, and Trinity Sunday, are to be reckoned according to new tables prefixed to the act of Parliament; and the new editions of the Common Prayer of the church of England, and the almanacks for this and future years were calculated agreeably thereto.

All the fixed feast-days, holidays, and fast-days, and days of thanksgiving, and days of fasting, appointed by any former act of Parliament, to be kept in all the the King's dominions where the liturgy of the church of England is used, on the respective days marked in the said new calendar, which are on the same days of the month on which they were kept before this act passed.

Easter and Trinity terms, and all courts, meetings, and assemblies of bodies politic or corporate, appointed to be held or kept at any time depending upon the time of Easter, or any other moveable feast, are to be holden and kept according to the happening of Easter, or such other moveable feast, as they are used to be governed by, according to the new calendar.

The meetings of the court of session, and terms fixed for the court of exchequer in Scotland, the April meeting of the company of conservators of the great level of the fens, and the holding of all markets, fairs, and marts, for sale of goods and cattle, or for hiring servants fixed to certain nominal days of the month, or depending upon the beginning, or any certain day of any month, and all courts incident or belonging to, or or usually held on, or kept, with any fairs or marts, fixed to any certain times as before mentioned, were to be holden and kept upon the same natural days, as the same would have been kept, if this act had not passed, which was to be eleven days later; as for instance, *Sturbitch* fair used to be on the 8th day of September, add thereto eleven days, and you will find the same did this, and would all future years, be held on the 19th of September,

Lands and grounds which by customs, prescriptions, or usages, were to be opened on particular nominal days and times of the year for common of pasture or other purposes, and which the owners thereof had a right at other times to enclose or shut up the same for their private use, were to be opened and shut up again eleven days later than the nominal days in the new calendar.

The payment of any rents, annuities, or sums of money, in consequence of any custom, usage, lease, deed, writing, bond, note, or contract, or any other agreement made, signed, or entered into before this 14th day of September, the delivery of any goods, wares, or merchandize, the time of commencement, expiration, or determination of any leases of lands, tenements, or hereditaments, or of any contract or agreement, or of accepting or surrendering up the possession of any lands, tenements, or hereditaments, the commencing or determining any annuity or rent of any grant, for any term of years, in consequence of any deed or contract, or the time of attaining the age of twenty-one years, or any other age requisite by deeds, wills, or writings for doing any act, or for any other purpose, by any person born before this day, the expiration of apprenticeships or other service by indenture, articles, or simple contract, was not to be accelerated thereby, but all the above particulars become due, payable, determined, &c. on the same natural days they would have happened if that act had not been made, which was eleven days later than the nominal days in the new calendar.

By an act passed the last sessions of Parliament, provision was made for all corporate acts, which were to be done on some fixed day, between the 2d and 14th nominal day of September, and which nominal days, by the act passed in the preceding sessions, were ordered this year to be omitted, and the said acts were to be done for this year, on the same natural days as they would have been if the said act had not been passed, that is, any act enjoined to have been done on the 3d, 4th, or 5th of September, was this year to be done on the 14th, 15th, or 16th of this month, according to the new style.

The times for opening, using, inclosing, and shutting up lands and grounds by custom, prescription, or usage, and for paying such rents, or other payments, depending on

on any moveable feast, were to be computed according to the new calendar.

The title to such land was not altered by the said act.

The lord mayor of *London* was to be admitted and sworn into his office at Guildhall, for the future, on the 8th day of *November*, and presented to the barons of the Exchequer, at Westminster-hall, on the 9th day of *November*.

By the above it is plainly to be seen, that all rents upon leases of houses, annuities, &c. signed before this day, and payable at the four stated festivals of Christmas, Lady-day, Midsummer, and Michaelmas, was to be according to this act, payable eleven days after those feasts; and the said days of payment to be marked in the new almanacks thus, against *Jan. 5*, Old Christmas-day; *April 5*, Old Lady-day; *July 5*, Old Midsummer-day; *Oct. 10*, Old Michaelmas-day.

When any lease expired, the landlord might allow his tenant for eleven days, and sign a new lease commencing at one of the usual four feasts.

Sept. 14. At *Charles Town, South Carolina*, was a violent storm. In the evening it began to blow very hard, the wind being at N. E. and the sky looked wild and threatening: it continued blowing from the same point, with little variation, 'till about four o'clock in the morning of the 15th, at which time it became more violent, and rained, increasing very fast till about nine, when the flood came in like a boar, filling the harbour in a few minutes: before eleven o'clock, all the vessels in the harbour were on shore, except the *Hornet* man of war, which rode it out by cutting away her main-mast; all the wharfs and bridges were ruined, and every house, store, &c. upon them beaten down, and carried away (with all the goods, &c. therein) as were also many houses in the town; and abundance of roofs, chimneys, &c. almost all the tiled or slated houses were uncovered; and great quantities of merchandize, &c. in the stores on the *Bay-street* damaged, by their doors being burst open: the town was likewise overflowed, the tide or sea having rose upwards of ten feet above the high water mark at spring tides, and nothing now was to be seen but ruins of houses, canoes, wrecks of pettianguas and boats, masts, yards, incredible quantities of all sorts of timber, barrels, staves, household and other goods, floating and driving, with great violence, through the streets

and round about the town. The inhabitants finding themselves in the midst of a tempestuous sea, the wind still continuing, the tide (according to its common course) being expected to flow till after one o'clock, and many of the people being already up to their necks in water in their houses, began now to think of nothing but certain death: but here we must record as signal an instance of the immediate interposition of the Divine Providence as ever appeared, they were soon delivered from their apprehensions: for, about ten minutes after eleven o'clock, the wind veered to the E. S. E. S. and S. W. very quick, and then (though it continued its violence, and the sea beat and dashed every where with amazing impetuosity) the waters fell about five feet in the space of ten minutes, without which unexpected and sudden fall, every house and inhabitant in the town, must, in all probability, have perished: and before three o'clock the hurricane was entirely over. Many were drowned, and several much hurt by the fall of houses. At *Sullivan's* island, the pest house was carried away, and of fifteen people that were in it nine were lost, the rest saved themselves by adhering strongly to some of the rafters of the house when it fell, upon which they were driven some miles beyond the island to *Hebaw*. At fort *Johnson* the barracks were beat down, most of the guns dismounted, and their carriages carried away. At *Craven's* and *Granville's* bastions, and the batteries about the town, the canon were likewise dismounted. For about thirty miles round *Charles Town*, there was hardly a plantation that had not lost every house upon it. All the roads were so filled with trees blown and broken down, that traveling was rendered extremely difficulty; and hardly a fence was left standing in the town or country. The loss in fine timber-trees was almost incredible; as well as the loss of cattle, sheep, hogs, and all kinds of provision.

From *Winyaw* and *Port Royal*, the accounts were much more favourable than were expected, no damage having been done to the shipping in those harbours, and very little to the houses, as the hurricane was hardly felt at either place.

The number of vessels lost and damaged was very great, as scarce one on that coast escaped.

On the 30th they had another terrible hurricane, which began, with wind and rain, about four o'clock in the afternoon, but

but ceased soon after seven in the evening. For two or three days before, the violence of the wind, which blew from N. E. and E. and at last settled at S. E. and the great quantity of rain that had fallen, kept the tides from ebbing their due course and time, so that when this hurricane began to abate, though the water should have been low, it was higher than at common spring tides; and had the wind arose, as was expected, when the flood should have come in, their situation would have been most deplorable indeed! But the same Providence that interposed before, was again visible here.

This hurricane did greater damage at sea and to the southward, than that of the 15th: abundance of trees and several houses having been blown down that did not suffer before: at *Port Royal* the water rose four feet and an half higher than usual, and a sloop was driven ashore that entirely beat away Mr. *Purrey's* wharf.

All the books, surveys and papers, &c. in the surveyor general's office, were five feet under water, in the first hurricane, many of them washed away, and the rest in a perishable condition.

Sept. 18. His excellency *James Glen*, esq. the governor, issued a proclamation for the general assembly which was adjourned to *November 21*, to meet upon this important occasion on *September 26*.

Sept. 19. Upwards of 10,000 sheep died in *South Wales*, occasioned by heavy rains.

A treaty concluded with the elector *Palatine*, stipulated, that he was to receive 1,200,000 florins, *Dutch* value, as an indemnification for his demands; of which the Empress-queen was to pay 500,000, and the remaining 700,000 to be paid by the king of *Great-Britain* and the States General. The privilege of *Non Appellando* for *Deux Pontz* was granted to him, and the expectative of *Ossenau*: in return, his electoral Highness was to give his vote for the king of the *Romans*, &c.

Sept. 23. The back of *Yarmouth* sands was lined with above 300 *French* buffes, who took the best of the ground, and, to prevent our fishers coming to it, when they had fished, cast anchor there. The *French* buffes were of 100 tons, and upwards, and carried thirty or thirty-five hands each, so that they had 9000 sailors at this time upon our coasts.

Sept. 26. His royal highness the duke of *Cumberland* returned to *Windsor* from *Bath*, where he gave 100*l.* to the hospital.

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A general court was held of the *Free British* fishery, when a vacancy in the council was filled up by the election of *William Beckford*, esq. lately chosen an alderman of the city. The proposed bye-laws were read, and the blanks filled for allowing an acknowledgment in money for the attendance of the council and their committees; their meetings for conducting the affairs of the society, having, hitherto, been voluntary and gratis, and the attendance of gentlemen not so full and constant as could be wished; but there being now near fifty buffes almost finished, and 1200 seamen, with nets, &c. in proportion, to be provided, the increase of business required the constant attention of such merchants and maritime gentlemen as were members of the council. The council were thirty-two. The sum proposed was 900*l.* per annum, to be divided by those that attend, and no opposition was made to it. Admiral *Vernon* very pathetically represented the vast injury done to the nation, by a swarm of three or four hundred *French* buffes at this time off *Yarmouth*, enforced the necessity of our having a strict eye to the increase of our naval power, by the means of our fishery, and warmly expostulated against delay. Mr. alderman *Janssen*, vice president, gave an account of the success of the society's eighteen buffes in the *Shetland* fishery, and of the sales, which, on an average of those that had been disposed of at *Bremen* and at home, would be 9000*l.* and the tonnage and three per cent. allowed for encouragement, or as draw-back, being added, would amount to 12,670*l.* whence deducting the expence, and wear and tear, seven per cent. would remain for profit. He added, that in future years, by taking more apprentices, two or 3000*l.* might be saved. The court broke up with great cheerfulness and unanimity, having determined to adopt the measures proposed.

Sept. 28. *Charles Asgill*, and *Richard Glynn*, esqrs. and aldermen, were sworn in at *Guildhall*, sheriffs of the city of *London*, for the year ensuing.

Both Houses of Parliament met at *Westminster* according to their prorogation, and were farther prorogued to *Tuesday, October the 31st*.

Sept. 29. A scheme for enlarging and improving the city of *Edinburgh*, and for adorning it with public buildings and other useful works, having lately been published, the magistrates and town council, the college of justice, and several persons of rank,

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came

came unanimously of opinion, that a proper plan should immediately be drawn out for the improvements proposed to be made, and of the methods for carrying it into execution. With this view committees were chosen by the town council, by the lords of session, the barons of Exchequer, the faculties of advocates, and the clerks of the signet. These committees having had several meetings, agreed upon certain proposals: 1. To build upon the ruins on the north side of the high-street, an exchange, with proper accommodations for merchants. 2. To erect upon the ruins in the parliament-close, a large building containing such accommodations as were wanting for the courts of justice, the royal boroughs, and town council, offices for clerks, proper apartments for the several registers, and for the advocates library. 3. To obtain an act of parliament for extending the royalty; to enlarge and beautify the town, by opening new streets to the north and south, removing the markets and shambles, and turning the north *Lough* into a canal with walks and terraces on each side. 4. That the expence of these public works be defrayed by a national contribution. The necessity of these alterations they set forth by the increase of their trade and manufactures in the following articles.

The linen manufacture which had ever been the staple commodity, before the institution of the trustees in the year 1727, was gone almost to nothing. For several years after their institution, its progress was very inconsiderable, insomuch, that for the first five years, ending *November 1, 1732*, the value of the linen cloth stamped for sale within *Scotland*, amounted only to 662,983*l.* sterling; for the five years ending *November 1, 1742*, it amounted to about 949,221*l.* sterling; but for the five years ending *November 1, 1751*, it arose to 1,607,680*l.*

Since the year 1746, the following public companies had been established for carrying on manufactures, or other branches of trade, which before that time were scarce known in this place, *viz.* the *British* linen company, the rope and sail-cloth manufacture, the iron and carpentry manufacture, the whale-fishing company, the soap work, the gold and silver lace company, the herring-fishing company, the glass manufacture, and the sugar works. The additional sum employed in the trade of this country by these several companies, was very considerable.

As for the increase of the consumption of malt by distillers, in the seven years preceding 1745, were distilled in *Edinburgh* 185,997 *English* gallons of aquavitæ; but within the seven preceding years 1752, were distilled 723,150 *English* gallons.

The whole shipping in *Leith*, in the year 1692, amounted only to 1702 tons. In the year 1744 it amounted only to 2285 tons. But the tonnage of the ships belonging to *Leith* for the year 1752, amounted to 5703 tons.

Crisp Gascoyne, esq. alderman of *Vintry* ward was elected, at Guildhall, Lord Mayor of the city of *London* for the year ensuing.

Mr. Pollock, one of his Majesty's messengers, arrived at *St. James's*, from *Hanover*, with advice, that his Majesty was in good health, and that he would set out the 25th of *October* for his *British* dominions.

Sept. 30. The new sheriffs were sworn in before the barons of the Exchequer at *Westminster*, after which there was an elegant entertainment at *Skinners-hall*.

At *Sturbridge* fair there was the greatest quantity of wool ever known, which sold for 3*s.* 6*d.* per tod under last year's price, and it was thought it would still fall lower, trade being so bad in the clothing countries.

At *Chelwood*, in *Somersetshire*, was published an account, that the sexton of that place had lately opened a grave, in which a man, who died of the small-pox, had been interred about thirty years ago. The coffin was oak, and so firm, that it might have been taken out whole; but he forced his spade through the lid, when there came forth a nauseous stench. The person being of eminence who was to be buried in the grave, the whole village attended the funeral, with many people from the neighbouring villages; and a few days after 14 persons were seized, in one day, with the small-pox, and in three days more all, but two, in the whole village, who had not had it, were seized in like manner, in all thirty. The disease was so favourable, that no more than two died, one of whom was a woman, who came down stairs when the pox was at the height. The distemper was carried all round the villages by the country people who attended the funeral, but proved very favourable.

By a storm, great part of the hundreds of *Essex* were laid under water, and much damage done there.

Many vessels were lost on the coasts of *England*,

England, Scotland, and Ireland, and particularly in the *Bristol* channel.

An express from the *East-Indies*, sent over land from the *Malabar* coast, advised that all things were settled at *Surat* and *Anjango*, and that the natives had given the *English* factory 200,000 rupees, to make good all damages the company may have sustained in the late troubles.

The affair of the twentieth penny from the clergy in *France*, and that of the declaration of the ecclesiastical revenues, was brought again upon the carpet; the King being resolved to put an end to them, and that the clergy shall discharge the duties which are due from them since year 1749. *Boisard* says that in his time, they annually consumed 45,000,000 measures of wheat, (each of 600 lb.) 900,000 of oats, 800,000 of barley, 860,000 of pease, 180,000 capons, 560,000 hens, 600,000 partridges, 12,500 oxen, 12,000 weathers, and 7,000,000 eggs.

In *Corfica*, matters wore still a more unfavourable aspect every day. The malecontents refused the new regulation offered them by the *M. de Curzay*, and protested against ever being subject again to the *Genoeses*.

Oct. 12. Was held a court of common-council at Guildhall, when the wall which parts the upper from middle *Moor-fields* was ordered to be pulled down, and the ground sloped off, as it was a screen for thieves and obnoxious persons.

Oct. 24. The King ordered a *conge d'elire* to the dean and chapter of *Durham*, for electing a bishop of that see; and also a letter recommending to the said dean and chapter the right reverend father in God, *Dr. Richard Trevor*, bishop of *St. David's*, to be by them elected bishop of the said see.

The King ordered a *conge d'elire*, and also a letter recommendatory to the precentor and chapter of *St. David's*, for electing *Anthony Ellis*, D. D. to succeed *Dr. Trevor* in that see.

The King ordered a *conge d'elire* to the dean and chapter of *Glocester*, for electing a bishop of that see; and also a letter recommending to the said dean and chapter, *James Johnson*, D. D. one of his Majesty's chaplains in ordinary, and prebendary and canon residentiary of the cathedral church of *St. Paul's*, *London*, to be by them elected bishop of the said see of *Glocester*.

Oct. 30. The Parliament which stood prorogued to Tuesday the 31st of October,

was further prorogued to Thursday, January 11.

A revolt was lately concerted of the negroes at *Martinico*. The blacks also rose about the same time in the neighbouring isles, particularly at the east end of *Guadaloupe*, and at a place which they call *Grande Terre*, where they killed many *Frenchmen*, and made great devastation in the sugar plantations. It was no longer doubted that they were the authors of the late fire at *St. Pierre*, in the island of *Martinico*, where 700 houses were burnt down, and abundance of people reduced to the utmost misery. This great fire was chiefly owing to the resentment of a negroe woman, who resolved to be revenged of her master by setting fire to his house. She was apprehended, and attoned for her crime by horrible tortures, which she endured to the last gasp without the least shriek or groan, telling the spectators, "That the torments she suffered were not equal to the pleasure she felt at having ruined her master, by doing him more harm than he could have done her."

The clement empress of *Russia* lately abolished the severe punishment of the knout. A dreadful fire on the 15th almost totally destroyed the city of *Casan*, and another fire happened at *Moscow*.

Three new mines were lately discovered at the *Brazils*, two of gold, and one of silver and diamonds.

The empress of *Russia* withdrew part of her troops from the frontiers of *Finland*. The calamities of that empire were frequent and severe; the city of *Petersburgh*, and the country adjacent, suffered greatly by a hurricane and innundation which happened on the 2d and 3d of November: more than 1000 people perished, the fortifications were almost destroyed, and most of the houses situated near the *Neva* ruined; nor was the mischief less considerable at *Cronstadt*, *Nerwa*, *Revel*, and other parts of the empire, where most of the ships at anchor were beaten to pieces against each other; more than 100 ships were damaged, and detained so long, as not to be able to sail before the frost locked them up, which was an incredible loss to their owners.

Nov. 6. 479,500 yards of linen were entered at the custom house from *Dublin*.

Nov. 8. The right hon. *Crisp Gascoyne*, esq. was sworn Lord Mayor of *London* at Guildhall.

His Majesty set out from *Hanover*, reached

Osnaburg that night, lay on the 9th at *Hoolton*, arrived at *Utrecht* on the 10th about four in the afternoon, went on board his barge about six, on the 11th arrived at *Maeslandsluys* about ten in the morning, and at *Helvoetsluys* about one, in perfect health.

Nov. 9. The Lord Mayor was sworn into that high office at *Westminster*, with the usual solemnities; and made a fine appearance with a superb coach and six horses decorated with ribbons and gilt furniture.

His Majesty who sailed from *Helvoetsluys* about ten on the 19th, landed at *Gravesend* about two this afternoon, and arrived about five at *St. James's* in perfect health.

Nov. 21. A proclamation was issued for the Parliament to sit for the dispatch of business on *Thursday* the 11th of *January*.

Nov. 22. The Lord Mayor, aldermen, and common council, waited on his Majesty, at *St. James's*, with their congratulatory address on his safe return; when his Majesty was pleased to confer the honour of knighthood on the Lord Mayor, sheriffs, recorder, and chamberlain.

Their address was as follows:

"Most gracious Sovereign,

"Amidst the general joy of the nation for your Majesty's safe and happy return to your *British* dominions, be pleased to accept the sincere congratulations of your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the Lord Mayor, aldermen, and commons of your city of *London*, in common-council assembled.

"Permit us, at the same time, royal Sir, to repeat the just and grateful sense we have of your Majesty's paternal care over your people, and of the many favours by which your Majesty hath graciously distinguished your city of *London*.

"May the Divine Providence long preserve your Majesty to reign over these kingdoms; and may there never be wanting a succession of princes in your royal house, formed by your great example, to continue the blessing of civil and religious freedom to the latest posterity."

To which address his Majesty was pleased to return this most gracious answer.

"I thank you for this very dutiful and affectionate address. The support and improvement of the trade and commerce of my people is so essential to the welfare and prosperity of my kingdoms, that the city of *London* may always depend upon my particular attention to it, and upon the continuance of my favour and protection."

Nov. 25. By the good offices of his holiness the Pope, and other friends of the *Stuart* family, a reconciliation was lately accomplished between the Pretender and his son the cardinal of *York*, this last went to *Rome* from *Bologna* the 21st of this month, and alighted at the palace of his father, who waited for him with impatience, and received him with great demonstrations of tenderness. The same day they received on this occasion the compliments of the cardinals and noblesse. On the 23d cardinal *York* went to thank the Pope for the pains he had taken to procure that reconciliation.

Dec. 14. At *Bristol* was a terrible storm of thunder, lightning, rain and hail, attended with hard gales of wind. One of the claps of thunder was exceeding loud between five and six in the evening, and the lightning at the same time very much surprised many people in the streets and houses. A great ball of fire was seen to issue from the clouds, which shot with great swiftness to the northward. Several people on the road, coming to that city, were struck with such a panic, that they got off their horses to shelter themselves from the tempest. 'Tis thought that the lightning came with such large flashes, as to exceed any thing of the kind ever seen there before.

Dec. 20. *Richmond* park was opened by his Majesty's order.

Dec. 28. The *Swallow* sloop of war, arrived from the *East-Indies*, having been out five years, and brought an account of a great battle between the *Mogul's* army, assisted by the *English*; under the command of major *Lawrence*, and the rebellious natives, assisted by the *French*, wherein the latter were entirely defeated. A thousand private men, and above sixty officers of the *French*, together with the *French* Nabob, surrendered themselves prisoners to the *English*, but they delivered them up to the *Mogul's* Nabob, who immediately struck off the *French* Nabob's head. A great number were killed, and many pieces of cannon taken. The *English* behaved with great conduct and resolution throughout the whole affair.

Dec. 30. The king of *Prussia* deducted out of the last payment of the *Silesia* loan 194,700 *Brandenburgh* crowns, as a satisfaction to his subjects for their ships and cargoes taken by our privateers during the war, having on board contraband goods.

It appeared that, notwithstanding the smooth and complaisant language used between

tween the different courts of *Europe*, nothing was expected but perfidy and breach of faith. The empress queen was employed in providing *Hungary*, and her other dominions with all the instruments and materials of war, as if some sudden attack was expected; and his *Prussian* majesty displayed himself continually, in his reviews, in his military preparations, and in new documents to his officers relating to the discipline of his troops, which amounted to 131,240 men, viz. cavalry 9,950, dragoons 10,830, hussars 12,000, and infantry 98,700 men. This number was the more extraordinary as an account of all the inhabitants of his electoral dominions taken in 1668, made them but 230,000 men able to bear arms. In every little dispute amongst the *German* princes more chicane and cavilling continued to be employed than one would expect from a set of wranglers at the bar, and every member of that great body, seemed swayed more by ambition, interest, or revenge, than by principles of patriotism and motives of religion.

The *French* continued their encroachments, and strengthened the fort of *Crown-Point*.

The court of *Spain* by the augmentation made in her marine, attempted to aim at the title of a maritime power. It was reckoned that they had, in the several ports of the kingdom, eighteen ships of the line of battle and several frigates in readiness to put to sea, and it was confidently asserted that before the end of the winter the navy consisted of sixty-four ships of sixty guns and upwards, and twenty eight frigates. Most the ships of the line lately built were in a condition to be rigged.

Of oak built in *Spain*.

New ships.			Guns.
The Royal	—	—	114
St. Ferdinand	—	—	80
Phoenix	—	—	80
Thunder	—	—	80

Of cedar wood, and built at the *Hawanna*.

The St. Philip	—	—	70
Tyger	—	—	70
Princessa	—	—	70
Infant	—	—	70
Galicia	—	—	70
La Reyna	—	—	70
Dragon	—	—	70
Conqueror	—	—	60
Fort	—	—	60
New Spain	—	—	60

Built at *Cartbagen* by Mr. *Ruth* the Englishman.

New ships.			Guns.
The <i>Cartbagen</i>	—	—	60
<i>Asia</i>	—	—	60
— not finished	—	—	60
A frigate	—	—	20
A packet boat	—	—	20

On the stocks at *Cadix*.

Three ships of the line.

Three frigates.

In the several ports of *Spain* ready to put to sea.

Eighteen line of battle ships.

Sixteen frigates.

They were also building three men of war in *Galicia*.

It was the prevailing opinion in *Spain*, that cedar was the best timber for shipping: and therefore the government had these ships built at the *Havanna*; but Mr. *Ruth* the Englishman, whom the King made director of the yards and docks, did not adopt that opinion; he affirmed, that oak was preferable to cedar in all respects; and his sentiments prevailed, and the court immediately determined to have all the King's ships constructed for the future in *Old Spain*.

The King sent orders to his governors in *America*, to pay to the proprietors of the *English* ships, taken since the cessation of hostilities, their full value.

A most extraordinary thunder storm happened in *Cornwall*; one of the flashes of lightning which discharged itself on a hill, bored several holes through banks, and into the ground, cut several channels, like plough furrows, along the hill, and shattered several parts of a rock, as if blown to pieces with gunpowder: another flash discharged itself on a farm-house, beat down a large chimney of about four feet square, and moved it to a considerable distance from the house, made several fractures in the partitions and windows of the upper rooms, besides rending the roof to pieces, broke into the kitchen where the farmer and his family then were, and struck down and stunned most of the persons present. The farmer's son, who had just before retired by his father's direction, from a window to a seat in one corner of the kitchen, was killed, his clothes almost rent to shivers, his shoes very much scorched, and one of his toes cut so nearly off, as to hang by a bit of skin; also his dog, which lay between his feet, was struck dead: what was most

most remarkable, the son continued in the position he was before the stroke, and his countenance not in the least altered; neither the man nor dog stirred on the shock: one person in another room was thrown twelve feet from her place.

The revenue of the duty of excise laid on beer and ale, amounted last year in *England* and *Wales* to 1,120,565*l.* 7*s.* 3½*d.* That the duty on malt in *England* and *Wales*, amounted to 568,154*l.* 8*s.* 4*d.* and the duty on malt and molasses spirits in *England* and *Wales*, to 572,429*l.* 16*s.* 10*d.* And that the whole revenue of excise in *England* and *Wales*, amounted last year to 3,057,825*l.* 8*s.* 7½*d.*

A general bill of Christenings and Burials, within the bills of mortality, from December, 10, 1751, to December 12, 1752.

<i>Christened.</i>		<i>Buried.</i>	
Males	7868	Males	10306
Females	7440	Females	10179
In all	15308	In all	20485

Decreased in the burials this year 543.

Whereof have died

Under two years of age	—	8239
Between two and five	—	2225
Five and ten	—	814
Ten and twenty	—	660
Twenty and thirty	—	1566
Thirty and forty	—	1823
Forty and fifty	—	1633
Fifty and sixty	—	1348
Sixty and seventy	—	1079
Seventy and eighty	—	738
Eighty and ninety	—	316
Ninety and a hundred	—	37
A hundred	—	1
A hundred and one	—	1
A hundred and two	—	1
A hundred and three	—	2
A hundred and five	—	2

Bill of mortality for Dublin city and suburbs, 1752.

<i>Christened.</i>		<i>Buried.</i>	
Males	814	Males	854
Females	919	Females	990
In all	1733	In all	1844

Decreased in the christenings, 11; in the burials 186.

Bill of mortality for Norwich.

<i>Christened.</i>		<i>Buried.</i>	
Males	612	Males	530
Females	539	Females	592
In all	1151	In all	1122

(11 days shorter) decreased in the burials 237.

Jan. 11, 1753. This day died Sir *Hans Sloane*, bart. first physician to the King, and for many years past president of the Royal Society. He died at his house at *Chelsea*, in a very advanced age, but blest with all the faculties of understanding to the last of his life. He left two daughters, one the lady of the right honourable the lord *Cadogan*, and the other the widow of — *Stanley*, esq. of *Hampshire*. His corpse was interred with great funeral pomp in his family vault at *Chelsea*. The bishop of *Bangor* preached a very affecting discourse to a crowded audience, from *Psal.* xc. 12. "So teach us to number our days, that we may apply our hearts unto wisdom." Several members of the Royal Society, &c. attended as mourners, and the following gentlemen, all of that learned body, supported the pall, *viz.* Sir *John Heathcote*, bart. Sir *John Evelyn*, bart. general *Oglethorpe*, *James West*, esq. *James Theobald*, esq. hon. — *Southwell*, esq. When the will of Sir *Hans* was proved, administration was granted to the lord *Cadogan* and Dr. *Sloane Elsmere*, rector of *Chelsea*. It contained five sheets of paper, all written with the deceased's own hand, and witnessed by four persons in the year 1739, and again published and signed by the testator in the presence of three other persons, in the year 1751. There were nine codicils to it, the third of which is two large skins of parchment. The medals, gems, and curiosities, exclusive of those presented to him, Sir *Hans* said cost upwards of 50,000*l.* and, that they might be preserved together intire, he desired they may be offered to his Majesty at 20,000*l.* and six months were allowed to know his Majesty's pleasure; if his Majesty declined accepting them at the price fixed, they were then to be offered at the above price, 1st, to the Royal Society; 2dly, to the university of *Oxford*; 3dly, to the college of *Edinburgh*; 4thly, to the Royal Academy at *Paris*; 5thly, to the Academy at *Petersburg*; 6thly, to the Royal Academy of Sciences at *Madrid*; and 7thly, to the Royal Academy of Sciences at *Berlin*.

In

In the third codicil Sir *Hans* omitted the Royal Society, the university of *Oxford*, and the college of *Edinburgh*, to whom he had directed by the will itself, his collection of medals, gems, &c. to be offered. In this codicil he nominated trustees, whom he desired to offer them to the King or Parliament, the first session after his decease, at 20,000*l.* which he believed not to be a fourth part of their real and intrinsic value. If the King and Parliament declined accepting them within twelve months, they were to be offered at the same price; First, To the Academy of Sciences at *Petersburgh*. Secondly, To the Royal Academy of Sciences at *Paris*. Thirdly, To the Royal Academy of Sciences at *Berlin*; and, Lastly, To the Royal Academy of Sciences at *Madrid*; each of which to be allowed twelve months from the time notice was given to the ambassador or resident of each respective court in *England*.

If the King and Parliament accepted of the offer, the trustees were to apply for a power to enable them to preserve, maintain, and continue the collection at *Chelsea*, where they were to be shewn under proper regulations for the satisfaction of the curious, and improvement of knowledge.

The king went with the usual state to the House of Peers, and the Commons being sent for up and attending, his Majesty opened the session with a most gracious speech to both Houses, in which he tells both Houses, "That he had received so many proofs of the good affections and zeal of his people for his person and government, that every opportunity of meeting them in Parliament gave him a new satisfaction: That the maintenance of the general peace, was so desirable for all *Europe*, that all his views and negotiations had been entirely calculated and directed to preserve it, and secure its duration: that he was still proceeding, and should continue to act, upon the same principle; nothing being capable of giving him so much comfort, as that his good subjects may long enjoy the happy fruits of the present tranquility: and that he had the satisfaction to be assured of a good disposition in all the powers in alliance with him, to adhere to the same salutary object.

"Then his Majesty acquainted the House of Commons, that he had no supplies to ask of them, but what should be necessary for the ordinary services, and such as had

been already communicated to them, for the security of the nation, and the support of its trade and commerce; and earnestly recommended the continuance of their attention to the reduction of the national debt, the improvement of the public revenue, and augmenting the sinking fund.

"Then having taken notice of the laws made last session, for suppressing those crimes and disorders which had been so justly complained of, he told both Houses, that whatever was further necessary to perfect so laudable a work, deserved their serious consideration; that whilst we enjoyed peace abroad, we should maintain good order and regularity at home: and concluded with assuring them, that his hearty concurrence and endeavours should never be wanting in any thing that would promote their welfare and prosperity."

Jan. 12. The right honourable the House of Peers waited on his Majesty at *St. James's*, with their address of thanks for his most gracious speech from the throne, as follows:

"Most gracious Sovereign,

"We your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament assembled, beg leave to return your Majesty our humble thanks for your most gracious speech from the throne.

"Your Majesty's paternal care of your people, in establishing the peace, can receive no addition, but from your constant and vigilant endeavours to preserve to them the happy fruits of it. Whilst we gratefully remember the one, and feel the good effects of the other, we do, with the justest confidence, rely on your Majesty's experienced wisdom and goodness, in directing all your views and negotiations to that desirable end.

"It gives us great satisfaction to be informed from the throne, of the good disposition of all the powers in alliance with your Majesty to maintain the present tranquility. Convinced that this is the real interest of the other nations of *Europe*, as well as our own, we rejoice in every event that may give strength and solidity to the provisions made by the general definitive treaty. We are deeply sensible, that nothing can so much contribute to these purposes, as the influence of your Majesty, and the crown of *Great-Britain*: and we beg leave to assure you of our resolution and earnestness to strengthen your Majesty's

Majesty's hands; and, so far as depends upon us, to add weight to your measures to render the peace durable, for the common good of *Europe*; the lasting benefit of your own kingdoms; and the security of our commerce and navigation: the support and advancement whereof, we consider as the great source and solid basis of our riches and strength.

"Your Majesty's concern for our domestic happiness appears in nothing more, than in so graciously recommending to your Parliament the salutary work of maintaining good order and regularity amongst the people. We look upon it as essential to the national happiness; and as the most likely means, not only to entitle us to your Majesty's gracious approbation, but to draw down upon us the protection of the Divine Providence.

"To repeat only our solemn assurances of unfeigned gratitude, for the inestimable blessings we enjoy under your auspicious government, would not sufficiently express the warmth of those sentiments which we feel in our hearts. Our loyalty, duty, and affection, to your sacred person, are raised to the greatest height: and our zeal for the ease, prosperity, and true glory

of your reign, and for perpetuating the succession to this crown, which you wear with so much lustre, in a race of princes descended from yourself, is incapable of any addition."

To which his Majesty made the following most gracious answer.

"My Lords,

"I return you my thanks for this very loyal and dutiful address. Nothing can give me greater satisfaction, than these solemn assurances of the continuance of your zeal and affection for my person, family, and government. I firmly rely on your support; and you may depend on my hearty concern for your true interests."

About twelve o'clock at night, the public house known by the sign of the *Heathcock* in the *Strand*, fell down to the ground in a shelving manner, into an adjoining court, which was thought to be occasioned by some houses being rebuilding on the other side. It so fortunately happened that all the company were just gone, and nobody was hurt, though the mistress of the house who was in bed fell from the second floor into the court, but the bed falling under her, and the timber lying hollow, she got little or no hurt.

GRANTS by PARLIAMENT.

	£.	s.	d.
For the current service of 1753	2,026,393	17	3½
For services incurred and not provided for	87,801	13	5
For deficiencies of former funds	18,512	6	6
Total	£. 2,132,707	17	2½

WAYS and MEANS for raising the SUPPLY.

PARTICULARS.

	£.	s.	d.
By the duty on malt, &c. continued from June 23, 1753, to June 24, 1754.	750,000	0	0
By the land-tax 2s. in the pound for one year from March 25,	1,000,000	0	0
By cash in the Exchequer on the 2-7ths excise, granted by act 5 and 6 William and Mary	100,482	14	3½
By the like of the surplus of the funds for lottery, 1714	79,812	16	0
By the like of the additional duty on low wines and spirituous liquors, granted by acts 16 and 24 of his present Majesty	54,580	9	0
By the sinking fund	420,000	0	0
By the surplus of the grants for the year 1752	18,035	9	0¾
	£. 2,422,911	8	4½
Supply voted in 1753	2,132,707	17	2½
Exceedings	290,203	11	1¾

A STATE

A STATE of the NATIONAL DEBT, provided or unprovided for by Parliament, as it stood December 31, 1751, and January 11, 1753.

EXCHEQUER.	Amount of the national debt on December 31, 1751.	Increased between, Dec. 31, 1751 and Jan. 11, 1753.	Paid off within that Time.	Amount of the national debt on Jan. 11, 1753.
	£. s. d.	£.	£.	£. s. d.
Annuities for long terms, being the remainder of the original sum contributed and unsubscribed to the South Sea company	1836275 17 10 $\frac{3}{4}$			1836275 17 10 $\frac{3}{4}$
Annuities for lives, with benefit of survivorship, being the original sum contributed	108100 0 0			108100 0 0
Ditto for two and three lives, being the sum remaining after what is fallen in by deaths	93080 14 10 $\frac{3}{4}$		2275	90805 14 10 $\frac{3}{4}$
Ditto on plate act, 6 Geo. I. Regis	129750 0 0			129750 0 0
Ditto for Nevis and St. Christopher's debentures, at 3l. per cent. per an.	37821 5 1 $\frac{1}{4}$			37821 5 1 $\frac{1}{4}$
Ditto at 3l. 10s. per cent. 1731	400000 0 0		400000	
Ditto at 3l. per cent. 1736, charged on the sinking fund	600000 0 0			600000 0 0
Ditto 1738, charged on ditto	300000 0 0			300000 0 0
Duties on salt further continued	879150 0 0		162450	716700 0 0
Exchequer bills made out for interest of old bills exchanged	2200 0 0			2200 0 0
EAST-INDIA Company.				
By two acts of parliament 9 W. III. and two other acts 6 and 9 Anne	3200000 0 0			3200000 0 0
Annuities at 3l. per cent. for 1744 charged on the surplus of the addit. duties on low wines, &c.	1000000 0 0			1000000 0 0
BANK of ENGLAND.				
On their original fund at 3l. per cent. per an. from Aug. 1, 1743	3200000 0 0			3200000 0 0
For cancelling Exc. bills, 3 Geo. I.	500000 0 0			500000 0 0
Purchased of the S. S. company	4000000 0 0			4000000 0 0
Excheq. bills charged on the duties on sweets 1737	499600 0 0			499600 0 0
Annuities at 3l. 10s. p. ct. charged on the duties on coals, &c. since Lady-day 1719	1750000 0 0			1750000 0 0
Ditto charged on the surplus of the funds for lottery 1714	1250000 0 0			1250000 0 0
Ditto at 3l. per cent. for lottery 1731	800000 0 0			800000 0 0
Ditto at 3l. per cent. 1742, charged on the sinking fund	800000 0 0			800000 0 0
Ditto at 3l. p. c. 1743, on additional duties on low wines, spirits, &c.	1800000 0 0			1800000 0 0
Ditto at 3l. p. c. 1744, charged on the surplus of ditto	1800000 0 0			1800000 0 0
Ditto at 3l. p. c. 1745, charged on additional duties on all wines imported since Lady-day, 1745	2000000 0 0			2000000 0 0
Ditto at 3l. 10s. 1746, charged on duties on glass and addit. duties on spiritu. liquors since Lady-day, 1746	2824428 13 11			2824428 13 11
Carried over	£. 30810406 11 9 $\frac{3}{4}$	S	564725	30245681 11 9 $\frac{3}{4}$ Brought

EXCHEQUER.

	Amount of the national debt on December 31, 1751.	Increased between, Dec. 31, 1751 and Jan. 11, 1753.	Paid off within that time.	Amount of the national debt on Jan. 11, 1745.
	£. s. d.		£.	£. s. d.
Brought over	30810406 11 9 $\frac{3}{4}$			30245681 11 9 $\frac{3}{4}$
Ditto at 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ l. 10s. p. c. charged on duties on licenses for retailing spiritous liq. since ditto — — —	986800 0 0		564725 0 0	986800 0 0
Ditto at 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ p. c. for lot. 1747, charged on duties on coaches, &c. — — —	929276 10 6			929276 10 6
Ditto at 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ p. c. 1747, charged on the duties on houses, &c. — — —	4189365 5 0			4189365 5 0
Ditto at 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ p. c. for lot. & ann. 1748, charged on additional subsidy on poundage, &c. since Mar. 1, 1747 — — —	6660006 18 3			6660006 18 3
Ditto at 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. 1749, charged on the sinking fund — — —	2968496 8 8			2968496 8 8
Ditto at 3 p. c. 1750, charged on ditto — — —	1000000 0 0			1000000 0 0
Exchequer bills at 3 p. c. 1751, charged on ditto — — —	639901 2 0 $\frac{3}{4}$		639901 2 0 $\frac{3}{4}$	
Ditto at 3 p. c. 1752, charged on ditto — — —		1400000	136484 13 1 $\frac{1}{4}$	1263515 6 10 $\frac{3}{4}$
SOUTH-SEA Company. On their cap. stock and ann. 9 Geo. I. — — —	25025309 13 11 $\frac{1}{2}$			25025309 13 11 $\frac{1}{2}$
Ann. at 3 p. c. 1751, charged on the sinking fund — — —	2100000 0 0			2100000 0 0
	£. 75309562 10 3	1400000	1341110 15 2	74368451 15 1

Memorandum. The subscribers of 100l. to the lottery 1745, were allowed an annuity of one life of 9s. a ticket, which amounted to 22,500l. but was now reduced by lives fallen to 21340l. 10s. and the subscribers of 100l. to the lottery 1746, were allowed an annuity for one life of 18s. a ticket, which amounted to 45000l. but was now reduced by lives fallen in to 43,375l. which annuities were an increase of the national debt, but cannot be added thereto, as no money was advanced for the same.

Memorandum. Of the sum of 1,400,000l. borrowed this year, 900,000l. was applied for paying the navy debt.

The land-tax and duties on malt, being additional grants, are not charged in this account, nor the 1,000,000l. charged on the deductions of 6d. per pound on pensions, &c.

An ACCOUNT of the Produce of the SINKING FUND in the Year 1749, and to the Payment of what Debts was contracted before December 25, 1716, the said Fund has been applied.

Dr.
The Exchequer to the sinking fund, between Dec. 31, 1751, and Jan. 11, 1753, viz.

Surplus of the	£.	s.	d.
Aggregate fund —	750896	5	1 $\frac{3}{4}$
General fund —	705511	12	3 $\frac{3}{4}$
South Sea company fund	191294	16	2
Unrated goods imported, and undervalued	1	10	6 $\frac{1}{2}$

Carried over 1647704 4 2

By money issued between Dec. 31, 1751, and Jan. 11, 1753, viz.

By annuities 1736, 6 mo. due, June 24, 1752, 90000l.	£.	s.	d.
Ditto unsubscribed, 6 mo. due, Jan. 5, 1753, 2211. 5s.	9221	5	0
Ditto 1738, 9 months due, June 24, 1752, 6750l.			
Ditto unsubscribed, 6 mo. due, Jan. 5, 1753, 431. 11s. 6d.	6793	11	6

Carried over 16014 16 6
Dr.

Dr. £. s. d.

Per Contra Cr.

£. s. d.

Brought over 1647704 4 2

Brought over 16014 16 6

Monies brought to this fund by act 25 Geo. II.

Addition. } 7103 15 11
duty on paper.

On spirits 51107 9 4 $\frac{1}{4}$

On wines 29613 17 4 $\frac{1}{2}$

87825 2 8 $\frac{1}{4}$

£. 1735529 6 10 $\frac{1}{4}$

By annuities anno 1742, 6 months due, June 24, 1752, and management, 12,225/.

13144 0 1 $\frac{1}{2}$

Ditto unsubscribed, 6 mo. due, Jan. 5, 1753, and management, 919/ 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.

Ditto 1749, 12 months due Oct. 10, 1752, and management —

109887 16 1 $\frac{1}{2}$

Ditto 1750, 6 months due June 24, 1752, and management, 16265/ 12s6d.

17101 1 9

Ditto unsubscribed, 6 mo. due, June 24, 1752, and management, 835/ 9s 3d

Ditto 1751, 12 months due, Jan. 5, 1753, and management

64181 5 0

Ann. at 3 p. c. transferable at the Bank, and management, 6 months due, Jan. 5, 1753.

131652 14 1 $\frac{1}{4}$

By the Bank for circulating Exch. bills, an. 1751, to Nov. 4, 1752.

15394 6 2

Ditto 1752, to ditto

2557 8 2

Ditto in reward for taking in subscriptions

2000 0 0

By the S. S. comp. for dit.

2500 0 0

By deficiency of lott. ann. at Christ. 1751, 796/ 19s. 11d.

13227 19 1

Ditto at Midsummer, 1752, 5310/ 19s. 2d.

The duty on licenses for retailing spirituous liquors at Lady-Day, 1752.

749 3 3 $\frac{1}{2}$

Duty on wines imported at Midsummer, 1752

17617 5 2 $\frac{1}{2}$

Ditto on glass, &c. to Oct. 10, 1752.

31831 11 8 $\frac{1}{2}$

Ditto on sweets, to ditto

9846 3 3 $\frac{1}{2}$

Ditto on houses, &c. to dit.

11253 9 10 $\frac{1}{4}$

By the usher of the Exch. for necessaries delivered for ann. 1736 and 1738, to Michaelmas, 1751

157 12 8 $\frac{1}{4}$

By ditto for dit. for sinking fund bills 1751, to ditto

71 18 6 $\frac{1}{2}$

By a sum granted for the service of the year 1752 —

500000 0 0

In full of 1,190,041/ 16s.

1d. Exch. bills, 1750-51 —

639901 2 0 $\frac{3}{4}$

In part of 1,400,000/ in dit.

136484 13 1 $\frac{1}{4}$

£. 1735529 6 10 $\frac{1}{4}$
Jan.

Jan. 13. The honourable House of Commons waited on the king with their humble address for his most gracious speech from the throne, which was as follows:

"Most gracious Sovereign,

"We your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the Commons of *Great-Britain* in Parliament assembled, humbly beg leave to return your Majesty our hearty thanks for your most gracious speech from the throne; and to congratulate your Majesty upon your safe and happy arrival in this kingdom.

"Permit us, Sir, to express our sincere joy, that the dutiful conduct of your Majesty's faithful Commons has been rewarded with your royal approbation, and to assure your Majesty of the continuance of that zeal and affection for your person and government, which your Majesty's constant attention to the happiness of your people so justly demands.

"We must ever acknowledge your Majesty's wisdom, as well as goodness, in pursuing such measures as may best contribute to maintain, and render permanent, the general tranquility of *Europe*. And suffer us, Sir, at the same time, to declare our satisfaction at the assurances which your Majesty has received from your allies, of their good disposition to adhere to the same salutary object.

"Your faithful Commons, with the truest zeal and duty, promise your Majesty to raise with cheerfulness, unanimity, and dispatch, such supplies as shall be found necessary for the security of the nation, and the support of its trade and commerce, so essential to the well-being of this country.

"We cannot sufficiently testify our grateful sense of your Majesty's provident concern for the welfare of this nation, in recommending again to our attention the lessening of the national debt; and do assure your Majesty, that we will take into our serious consideration the best means to improve the public revenue, whereby the heavy load of our debts may be put in a method of being gradually reduced, and the national credit, already in a flourishing condition, be firmly established.

"We further beg leave to assure your Majesty, that, whilst we reflect with gratitude upon the blessings of peace abroad, and enjoy the daily fruits of the continuance of it, we will not be wanting in our endeavours to preserve good order and regularity at home; happy in this conviction,

that, from the whole tenor of your Majesty's auspicious reign, we are sure of your Majesty's hearty concurrence in every measure, which may tend to promote the true interests and prosperity of your people."

To which his Majesty made the following most gracious answer.

"Gentlemen,

"I thank you most heartily for this very affectionate address: your zeal for the good of the public, and for my government, cannot but afford me the highest satisfaction. My chief concern will always be for the happiness of my people."

Dr. *Robert Downes*, bishop of *Down* and *Connor*, was translated to the bishoprick of *Raphoe* in *Ireland*, vacant by the death of Dr. *Philip Twysden*.

Dr. *Arthur Smyth*, bishop of *Clonfert* and *Kilmacduagh*, translated to the united bishopricks of *Down* and *Connor*.

William Carmichael, L. L. D. promoted to the united bishopricks of *Clonfert* and *Kilmacduagh*.

The right reverend Dr. *John Thomas*, bishop of *Peterborough*, made preceptor to their royal highnesses the prince of *Wales* and prince *Edward*, in the room of the bishop of *Norwich*, who had resigned.

George Augustus Selwyn, esq. made clerk of the crown in the island of *Barbadoes*, &c.

George Thomas, esq. made governor of the *Leeward Caribbee* islands.

Sir *Richard Adams*, knight, recorder of *London*, made a baron of the Exchequer, in the room of

Mr. baron *Clive*, made a judge in the court of Common-pleas, in the room of Sir *Thomas Burnet*, deceased.

Jan. 27. The lord *Cadogan* and the other executors of the late Sir *Hans Sloane*, bart. having desired the trustees, who were appointed by Sir *Hans* to take care and keep together his museum, to meet at the manor-house of *Chelsea*, at ten in the morning, they met there accordingly, above forty. Lord *Cadogan* was there, and received them in the politest manner; and having caused the galleries, libraries, and all the other apartments, to be shewn, they assembled in the great room, where his lordship produced Sir *Hans*'s will, and acquainted the trustees with the codicils, which contained Sir *Hans*'s disposition for continuing his collection together at *Chelsea*, and to give a small part of the value thereof to his family; and for that purpose, to make an offer of the said museum to the King

King, or Parliament of England, for 20,000*l.* to be paid to the family : and in case the same was accepted and continued at *Chelsea*, to give the manor-house at *Chelsea*, with the museum, as it is now disposed, which would save the expence and hazard of removing the same, and to be kept open at proper hours for the access of the studious and curious. Then Mr. *Sloane* acquainted the trustees, that the executors being apprehensive of danger, the medals, of which there were great quantities of gold and silver, besides a series of curious copper ones, and the precious stones, such as pearls, rubies, emeralds, &c. and the vases of gems, &c. had been removed for safety to the Bank of England, and that two of the executors had seen them all packed up. The earl of *Macclesfield*, having been desired by the trustees to take the chair, the will and codicils were read. Lieutenant-general *Oglethorpe* gave an account of the intention of Sir *Hans*, of the nature and the value of the museum, and produced an abstract of the articles it contained; and desired that Mr. *James Empson*, who had taken care of the museum, for many years past, by Sir *Hans Sloane's* order, should read the abstract, and explain the articles that should be asked, which he did according, and was appointed their secretary by the trustees. Sir *George Littleton*, then moved, and Mr. *West* seconded, that a memorial should be presented to his Majesty relating to this matter; and a committee was appointed to draw up the said memorial, and to lay the same before a general meeting of the trustees; of whom the following is a list.

The right honourable *Charles Sloane Cadogan*, esq. *Hans Stanley*, esq. *William Sloane*, esq. the reverend *Sloane Elsemere*, D. D. the rector of *Chelsea* for the time being, *Martin Folkes*, esq. the president of the Royal Society for the time being, Sir *Paul Metbuen*, *James West*, esq. the treasurer of the Royal Society for the time being, the two secretaries of the Royal Society for the time being, *Samuel Clarke*, esq. the honourable *Richard Arundell*, esq. *Joseph Andrews*, esq. Mr. *Joseph Ames*, Mr. *Henry Baker*, the reverend *James Bradley*, D. D. Mr. *Peter Collinson*, Sir *John Evelyn*, bart. *John Fuller*, of *Suffex*, esq. the reverend *Stephen Hales*, D. D. *Theodore Jacobson*, esq. *Smart Lethieullier*, esq. Sir *James Lowther*, bart. *George Littleton*, esq. the reverend *Charles Littleton*, D. D. dean of *Exeter*, the reverend *Henry Miles*, D. D. *David Pa-*

pillon, esq. Sir *George Savile*, bart. Sir *Hugh Smithson*, bart. *Charles Stanhope*, esq. the reverend *William Stukely*, *James Theobald*, esq. Sir *Peter Thompson*, knight, the honourable *Horatio Walpole*, junior, esq. the honourable *Philip Yorke*, esq. Sir *William Codrington*, bart. *Charles Gray*, esq. the honourable general *James Oglethorpe*, *John Ranby*, esq. Mr. *George Bell*, the right reverend *George* lord bishop of *Exeter*, the right reverend *Zachary* lord bishop of *Bangor*, the right honourable *Edward Southwell*, esq. Sir *John Heathcote*, bart. *John Milnes*, esq. Mr. *William Watson*, Sir *John Barnard*, Sir *William Calvert*, *Slingsby Betbell*, esq. the right honourable and right reverend count of *Zinzendorff*, the lord advocate of the *Unitas Fratrum*, the right honourable *Henry XXVIII.* count of *Reufs*, the honourable the baron of *Watteville*, the honourable the baron of *Gersdorff*, chancellor of the *Unitas Fratrum*, the reverend *Henry Cossart de St. Aubin d'Espiez*, agent of the *Unitas Fratrum*, the honourable *John Hampden*, esq. colonel *Sotherby*, Mr. *Taylor*, Mr. *Hallet*, Mr. *James Empson*.

Feb. 3. Sir *Richard Adams*, knight and *Wilson*, esq. were called to the degree of serjeants at law in the court of Common-pleas in Westminster-hall, with all the usual ceremonies. The motto of the rings given to the lord chancellor, judges, &c. on that occasion, was, *Imperio regit unus æquo*.

Feb. 7. A copy of a treaty concluded at *Cape Coast-Castle*, between *England* and the *Fantee* nation.

“ We the *Brassoe* and *Curranteers*, the priests and people of *Fantee*, do declare, that our fathers, under the conduct of their *Brassoe Imorab*, were brought by the *English* from the country now *Arkania*, and by them furnished with arms, ammunition, and money, not only to take possession of the land now inhabited by us, but likewise to conquer all those states around us, at present subject to our dominion.

“ And whereas we are certainly informed, that within these ten years past several subjects of the *French* king have been endeavouring by bribes of various kinds not only to dissolve that close connection between the *English* and *Fantee* nations, which we look upon as our greatest security, but likewise to procure to themselves some of that ground which was conquered at the *English* expence; which, besides the natural injustice of the thing, can have no other tendency than to introduce jarring interests

interests and divisions amongst us, and thereby deliver us up an easy prey to our enemies.

“ For these reasons, and to recognize the right of the *English* nation in the most solemn and authentic manner, and to cut off all claims and pretensions of any other nation whatsoever: We, the whole people of *Fantee*, did on the 26th of *October* last, assembled at *Munnin*, and there unanimously passed the following law, which we hereby declare to be constitutional; and publicly, according to the wonted form of our ancestors, denounce a curse upon ourselves, or any of our posterity, who shall attempt, either directly or indirectly, to break through it. Which law is as follows: “ Be it known to all the people of *Fantee*, and to all under their obedience, that we the *Brassoe* and *Curranteers*, the priests and people of *Fantee*, do enact and ordain, That no subject of the *French* king shall be ever permitted to settle any where, either by building forts, or otherwise, between queen *Anne’s* point and *James* fort, *Accra*; and that whoever attempts to harbour them in his house shall, on the proof of the fact, be adjudged guilty of treason against his country, and punished accordingly.”

“ And as a farther proof and testimony of the reality of our intentions, and to secure, as far as in us lies, the *English* interest in this country, and to engage them, by our candid behaviour, to continue to us that protection which by long experience we have found so beneficial, we the aforesaid *Brassoe* and *Curranteers*, the priests and people of *Fantee*, have adjudged it proper and necessary to send the following persons (*Imorab* son of *Aduafor*, &c. &c.) duly and fully authorised, to *Cape-Coast Castle*, and there in presence of the president and council, to swear allegiance and fealty to the *English* nation, and to deliver the following hostages, viz. *Cudjoe Annooma*, sister’s son to the *Brassoe* of *Fantee*, from the said *Brassoe* and *Curranteers*; likewise *Quabino Sabi*, *Quacoo* and *Coffee*, into their hands, to remain as pledges of our punctual observance of the above law.

“ We the aforesaid persons, deputies from the *Brassoe* and *Curranteers*, the priests and people of *Fantee*, being duly and fully authorised, have, according to the custom of our country and the form prescribed by our religion, as likewise according to the custom of the *English* and the form prescribed by their religion, sworn to the due performance of the aforesaid law, and have in

consequence set our marks to two originals of this recognition, being first read and interpreted to us, in the presence of the said president and council, on *February* 6, 1753, according to the white men’s manner of computation in *Europe*.

“ The above recognition was executed at *Cape-Coast-Castle*, by the persons therein mentioned, the day and year above written.

“ *George Cockburne*, captain of his Majesty’s ship the *Glory*; *Thomas Melvin*, governor; *Joseph Harmer*, accountant; *Matthew Mackaill*, surgeon; *Christopher Whyttels*, secretary; *John Williams*, lieutenant of the *Glory*; *William Lille*, surgeon of ditto.”

Feb. 7. Was held a general court of the free *British* herring fishery, when a petition to Parliament was read and agreed to, for improving and amending the act and charter, whereby the society was established. Then Mr. alderman *Betbell*, the president, acquainted the court, that there had been caught and cured the last year 9627 barrels, and all disposed of.

Sheriffs appointed for the present year.

Berkshire, Humph. Adams, esq.
Bedfordshire, Francis Hearne, esq.
Buckinghamshire, Charles Woodnoth, esq.
Cumberland, Henry Curwen, esq.
Cheshire, John Leech, esq.
Camb. & Hunt. Sir Sam. Clarke, bart.
Cornwall, William Morshead, esq.
Devonshire, Sir John Chichester, bart.
Dorsetshire, Humph. Sturt, esq.
Derbyshire, Goodere Fletcher, esq.
Essex, William Hunt, esq.
Glostershire, Thomas Kemble, esq.
Hertfordshire, Caleb Lomax, esq.
Herefordshire, Thomas Dunne, esq.
Kent, Sir John Shaw, bart.
Leicestershire, William Herrick, esq.
Lincolnshire, Charles Amcotts, esq.
Monmouthshire, William Jenkins, esq.
Northumberland, Robert Fenwick, esq.
Northamptonshire, Armistead Parker, esq.
Norfolk, Hambleton Custance, esq.
Nottinghamshire, Mundy Musters, esq.
Oxfordshire, Thomas Horde, esq.
Rutlandshire, William Brushfield, esq.
Shropshire, Rowland Wingfield, esq.
Somersetshire, John Macie, esq.
Staffordshire, Richard Drakeford, esq.
Suffolk, Robert Sparrow, esq.
Southampton, James Ward, esq.
Surrey, Edward Langton, esq.

Sussex,

Suffex, Robert Randall, esq.
Warwickshire, Benjamin Palmer, esq.
Worcestershire, Thomas Phillips, esq.
Wiltshire, Edward Polhill, esq.
Yorkshire, Sir Ralph Millbank, bart.

For *South Wales*.

Brecknockshire, David Williams, esq.
Carmarthenshire, William Thomas, esq.
Cardiganshire, Lewis Rogers, esq.
Glamorganshire, Thomas Rouse, esq.
Pembrokeshire, John Smith, esq.
Radnorshire, Richard Loyd, esq.

For *North Wales*.

Anglesey, Bodychan Sparrow, esq.
Caernarvonshire, Owen Hughes, esq.
Denbighshire, Kenrick Eyton, esq.
Flintshire, Edward Pennant, esq.
Merionethshire, Robert Price, esq.
Montgomeryshire, William Powell, esq.

Feb. 8. *Vertue Hall*, a servant to one Mrs. *Wells*, who kept a house of ill fame near *Enfield-wash*, was taken into custody, by virtue of a warrant from justice *Fielding*: after a very strict examination, she acknowledged that *Elizabeth Canning*, a young woman, who had been robbed by two fellows in *Moorfields*, about ten in the evening, last New year's day, was afterwards brought to Mrs. *Wells*'s house, and confined there near a month, and that several menaces were made use of to induce her to become a common prostitute; but that she would not comply. After so long confinement, the said *Elizabeth Canning* took an opportunity of pulling down some boards, which were nailed before a window, and made her escape, and came in a very miserable, naked condition, and almost deprived of her senses, to her mother, a poor widow, who lived in *Aldermanbury postern*. An old gypsey in Mrs. *Well*'s house stript her of her stays, and during her confinement she had no other subsistence than about a quartern loaf and a gallon of water. Mrs. *Wells* and the gypsy had been apprehended before and committed to prison. This affair made a great noise.

His Majesty went to the House of Peers, and gave the royal assent to the malt tax bill.

Frederick Frankland, esq. was made a commissioner of the excise; and the honourable *William Monson*, esq. commissioner of the revenues in *Ireland*, in his room.

Sir *William Lowther*, bart. made lord

lieutenant and *custos rotulorum* of *Westmoreland*.

Feb. 13. Sir *Richard Adams*, a baron of the Exchequer, came to the court of aldermen, and in a handsome speech resigned his office as recorder. And two days after, *William Moreton*, esq. senior judge of the sheriffs court, was chosen recorder in his room.

James Stopford, D. D. dean of *Kilmacduagh*, was made bishop of *Cloyne*, in the room of the late bishop *Berkeley*.

The magistrates and inhabitants of *Edinburgh*, being desirous to improve that city, by widening the streets and avenues, and erecting an Exchange and other public buildings, applied to Parliament for leave to purchase lands and houses, and such other powers as were necessary for executing their design.

Feb. 26. The sessions ended at the Old-Bailey, when *Mary Squires*, the gypsey, for robbing *Elizabeth Canning* of a pair of stays in the dwelling-house of *Susannah Wells*, at *Enfield-wash*, received sentence of death. Mrs. *Wells*, as an accessory to the gypsey after the fact, was branded, and ordered to be imprisoned six months.

Philip Thickness, esq. was made lieutenant governor of *Languard* fort.

Edward Williams, esq. chosen judge of the sheriffs court, in the room of the new recorder.

March 7. The annual sermon for the relief of poor dissenting ministers widows and their children was preached in the Old-Jewry, when the collection amounted to near 400*l*.

March 8. His Majesty went to the House of Peers, and gave the royal assent to the following bills, *viz.*

An act for granting an aid to his Majesty by a land-tax, to be raised in *Great-Britain* for 1753, at 2*s*. in the pound.

An act to continue the duties on salt.

An act for punishing mutiny and desertion, and for the better payment of the army and their quarters.

An act for enforcing the laws for the better preservation of the game.

Two road, and several private bills.

Vertue Hall, the girl who was evidence against mother *Wells*, and *Mary Squires*, in the affair relating to *Elizabeth Canning*, declared before the right honourable the Lord Mayor, that all she had sworn upon the trial was false; whereupon she was committed to the Compter till this mysterious affair could be further examined.

March

March 9. The right hon. the Lord Mayor, attended by some of the aldermen, was at Mr. *Akerman's* house in *Newgate-street* near two hours, to examine *Susannah Wells* of *Enfield-wash*, concerning the robbery of *Elizabeth Canning*, when the said *Wells* declared her innocence, and that she had never seen *Elizabeth Canning* till the time she, the said *Wells*, with others, were taken into custody, and carried before justice *Tossmaker*, of *Edmonton*.

March 13. Four of the gentlemen, who were concerned in carrying on the prosecution, in behalf of *Elizabeth Canning*, against *Mary Squires* and *Susannah Wells*, appeared before the right hon. the Lord Mayor, and entered into a recognizance of 50*l.* each, for the appearance of the said *Elizabeth Canning* at the next sessions at the Old Bailey.

The rev. Dr. *Edward Younge*, of *Welwyn* in *Hertfordshire*, long known to the world by his poetical and other works, gave the society for the propagation of the gospel in foreign parts, the sum of 1000 guineas: A noble benefaction!

March 17. Was a meeting of justices at the *Fleece*, at *Edmonton*, to examine into the affair at *Enfield-wash*; when twenty-three persons of credit in and about that neighbourhood made affidavits, that *Mary Squires* the gipsy was at and near that place at the time the robbery was said to be committed.

March 22. Sir *John Philipps*, bart. presented to his Majesty the memorial of many of the proprietors of estates and inhabitants in the several parishes adjacent to *Richmond new park*; setting forth their right to highways through the same for horses, cattle, and all manner of carriages; to stiles and ladders for foot passengers; to the liberty of digging gravel there to mend the roads; to the free use of the water and water-courses there; and to the liberty of cutting furzes, and gathering underwood, for the use of the poor of the said parishes: complaining, that they had of late been instructed in, and totally deprived of the enjoyment of their said antient rights and privileges; and praying a redress of these their grievances. The said memorial was signed by above 300 persons.

March 30. Was held a chapter of the most antient order of the *Thistle*, when the righthon. *John* earl of *Rothes*, and *William* lord de *Brook* were elected knights companions of that order.

Seventy thousand pounds was ordered to

be raised by way of lottery, 20,000*l.* of which to be applied to the purchase of Sir *Hans Sloane's* curiosities; 10,000*l.* for the valuable collection of manuscripts of the late lord *Oxford*; the remaining 40,000*l.* together with 7000*l.* bequeathed some time since towards rebuilding the *Cottonian* library, to be laid out in erecting a public building, to serve as a repository for this valuable collection, and for the payment of the salaries of proper persons to take care of them.

April 1. There was a grand drawing room at St. *James's*, where the nobility and gentry were very numerous, when his Majesty was pleased to give the title of duke of *Cornwall* to his royal highness the prince of *Wales*, which had been vacant ever since the death of the late Prince.

April 5. After a sermon preached by the hon. and right rev. the lord bishop of St. *Asaph*, at *Whitechapel* church, the governors of the *London* hospital proceeded to see the foundation already laid of the hospital in *Whitechapel* road, and from thence went in a grand procession of coaches to *Merchant-Taylor's* hall, where a collection was made, including that at the church, amounting to 1525*l.* 19*s.* 6*d.*

April 12. The governors of St. *Luke's* hospital for lunatics, had their annual dinner at *Grocer's* hall: at which were present the right hon. the earl of *Cardigan*, president; his grace the archbishop of *Canterbury*, the right hon. the earl of *Hertford*, the right rev. the lord bishops of *Worcester* and *Norwich*, several of the court of aldermen, and many other persons of distinction; when the collection for the charity amounted to 1000*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.*

April 16. Divine service was performed in the chapel at the *Foundling* hospital for the first time, when the right rev. the lord bishop of *Worcester* preached a sermon on the importance and usefulness of that great charity, instituted for the preservation of deserted infants, and the making them become profitable to the public; and *Te Deum*, with an anthem peculiar to the occasion, composed by *George Frederick Handel*, esq. that great benefactor to this charity, and also the coronation anthem, were vocally and instrumentally performed.

Dr. *Cameron*, brother of *Lochiel*, who was seized in *Scotland* two or three days after his return from *France*, was this evening brought to the Tower in a coach, under a strong guard of dragoons. The next day he underwent a long examination before the

the council at the Cockpit, after which he was sent back to the Tower.

April 17. The King was pleased to constitute and appoint *Edward Astley*, *Henry Talbot*, *Thomas Sutton* and *Joshua Churchbill*, esqrs. together with *John Milbank*, esq. in the room of *John Vere*, esq. to be his Majesty's commissioners for the receipt and management of the duties on salt.

William Shirley, esq. late governor of *New England*, was made governor of *New York*.

We received a confirmation of the success of prince *Heraclius* in *Persia*; for after defeating his rival in a bloody battle, he entered *Ispahan*, and was crowned king of *Persia* about the beginning of this year, by which he, for the present, restored tranquility to that divided kingdom.

His Majesty went to the House of Peers, and gave the royal assent to,

An act to explain, amend, and render more effectual, an act for the encouragement of the *British* white herring fishery, and for regulating the said fishery according to the calendar now in use, and for other purposes therein mentioned.

An act to oblige ships more effectually to perform their quarantine, and for the better preventing the plague being brought from foreign parts into *Great Britain* or *Ireland*, or the isles of *Guernsey*, *Jersey*, *Alderney*, *Sark*, or *Man*.

An act for opening the port of *Exeter*, for the importation of wool, and woollen yarn from *Ireland*.

An act for permitting the exportation of wool and woollen or bay yarn from any port in *Ireland*, to any port in *Great Britain*.

To two bills for repairing and improving harbours.

To acts for building a new church at *Manchester*; a chapel at *Portsea*, in the county of *Southampton*; for enlarging *Paddington* church-yard; purchasing a prison in the county of *Devon*; for the recovery of small debts in the parishes of *Boston Skirbeck* in *Lincolnshire*.

To twenty-two road bills; and to eleven private bills.

April 18. A sermon was preached in the chapel of the *French* hospital in *Old-street* road, for the benefit of that charity, wherein 225 poor persons were maintained; where the audience were very numerous, and the collection on that account amounted to upwards of 1250*l*.

April 28. Governor *Trelawney*, late governor of *Jamaica*, and his lady, arrived in

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town from the isle of *Wight*, where they were with great difficulty put on shore from on board the *Assurance* man of war, which was lost off the *Needles*; but the officers, crew, and passengers were all saved.

April 30. A fire happened at *Tarvin* in *Cheshire*, which burnt down above forty dwelling-houses, besides barns and other out buildings, with several stacks of corn and hay.

May 1. The sacred oratorio, called the *Messiah*, was performed at the chapel belonging to the Foundling hospital, under the direction of *George Frederick Handel*, esq. the composer of that solemn piece of music, for the benefit of that charity; there were above 800 coaches and chairs, and the tickets amounted to 925 guineas.

May 10. Was held the annual feast of the sons of the clergy at Merchant-Taylor's hall. The collection at *St. Paul's* on the rehearsal and feast days, and at the hall, amounted to 1052*l*. 11*s*.

In the night between the 14th and 15th, a fire broke out in the quarter of the *Armenians*, at *Smyrna*, which destroyed several houses and magazines belonging to the merchants of that nation, and would probably have spread a great deal further, if a stop had not been put to it by the *English* and *Dutch* factors settled there, by means of their fire-engines. Among the houses burnt was that of Signor *Aviet de Babijan*, an *Armenian*, who, with his wife, then in the last month of her pregnancy, his son and daughter, and five of his domesticks, perished in the flames.

The King appointed lieut. gen. *John Guise*, to be governor of the town of *Berwick* upon *Tweed*, and of *Holy* island;

And major gen. *Thomas Fowke* to be governor of *Gibraltar*.

May 15. A great number of the *Jew* merchants attended the House of Commons about their naturalization bill, which had passed the Lords, and was then depending there.

His Majesty went with the usual state to the House of Peers, and gave the royal assent to the following bills, viz.

An act for more effectually punishing persons who shall steal or detain shipwrecked goods, &c.

An act for more effectually preventing the fraudulent removal of tobacco by land or water, and for the ease of the fair trader in tobacco; and for ascertaining the rates payable for the postage of certain letters, and for amending and explaining the laws

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relating to the sale of spirituous liquors by retail.

An act to prevent wines imported into any of the out ports being brought to *London* without paying the *London* duty.

An act for regulating the trade to the *Levant* sea.

An act for encouraging the silk manufactures of this kingdom.

An act for the ascertaining the fees to be taken by clerks to justices of the peace.

An act for allowing interest on corn debentures in *England* and *Scotland*.

An act for encouraging the linen manufacture in the Highlands of *Scotland*.

An act for levying the duties on windows in *Scotland*.

An act for reducing the number of the *South Sea* directors.

To seven other public acts, twenty road acts, and thirteen private bills.

Arrived at *Portsmouth*, capt. *Tagget*, in the new *Cascoe* sloop, from *Nova Scotia*, with an express from governor *Hopson*, giving an account, that the *French* at *Louisbourg* had sent down a party of their *Indians*, in order to distress that colony, and to fall upon the friendly *Indians*, that had lately made peace with governor *Hopson*. In their way towards *Halifax*, they met a schooner, which put into one of the islands near *Cansoe*, and the men going ashore, were surrounded by the *French* *Indians* and taken. Two of the four men were put to death, and scalped; the other two were carried over to the continent; but they had the good fortune to escape.

May 17. Dr. *Archibald Cameron* was carried from the Tower in a hackney coach (the Deputy Lieutenant sitting with him, and several of the warders, and a party of guards attending him) to the court of King's-bench, and there arraigned upon the act of attainder, passed against him and others, for being in the late rebellion, and not surrendering in due time; when after a fair hearing, and the examination of eight witnesses, he was proved to be the identical person, a principal actor and contriver of that rebellion; and the prisoner not desiring to give the court any further trouble, acknowledged himself to be the person. The four judges of the court were upon the bench, and after deliberation, the lord chief justice *Lee* pronounced the sentence, as in cases of high treason, viz. That, on June 17, he should be drawn on a sledge to the place of execution, there to be hanged, but not till he was dead, his bowels to be

taken out, his body to be quartered, and his head cut off, and to be at the King's disposal. On receiving the sentence, he made a genteel bow, and only desired he might have leave to send for his wife, who with seven children, entirely dependent on him for support, were then at *Lisle* in *Flanders*; which was granted. He said, that in 1746 he came from *France* to surrender himself, agreeable to the proclamation, but was prevented by an accident happening in his family. He behaved with great resolution before the court, and answered to every question with a becoming decency.

May 21. At a court of common council at Guildhall, it was moved and resolved, to present a petition to the House of Commons against the bill for naturalizing the *Jews*. A committee was appointed to draw up the said petition, which being agreed to, the sheriffs were instructed to present it directly.

The same day a cabinet council was held at *Kensington*, when the report of the Attorney and Solicitor General, in relation to *Mary Squires*, for the supposed robbery of *Elizabeth Canning*, was laid before his Majesty, and agreeable thereto his Majesty was pleased to grant her his royal pardon.

The city of *Bristol* was put into a great consternation, by the rising of some hundreds of colliers and other country people, on account of the dearth of corn. They committed great outrages, with stones and brickbats broke the windows of the council house, where the magistrates assembled, wounding several who were in it, and forcibly boarded a vessel laden with a great deal of corn for exportation; but as they began to plunder it, being unarmed, they were put to flight by a posse of constables with their staves; this was on Monday the 21st; and on Thursday about noon, a great number of them returned and assembled at *Lawford's* gate; the constables and the rest of the city guard advancing, the rioters pelted them with stones, when a skirmish happened, and several of them were wounded and taken prisoners. At nine o'clock the gates were shut, and the guards patrolled the city. On Friday a troop of the *Scotch* greys arrived, and the alarm being given of the rioters coming, the drum beat to arms, the gates were shut, and the draw-bridge pulled up; but endeavouring notwithstanding to enter at another place, as soon as they had broken the gate, the guard came up, and firing a few pieces among them, made them fly divers ways; which occasioned

honed several skirmishes in different parts of the city, wherein four were killed on the spot, and about thirty taken and committed to Newgate.

June 2. In the evening, about six or seven, there were terrible storms of hail, thunder and lightning, at *Sherborne* in *Dorsetshire*, *Bridgewater* in *Somersetshire*, and other parts thereabout. At *Sherborne* the storm lasted near two hours, and some of the hailstones measured three inches round: they were in all shapes, round, long, and flat. At *Bridgewater* the storm was more violent, continuing about an hour, many of the hailstones measuring from six to seven inches round, and falling with such force as broke the tiles and all the windows that were exposed to it. Almost all their fruit was beaten down, and a great deal of other damage done.

June 4. The birth-day of his royal highness the prince of *Wales* was celebrated, who then entered into the sixteenth year of his age.

June 7. At ten this morning *Dr. Archibald Cameron* was delivered by the deputy-lieutenant of the Tower, to the under-sheriff of *Middlesex*, when being put into a sledge he was drawn to Tyburn amidst a vast number of spectators, *Sir Richard Glynn*, one of the sheriffs, following the sledge in his chariot to the place of execution. The prisoner was dressed in a light-coloured coat, red waistcoat and breeches, and a new bag wig. He looked much at the spectators in the houses and balconies, as well as those in the streets, and bowed to several persons. About a quarter past twelve he arrived at the place of execution, and having spent about ten minutes in devotion, he was turned off. After hanging twenty-four minutes he was cut down, his head cut off, and his heart taken out and burnt, but his body not quartered. He behaved with as much resolution as could well be expected from a man in his unfortunate circumstances. His body and head was put into a hearse, and carried to *Mr. Stephenson's*, undertaker, in the *Strand*, from whence it was, on *Saturday* night, interred in the large vault of the chapel in the precinct of the *Savoy*.

His Majesty went with the usual state to the House of Peers, and gave the royal assent to the following bills, *viz.*

An act to permit persons professing the Jewish religion to be naturalized by Parliament.

An act for the better preventing of clan-

destine marriages, to take place on the 25th of *March* next.

An act for the amendment and preservation of the public highways and turnpike roads of this kingdom.

An act for purchasing the Museum or collection of *Sir Hans Sloane*, and also the Harlean collection of manuscripts; and for providing one general repository for the same and for the *Cottonian* library, by a lottery.

An act for granting to his Majesty a certain sum, therein mentioned, out of the sinking fund, and for applying certain surplus monies remaining in the Exchequer for the service of the year 1753, &c.

An act for allowing further time for the inrollment of deeds and wills made by Papists, and for relief of Protestant purchasers, devisees, and lessees.

An act to render more effectual an act made in the twelfth year of queen *Anne*, entitled, an act for providing a public reward for such persons, as shall discover the longitude at sea.

An act for regulating the manner of licensing ale-houses in *England*; and for the more easy convicting persons selling ale, and other liquors, without license.

An act for continuing several laws relating to the punishment of persons going armed or disguised, in defiance of the laws of custom or excise, &c.

An act to explain, amend, and continue the provisions made by two acts of Parliament, for the more effectual disarming the Highlands in *Scotland*, &c.

An act for the preventing of the inconveniences and dangers, that may arise from the present methods of digging gravel, sand, stone, chalk, &c. on commons and waste grounds for the repair of the highways.

An act to explain, amend, and continue the act relating to distempered cattle.

An act for opening a new street from the west side of *King's-street*, *Westminster*, to *Delabaye-street*, near *St. James's-park*.

And to some other public bills, road bills, and private bills.

After which his Majesty made a most gracious speech to both houses, wherein he informed them, that the season of the year was so far advanced, and the business before them so entirely finished, that it was necessary to put an end to this session of Parliament: that the zeal which they had shewn for his person and government in all their proceedings, called for his sincere thanks; and that the care and assiduity they

they had exerted, in making such provisions as might advance the commerce of his subjects; supply and extend their manufactures, and put a stop to some disorders that required reformation; were no less agreeable to him, than they were proofs of their prudence, in laying hold of this time of tranquility to make domestic improvements.

That the state of foreign affairs had received no material alteration since their meeting; and that they might depend on his steadily pursuing the same principles and ends, which he then declared to them: that to preserve the peace; to consult the real prosperity of his people; and, at the same time, to assert and maintain the honour and just rights of his crown and kingdoms; were the fixed objects of all his measures.

Then he told the Commons, that in granting the supplies for the current year, they had equally shewn their concern for the public service, and their regard to the ease of their fellow subjects. He thanked them for both; as well as for providing with so much foresight, for the future augmentation of the sinking fund.

Then he concluded with these words to both Houses: "I have nothing to desire of you, but what I am persuaded you wish for yourselves. Do your utmost endeavours in your several counties, to promote the true interest and happiness of my people; to propagate industry; and to preserve good order and regularity amongst them; make them sensible of the blessings they enjoy; and, by these means the quiet and security of my government will be best established." And the Parliament was prorogued to the 14th of *August* next.

June 8. A very considerable shock of an earthquake was felt this night between eleven and twelve at several places in the north-west parts of *England*, as at *Skipton* in *Craven* in *Yorkshire*, at *Manchester* in *Lancashire*, and at *Knutsford* in *Cheshire*, and in the villages adjacent to those towns; of which the account from *Skipton* may serve for the rest; its duration was adjudged to be about three seconds; its effects upon those who were up in the houses, were like the sudden and violent passing of wheel carriages through the streets, which made every thing shake in the houses, and the floors to heave; and even the moveables, deal planks, &c. to be thrown down: those in bed felt their beds heave and vibrate very quick, and the walls and win-

dows rattle as if shook to pieces: those out in the streets very sensibly felt the earth heave and shake, which was succeeded by a rushing noise and explosion, like that of gunpowder fired in the open air. It was very calm, a red sky, intermixed with black clouds.

June 9. At the close of the sessions, the grand jury for *London*, after having spent three days in examining the witnesses for and against *Canning*, came into court, and returned several bills against *William Clark* and *John Gibbon* the two *Abbotsbury* men, *Mr. Grevil of Coomb*, and *Elizabeth Canning*, true bills.

George Collingwood, esq. was made lieutenant governor of *Jersey*.

Thomas Lacey, esq. was made lieutenant governor of *Tinmouth* castle.

Alexander Trapaud, esq. was made deputy governor of fort *Augustus* in *Scotland*.

Sir Danvers Osborn, bart. was made governor of *New-York*.

June 14. His grace the duke of *Newcastle*, chancellor of the university of *Cambridge*, arrived at *Clare* hall, where he was immediately waited upon by the vice-chancellor, nobility, and heads of houses. At one he went to the Senate-house, and heard a divinity act after which he dined with the Vice-Chancellor, and spent the evening with the Rev. Dr. *Rooke*, master of *Christ's*. The next day, about ten, arrived there the Lord-Chancellor. At eleven there was a *Latin* sermon preached by Mr. *Garnet*, of *Sidney* college; after which his Grace the chancellor went to the congregation, and sent from thence a deputation of twenty-three members of the Senate to wait upon the Lord Chancellor to the Senate-house, where his lordship was presented to the degree of doctor of laws. Several other degrees were conferred by, and honours paid to, his Grace the chancellor, during the few days of his stay there.

There was a sort of contest between the regency of *Munster*, and the regency of *Hanover*, about the purchase of the little principality of *Blentheim*, upon the frontier of *Overyssel*, one of the *Dutch* United Provinces; but the former were a little too late in their application, the agreement having been before concluded by the regency of *Hanover*.

June 24. Between five and six o'clock in the evening, a considerable thunder storm happened in and about *London*, attended only with rain in some places, and great hail-stones in others, particularly about *Islington*,

Islington, Hoxton, &c. At the former place the hail-stones were as big as marbles, and at the latter they most of them measured an inch and a half round; whereby much damage was done to windows, gardens, &c. At *Newington-green*, at the same time, there was no hail.

June 25. *Thomas Chitty*, esq. alderman and falter, and *Matthew Blackiston*, esq. alderman and grocer, were chosen sheriffs of *London* and *Middlesex* for the year ensuing.

June 29. A warrant was granted by alderman *Rawlinson*, for the apprehending *Elizabeth Canning*, a bill of indictment having been found against her at the last sessions at the Old Bailey, for wilful and corrupt perjury. When the proper officers went to look for her among her friends, they were desired to come the next day at eleven o'clock in the morning, which they complied with; and when, according to appointment, they called, they were again told, they must call another time, for that so serious an affair as the giving in bail, or surrendering the accused, required more time to be duly considered.

A great number of persons assembled in a riotous manner in the west riding of *Yorkshire*, and cut down and destroyed several turnpikes, and burnt the toll-houses belonging to them. The mob grew to such a height, that the justices of the peace made application to the commanding officer of general *Hawley's* regiment of dragoons quartered at *York*, for a detachment to be sent in order to suppress the rioters. And on the 30th instant, a carter going through *Beefton* turnpike refused to pay the toll, whereupon he was seized by the soldiers, in order to be carried before the trustees of the turnpike, at the *King's-Arms* inn in *Brig-gate*, but was rescued before he got thither. After this the mob gave out, that before ten that night they would pull down the guard-house, and rescue three prisoners who had been apprehended the night before, and were then confined there, on account of being concerned in cutting down a turnpike: accordingly, between seven and eight, a body of 500 men assembled in *Brig-gate*, when, by order of the justices, the proclamation against riots was read, and they were required to disperse: but this not being regarded, a message was sent about, to desire all persons to shut up their shops, and keep in their houses; after which the officers sent their own servants with the like caution; but the mob continuing to break the windows and shutters of the

King's-Arms inn, and tearing up the stone of the pavement to throw at the soldiers, and even knocked down the centinel upon guard there, the drum beat to arms, and the justices gave orders to the soldiers, in number about twenty, to fire, which was first done with powder only; but this no way intimidating the mob, the soldiers fired with ball. According to the return made by the constables on Sunday morning, eight were killed, and about fifty wounded.

The *Jews* that were in *Copenhagen* were punished, for a proceeding prompted by their zeal for religion. A young man of their nation, named *Lazarus*, applied some time ago to a *Lutheran* priest, in order to be instructed in the Christian religion; and he was accordingly received, placed in a private house, and supported by means of a pension obtained from the King. This *Lazarus*, being invited to sup at a house in the principal quarter of the *Jews*, he was permitted to go thither, but disappeared; and it was averred, that he was trepanned, and sent away. The bishop having informed the court of it, his Majesty ordered the *Jews* to produce this young man in a certain time, on pain of forfeiting eight thousand *German* crowns.

July 10. Between the hours of ten and eleven in the forenoon, a fire broke out at *Holme's Chapel* in *Cheshire*, which burned down and consumed the whole place, consisting of about twenty houses, except the *Old Red-Lion* inn and two other houses.

July 14. The King appointed the earl of *Asburnham* to be keeper of *Hyde park*, in the room of the late earl of *Pomfret*.

July 27. An officer of the Mint having received information, that one *Bell* had made a practice of coining *French* guineas, or pistoles, and *Louis d'ors*, had a warrant for him, and carried him before justice *Fielding*, who, after examination, committed him to *New Prison*. He at the same time also committed the smith who was accessory, by setting up the materials for coinage. And information being given, that the said *Bell* lodged in *Winchester-street*. Mr. alderman *Scott* granted a warrant for searching the house, where was found in a cellar, just put up, all the materials and implements necessary to go through the whole art of coining, as complete as at the Tower; which were afterwards all taken away by the proper officers.

July 28. *Robert Coney*, esq. was appointed by his Majesty one of the commissioners for

for appeals and regulating the duties of excise.

Samuel Nicholls, L. L. D. was promoted by his Majesty to the office or place of master of the Temple, in the room of the bishop of *London*, who resigned.

August 3. This afternoon a fire broke out at the brewhouse belonging to the *Red-Lion* at *Great Catworth*, in *Huntingdonshire*, which in a short time consumed five dwelling houses, with all the household furniture, several barns, stables, &c.

The same afternoon a fire happened at *Dorington*, in *Warwickshire*, whereby seven cottages, besides the farm house, were consumed, with barns, stables, a bean-rick, a great quantity of hay and straw, &c. and the church was very much damaged.

Aug. 8. Was held a general court of the society of the Free *British* fishery, when warrants were ordered to be issued out for a dividend of the three *per cent. per annum*, for two years, granted by act of Parliament on upwards of 100,000*l.* employed by the society, the said bounty having been received of the commissioners of the customs,

The right honourable the Lord Mayor gave a very grand entertainment to the deputies and common-council men of this city, at the Mansion-house, at which upwards of 140 members were present.

Aug. 10. His Majesty in council was pleased to order, that the Parliament which stood prorogued to the 14th should be further prorogued to *September 27.*

Aug. 12. This morning, between one and two, a fire broke out at a hatter's, in *Castle-street*, near the park, *Southwark*, which consumed the same and thirteen others on both sides of the way.

Aug. 16. A fire happened about one this morning in *Cock-yard*, *Bishopsgate-street*, which communicating itself to the front houses, four or five of them were burnt down before it could be extinguished.

Richard Littleton, *Charles Patulet*, *Edward Walpole*, and *Hussy Montague*, esqrs. were created knights of the *Bath*; and the earl of *Cardigan*, appointed grand master of the said honourable order.

The most remarkable occurrence that has lately happened in *Europe*, is a new treaty between the House of *Austria* and the duke of *Modena*; in consequence of this treaty, the duke of *Modena* was to take up his residence at *Milan*, with a pension of 90,000 florins *per annum*.

The *Prussian* minister at the diet of *Ra-*

tisbon, presented to that assembly his *Prussian* Majesty's final declaration with regard to the affair of *East-Friesland*; and soon after the *Hanover* minister presented to the said assembly a memorial from his *Britannic* Majesty, as elector of *Hanover*, by way of answer to this his *Prussian* majesty's final declaration.

The total account of the success of the *British* vessels this season at *Greenland* was as follows, *viz.*

			Sh.	Wh.
<i>London</i>	—	—	15	64
<i>Whitby</i>	—	—	1	3
<i>Newcastle</i>	—	—	3	5
<i>Liverpool</i>	—	—	1	6
<i>Bristol</i>	—	—	1	5
<i>Leith</i>	—	—	6	25½
<i>Barrowstouness</i>	—	—	1	5
<i>Dunbar</i>	—	—	2	8
<i>Aberdeen</i>	—	—	2	7
<i>Dundee</i>	—	—	1	4
<i>Glasgow</i>	—	—	5	12
Total			36	144½

It is remarkable, that out of forty-eight ships, the whole number upon the *Greenland* fishing from *Great Britain*, not one was lost.

A list of the important differences depending between the courts of *Europe*.

1. *Hanover's* squabble with *Prussia* about *East-Friesland*.

2. Affair of the *Silesia* loan.

3. Limits between *England* and *France* in *North America*, and the affair of the neutral islands.

4. A free navigation in the *West-Indies*, without search or visit, to be obtained from *Spain*.

5. Boundaries of *Finland* to be settled between *Russia* and *Sweden*.

6. Duchy of *Courland* to be provided with a new sovereign.

7. Quarrel between *Spain* and *Denmark* about treaties with the *African* states.

8. Affairs of the *East-Indies* to be settled between the *English* and the *French*.

9. Restitution or satisfaction to be made to *France*, for ships taken by the *English* during the war with *Spain*.

Sept. 1. The grand jury for the county of *Surrey* found a bill of indictment against the keepers of *Richmond* park, for refusing certain persons admittance therein. Seventeen of the jury were for the bill and seven against it.

The

The King appointed *John Morgan*, clerk, to be chaplain to the governor and commander in chief in the island of *Minorca*.

The King appointed the right honourable the earl of *Ashburnham* to be ranger and keeper of *St. James's park*.

Robert Grylls, esq. to be governor of *Dartmouth* castles and block houses.

William Yorke, esq. made chief justice of the common-pleas in *Ireland*.

Sept. 20. At a general court of the governor and company of the bank of *England*, a dividend of two and a half per cent. was declared for the half year ending the 10th of *October*.

Sept. 22. A convocation or parliament of tanners met at *Truro* in the county of *Cornwall*, on *Tuesday* the 11th instant, in order to confirm the ancient laws, rights and privileges of the tanneries, and to pass several new laws which were prepared in *July*, 1752.

All these laws were accordingly signed by *John Hearle*, esq. vice-warden of his Majesty's tanneries in *Cornwall*, and by twenty-three tanners then present.

After which an humble address of thanks to his Majesty was unanimously agreed upon; which address being transmitted to the earl of *Waldegrave*, warden of the tanneries, was by him presented to his Majesty.

Sept. 25. The King appointed *Sir James Gray*, bart. to be his Majesty's envoy extraordinary to the King of the Two Sicilies.

Earl of *Rothes* was made governor of *Duncannon* castle.

Lieutenant colonel *Thomas Brudenell*, appointed lieutenant governor of *Windsor* castle, by the earl of *Cardigan*, who is governor.

Sept. 27. Both Houses of Parliament met, according to their last prorogation, when a proclamation was ordered to be issued for their meeting on the 15th of *November* for the dispatch of business.

The same day, at a court of common-council at *Guildhall*, it was ordered, That the town-clerk do wait upon the members of Parliament for this city, and acquaint them, that it is the earnest request of the said court, that they would severally use their best endeavours to obtain a repeal of the late act in favour of the *Jews*.

Sept. 28. *Thomas Chitty*, esq. alderman of *Tower ward*, and *Matthew Blackiston*, esq. alderman of *Bishopsgate ward*, the two new sheriffs, were this day sworn in at *Guildhall*, with the usual formality; and

on the *Monday* following they were sworn in at *Westminster*.

Sept. 29. *Edward Ironside*, esq. alderman of *Cordwainers ward*, was elected Lord Mayor of *London* for the year ensuing.

Oct. 8. *Sir Walter Blacket*, bart. one of the aldermen and representatives in Parliament for *Newcastle upon Tyne*, having informed the mayor, aldermen, and common council of the intention of *Thomas Davidson*, of *Ferryhill*, esq. and his sisters, to found an hospital for the maintaining six poor maiden women, the expence of which would be 1200*l.* at the same time *Sir Walter* offered the like sum to maintain six poor men: upon which the corporation came to a resolution to be at the charge of building, and apply the interest of the above sums for the maintenance of twelve poor persons above-mentioned.

A dispute happened between the regency of *Hanover* and the city of *Bremen*, which is a free imperial city; and as execution seemed to be the first step in law suits within the empire, the former sequestered all the revenues in *Stade* and *Ferden*, which belong to *Bremen*, till that city should satisfy the claims of the regency on some bailiwicks situated in its territories.

Oct. 16. The King appointed *Arthur Owen*, esq. to be governor of *Pendennis* castle.

Patrick Douglass, esq. to be town major of the town and garrison of *Portsmouth*.

Lord *Tyravley* was made governor of *Minorca*.

Nov. 8. His Majesty, with the whole court, came from *Kensington* palace to *St. James's* for the winter season.

Nov. 9. This morning, about five o'clock, a fire broke out in the house of *Mr. Ayre's*, a cheesmonger, the corner of *Rose-lane*, *Spital-fields*, which consumed the same, with his furniture, stock in trade, &c. and part of the house of *Mr. Tully*, adjoining. *Mr. Constable* and his wife, with *Mrs. Jones*, who were lodgers in the house, were burnt to death by the upper part of the house falling in.

The right honourable *Edward Ironside*, esq. the new Lord Mayor, was sworn in at *Westminster* with the usual solemnity. His lordship being greatly indisposed with the gout, was carried in a sedan chair, *Mr. alderman Benn* supplying his place in the barge and in the state coach, who also acted for him afterwards, as his *locum tenens*.

Nov. 10. His Majesty's birth-day was celebrated with the usual rejoicings, when his

his Majesty entered into the 71st year of his age, being the oldest prince that ever sat on the *English* throne, no king or queen of *England* having ever attained to that age.

Colonel *Washington* set out on his remarkable journey to lake *Erie*.

Nov. 15. His Majesty went to the House of Peers with the usual state, and opened the session of Parliament with a most gracious speech from the throne to both Houses, in which he told them, that he had called them together as early as their attendance upon their private affairs would admit; and he was confident, they were all met with the best dispositions, to give such application and dispatch to the business of this session, as may be most conducive to the public utility: that the events of this year had not made it necessary for him to offer any thing in particular to their consideration, relating to foreign affairs: that the continuance of the public tranquillity, and the general state of *Europe*, remained upon the same foot as when they last parted; and they might be assured of his steadiness in pursuing the most effectual measures to preserve to his people the blessings of peace.

Then his Majesty acquainted the Commons, that he had nothing to ask of them, but the necessary supplies for the ordinary services of the ensuing year; and such as had already been under their consideration: that he had ordered estimates to be laid before them; and from the experience he had of their constant regard for his honour, and the security, as well as ease of their fellow subjects, he entertained no doubt of their making the proper provisions for these purposes.

Then his Majesty, speaking to both Houses, concluded thus: I am sorry to be obliged again to mention to you a subject, which reflects dishonour upon the nation, as well as creates great danger and mischief to my good subjects. It is with the utmost regret I observe, that the horrid crimes of robbery and murder are, of late, rather increased than diminished. I am sensible, that works of reformation are not to be effected at once; but every body should contribute their best endeavours: and let me earnestly recommend it to you, to continue your serious attention to this important object. Whatsoever shall be found expedient, either in this or any other respect, for the welfare and happiness of my people, shall meet with my hearty concurrence and support.

Nov. 16. The right honourable House of Peers presented the following address to his Majesty most gracious speech.

“ *Most gracious Sovereign,*

“ We your Majesty’s most dutiful and loyal subjects, the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament assembled, beg leave to return your Majesty our humble thanks for your most gracious speech from the throne.

“ Every opportunity of approaching your sacred person furnishes us with new matter for acknowledging your Majesty’s constant and unwearied attention to the welfare of of your kingdoms; which is in no instance more conspicuous than in your vigilance to preserve to them the blessings of peace. Our just confidence in your Majesty’s pursuing the most effectual measures for this purpose is equal to those grateful sentiments with which our hearts are filled on this occasion. The honour and security of the nation, both at home and abroad, the maintenance of our religion and liberty, the protection and extension of our commerce, and every branch of the national happiness, are the objects of your royal care, wisely and steadily exerted for the common good of your people.

“ It gives us the utmost concern, that it should be necessary for your Majesty again to take notice of the increase of those horrid crimes of robbery and murder, which are arrived at so great a height. We are duly sensible, that your Majesty’s justice is never wanting to protect the innocent and punish the guilty; and it shall be our constant endeavour to inforce, and add vigour to, the laws for bringing such audacious and obstinate offenders to punishment. Your Majesty, like a true father to your people, has often graciously recommended to us the salutary work of reformation; which, though it proceeds too slowly, we will not fail to promote to the utmost of our power.

“ Nothing shall be wanting on our part to answer your Majesty’s just expectations, that the public utility shall be our rule in carrying on the business of this session. And we humbly entreat your Majesty to accept our strongest assurances, that as the continuance of your precious life is the subject of our ardent wishes and prayers; so the support of your government, the glory of your auspicious reign, and the preservation of the Protestant succession in your royal family, are, and shall be, the in-

invariable principles and aim of our conduct."

To which his Majesty made the following most gracious answer.

"My Lords,

"Nothing can be more agreeable to me than this very dutiful and affectionate address. I thank you for it: and, as my great aim is your lasting prosperity, be assured, that the confidence you repose in me shall be made use of for the honour and true interest of the nation."

Nov. 17. The right honourable the House of Commons presented the following address of thanks to his Majesty for his most gracious speech from the throne.

"Most gracious Sovereign,

"We your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects the Commons of Great-Britain in Parliament assembled, beg leave to return your Majesty our humble thanks for your most gracious speech from the throne.

"And we assure your Majesty, that we will not fail, on our parts, to give such application and dispatch to the business of this session, as may be most conducive to the public utility.

"The happy continuance of the general tranquility calls upon us to express our gratitude to your Majesty, for your constant attention to an object so essential to the interest of your people: and we have the utmost confidence in your Majesty's wisdom and steadiness, that you will pursue the most effectual measures for preserving to this nation the inestimable blessings of peace.

"We beg leave to assure your Majesty, that we will cheerfully raise such supplies, as shall be found necessary for the services of the ensuing year.

"Nothing can be more pleasing to your faithful Commons, than to receive fresh marks of your Majesty's gracious approbation of our past zeal and regard for your honour, as well as for the security and ease of our fellow subjects.

"We lament, with the deepest concern, that the methods hitherto attempted to repress and prevent the horrid crimes of robbery and murder, so grievous, as well as dishonourable to this nation, have proved ineffectual; but we assure your Majesty, that however difficult the task may be, to reform or even restrain, the desperate and abandoned, we will nevertheless persevere in our serious endeavours to provide, if it be possible, a more adequate remedy against such enormities, being fully persuaded,

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from an uninterrupted experience of your Majesty's goodness, that we shall be assisted by your Majesty's concurrence and support in every measure that shall be found expedient in this or any other respect for the welfare and happiness of your people."

To which his Majesty made the following most gracious answer.

"Gentlemen,

"I thank you for this dutiful and affectionate address. You may firmly rely on my best endeavours, to promote, on all occasions, the true interests and happiness of my people."

Nov. 26. The state lottery began drawing this day at Guildhall.

There were accounts from several parts of the country, of the distemper being broke out again among the horned cattle.

Nov. 27. Died the right honourable Edward Ironside, esq. Lord Mayor of London, and alderman of Cordwainers ward.

Nov. 28. Tho. Rawlinson, esq. alderman of Broad-street ward, was chosen Lord Mayor for the remainder of the year.

Dec. 4. The right honourable Thomas Rawlinson, esq. the new Lord Mayor, with the court of aldermen, preceded by the worshipful company of grocers, of which his lordship was a member, proceeded in a grand manner (his lordship's coach being drawn by six horses adorned with ribbons) from Guildhall to Tower-hill, where he was sworn into his high office before the right honourable earl Cornwallis, constable of the Tower; as is usual when a Lord Mayor dies, and the courts are not sitting.

A list of the twenty-six persons appointed trustees of the British Museum (late Sir Hans Sloane's) in the act of Parliament for that purpose.

Archbishop of Canterbury.

Lord High Chancellor, or Lord Keeper.

Lord High Treasurer, or first Commissioner of the Treasury.

Lord President of the Council.

Lord Privy Seal.

Lord High Admiral, or first Commissioner of the Admiralty.

Lord Steward of his Majesty's household.

Lord Chamberlain, ditto.

Bishop of London.

The two Secretaries of State.

The Speaker of the House of Commons.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer.

Lord Chief Justice of the King's-bench.

Master of the Rolls.

U

Chief

Chief Justice of the Common Pleas.

Attorney General.

Solicitor General.

The President of the Royal Society.

The President of the College of Physicians.

All above for the time being.

Charles lord Cadogan.

Hans Stanley, esq.

Samuel Burrows, esq.

Thomas Hart, esq.

William duke of Portland.

Edward earl of Oxford and Mortimer.

The archbishop, the lord chancellor, and the Speaker of the House of Commons, have the nomination of all the officers, assistants, and servants.

A considerable number of the above-mentioned trustees met this day at the Cockpit, and, in pursuance of the directions of the said act, elected the following fifteen persons additional trustees, *viz.*

Archibald duke of Argyle.

Hugh earl of Northumberland.

Lord Charles Cavendish.

Hugh lord Willoughby of Parham.

The honourable *Philip Yorke, esq.*

Sir George Lyttleton, bart.

William Sloane, esq.

James West, esq.

Nicholas Hardinge, esq.

Sir John Evelyn, bart.

Charles Grey, esq.

William Sotheby, esq.

Thomas Birch, D. D.

John Ward, L. L. D.

Mr. William Watson, F. R. S.

His Majesty went to the House of Peers, and gave the royal assent to the following bills, *viz.*

An act to repeal the act to permit persons professing the *Jewish* religion to be naturalized by Parliament.

An act for the better securing to constables and others the expences of conveying offenders to gaol, and allowing the charges to poor persons to give evidence against felons.

To the land-tax bill of 2s. in the pound, the malt-tax bill, the mutiny bill, one private bill, and several naturalization bills.

In consequence of the representations made by *Holland* in conjunction with his Britannic majesty, to the court of *France*, touching the new works at *Dunkirk*, the *French* ambassador presented a memorial to the president of the week, in which it is said, "That the court, in giving orders to dig a canal behind the barracks of *Dunkirk*, had no other intention, but to carry

off the filth of the streets, which infected the air, and injured the health of the inhabitants and garrison; that they never imagined this innocent precaution could give any occasion for the smallest complaint; that, nevertheless, to give the maritime powers a manifest proof of his most Christian majesty's religious regard to treaties, and to remove every ground of uneasiness, he not only ordered the said works to be stopped, but to give directions for laying before their high mightinesses a plan of *Dunkirk*, that they may judge themselves of the true state of its fortifications.

Mordaunt Cracherode, esq. was made lieutenant governor of Fort *St. Philip* in *Minorca*, in the room of lieutenant general *Churchill*, deceased.

Lord George Beauclerk, governor of *Landguard* ford.

William Rawley, esq. admiral of the white, rear-admiral of *Great-Britain*, one of the lords of the Admiralty, and member of Parliament for *Taunton*, was knighted by his Majesty, and invested with the ensigns of the order of the *Bath*.

George Cragie, esq. made lord president in *Scotland*.

Rev. Dr. Bearcroft, appointed by the governors, master of the Charter-house, in the room of *Nicholas Man, esq.* deceased.

Dec. 27. The right honourable the lord *Onslow*, *Sir Charles Paulet*, *Sir Richard Lyttleton*, *Sir Edward Hussey Montague*, *Sir Edward Walpole*, and *Sir William Rowley*, were installed in a private manner knights of the *Bath* in *Henry VIIIth's* chapel in *Westminster* abbey.

Dec. 28. The drawing of the state lottery ended at Guildhall.

The number of births at *Vienna* during the course of this year amounted to 5638, without including 304 that were still-born; and that of the burials to 5043, excluding such as did not live to be a year old. Eight hundred and ninety-seven of these were carried off by the small-pox, and 208 by apoplexies. Of all this number six only died aged upwards of 100.

The christenings in the city of *Frankfort*, amounted to 1008, the burials to 1097, and the weddings to 192.

The burials in the city of *Edinburgh* and the *West-Kirk* parish, amounted to 1105.

In the city of *Norwich*, from *December 25, 1752, to December 25, 1753*, there were born 604 males and 541 females, in all 1145, and 1075 buried; being six christen-

christenings and 47 burials fewer than in the preceding year.

At *Ipswich* the christenings amounted to 240, of which 117 were males, and 123 females; and the burials to 198, being 97 males, and 101 females.

The number of burials at *Amsterdam* this year amounted to 8382; which is 1613 more than in 1752, and 2048 more than in 1751.

At the *Hague* the burials amounted to 1600, which is 306 more than in the preceding year.

A yearly bill of mortality for the city and suburbs of *Dublin*; ending Dec. 23, 1753.

Buried.		Christened.	
Males	959	Males	870
Females	866	Females	967
In all	1825		1837
Decreased in the burials 19; christenings increased 104.			

A general bill of Christenings and Burials, within the bills of mortality, from December, 12, 1751, to December 11, 1752.

Christened.		Buried.	
Males	7860	Males	9490
Females	7584	Females	9786
In all	15444	In all	19276
Decreased in the burials this year 1209.			

Whereof have died

Under two years of age	7892
Between two and five	1403
Five and ten	418
Ten and twenty	478
Twenty and thirty	1338
Thirty and forty	1861
Forty and fifty	1775
Fifty and sixty	1568
Sixty and seventy	1186
Seventy and eighty	864
Eighty and ninety	435
Ninety and a hundred	54
A hundred	1
A hundred and one	2
A hundred and two	1

The christenings in the town of *Newcastle* last year amounted to 599, the burials to 642, which is 41 christenings less, and 211 burials more than in the preceding year.

In *Birmingham* the christenings amounted to 785, the burials to 829.

The number of christenings at *Paris* in 1753, amounted to 20,227; of which 10,308 were boys, and 9919 girls. The burials amounted to 17,762, of which 9583 were males, and 8179 females. The number of marriages amounted to 4359; and that of foundlings to 4123. According to a survey of the number of people of *France* which was delivered to the celebrated M. de *Vauban*, they amounted to no less than 19,094,146, including all ages, and both sexes: and by a late survey, it is said, they have been found to exceed twenty millions.

M. *Deslandes*, at *Stockholm*, a learned Frenchman, being excited by the dispute between some English writers, concerning the numbers of people in the world in ancient and modern times, applied himself to consider the subject; and from the calculations of *Hales*, *Vossius*, *Riccioli*, *Maitland*, *Boulanwilliers*, and others, he concludes, that in all ages the number of people is much the same in the whole, though it may be sometimes more, sometimes less, in particular nations; and that in *Europe*, there are actually 109 millions of inhabitants; in *Asia* 400 millions; in *Africa* 100 millions; and in *America* about 120 millions; which for the whole globe makes 729 millions.

The great difference between *Europe* and *Asia* may be accounted for from the difference of religious governments, climates, genius of the inhabitants, and their way of living: but the strongest reason is drawn from celibacy; for according to the report of the most diligent observers, it appears, that out of six *European* women only one brings forth a child every year; whereas in *Asia*, six women bring forth four children in the same space of time, particularly in *China*.

As for the inhabitants of *Europe*, M. *Deslandes* divided them as follows:

	Millions.
In <i>Spain</i> and <i>Portugal</i>	6
<i>France</i>	20
<i>Germany</i> and <i>Hungary</i>	20
The seven provinces of the <i>Netherlands</i>	5
<i>Sweden</i> , <i>Denmark</i> , <i>Norway</i> , and <i>Moscow</i>	16
<i>Italy</i> , and the adjacent islands	11
<i>England</i>	8
<i>European Turkey</i>	16
<i>Poland</i> and <i>Prussia</i>	7
Total	109

A STATE of the NATIONAL DEBT, provided or unprovided for by Parliament, as it stood January 11, 1753, and January 11, 1754.

EXCHEQUER.

	Amount of the national debt on January 11, 1753.	Increased between, Jan. 11, 1753 and Jan. 11, 1754.	Paid off within that Time.	Amount of the national debt on Jan. 11, 1754.
	£. s. d.		£.	£. s. d.
Annuities for long terms, being the remainder of the original sum contributed and unsubscribed to the <i>South Sea</i> company	1836275 17 10 $\frac{3}{4}$			1836275 17 10 $\frac{3}{4}$
Annuities for lives, with benefit of survivorship, being the original sum contributed	108100 0 0			108100 0 0
Ditto for two and three lives, being the sum remaining after what is fallen in by deaths	90805 14 10 $\frac{3}{4}$		1750	89055 14 10 $\frac{3}{4}$
Duties on salt further continued	716700 0 0		174800	541900 0 0
Exchequer bills made out for interest of old bills exchanged	2200 0 0			2200 0 0

EAST-INDIA Company.

By two acts of parliament 9 <i>W. III.</i> and two other acts 6 and 9 <i>Anne</i>	3200000 0 0			3200000 0 0
Annuities at 3l. per cent. for 1744 charged on the surplus of the addit. duties on low wines, &c.	1000000 0 0			1000000 0 0

BANK of ENGLAND.

On their original fund at 3l. per cent. per an. from Aug. 1, 1743	3200000 0 0			3200000 0 0
For cancelling Exchequer bills, 3 <i>Geo. I.</i>	500000 0 0			500000 0 0
Purchased of the <i>S. S.</i> company	4000000 0 0			4000000 0 0
Excheq. bills charged on the duties on sweets 1737	499600 0 0			499600 0 0
Annuities at 3l. 10s. p. ct. charged on the duties on coals, &c. since <i>Lady-day</i> 1719	1750000 0 0			1750000 0 0
Ditto charged on the surplus of the funds for lottery 1714	1250000 0 0			1250000 0 0
Ditto at 3l. 10s. p. c. 1746, charged on duties on licenses for retailing spirituous liquors since <i>Lady-day</i> , 1746	986800 0 0			986800 0 0
Ditto at 3l. per cent. charged on the sinking fund, 25 <i>Geo. I.</i>	9137821 5 1 $\frac{1}{4}$			9137821 5 1 $\frac{1}{4}$
Ditto at 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ p. c. charged on ditto	17701323 16 4			17701323 16 4
Exchequer bills at 3 p. c. 1752, charged on ditto	1263515 6 10 $\frac{3}{4}$		1116214 $\frac{1}{3}$	147301 0

SOUTH-SEA Company.

On their cap. stock and ann. 9 <i>Geo. I.</i>	25025309 13 11 $\frac{1}{2}$			25025309 13 11 $\frac{1}{2}$
Ann. at 3 p. c. 1751, charged on the sinking fund	2100000 0 0			2100000 0 0
	£. 74368451 15 1		1292764 $\frac{1}{3}$	73075687 8 5 $\frac{1}{2}$

An ACCOUNT of the Produce of the SINKING FUND in the Year 1753, and to the Payment of what Debts contracted before December 25, 1716, the said Fund has been applied. Dr. Per Contra Cr.

The Exchequer to the sinking fund, between Jan. 11, 1753, and Jan. 11, 1754, viz.

Surplus of the	£.	s.	d.
Aggregate fund	838848	0	7 $\frac{1}{4}$
General fund	561498	15	9 $\frac{1}{4}$
South Sea company fund	136742	17	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
	1537089	13	9

Monies brought to this fund by act 25 Geo. II.

Duty on	£.	s.	d.
wrought plate	15342	19	2
On houses and windows	152711	14	6 $\frac{3}{4}$
Coaches	59907	19	7 $\frac{1}{2}$
Addition. duty on paper.	31235	1	7 $\frac{1}{2}$
On wines	57331	12	9
Duty on glass, & ad. duty on spirits	254001	18	9 $\frac{1}{2}$
Addition. subsidy on poundage	424332	15	11 $\frac{1}{4}$

994864 2 5 $\frac{1}{2}$
£. 2531953 16 2 $\frac{1}{2}$

By money issued between Jan. 31, 1753, and Jan. 11, 1754, viz.

By annuities 1736, un-	£.	s.	d.
subscribed for, 6 mo. due, July 5, 1753	95	5	0
Ditto 1738, ditto	25	11	6
Ditto 1742, ditto, and management	294	7	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
Ditto 1749, ditto, April 5, 1753, and management	2335	19	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
By the South Sea company for annuities 1751, 12 months due, Jan. 5, 1754, and management	64181	5	
By the Bank for subscribed annuities at 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. 12 months, due Oct. 10, 1753, and management	617211	2	0 $\frac{1}{2}$
By ditto for ditto, at 3 per cent. 12 months, due Jan. 5, 1754, and management	276891	9	0 $\frac{1}{2}$
By ditto for circulating Exch. bills, anno 1752, to Nov. 4, 1753	27484	19	11
By the usher of the Exch. for necessaries for ditto to Lady-day, 1752	50	15	5 $\frac{1}{2}$
By ditto for annuities 1736 and 1738, to to Michaelmas, 1752	143	9	3 $\frac{1}{2}$
By the deficiency of the duty on sweets to Oct. 5, 1753	6792	15	9 $\frac{1}{2}$
In further part of 1,400,000l. in Excheq. bills	1116214	6	7 $\frac{1}{2}$
In full 420,000l. granted for the service of the year 1753	420000	0	0
	2531953	16	2 $\frac{1}{2}$

Memorandum. The subscribers of 100l. to the lottery 1745, were allowed an annuity of one life at 9s. a ticket, which amounted to 22,500l. but was now reduced by lives fallen in to 21153l. and the subscribers of 100l. to the lottery 1746, were allowed an annuity for one life of 18s. a ticket, which amounted to 45000l. but was now reduced by lives fallen in to 41,391l. which annuities were an increase of the national debt, but cannot be added thereto, as no money was advanced for the same.

The land-tax and duties on malt, being annual grants, are not charged in this account, nor the 1,000,000l. charged on the deductions of 6d. per pound on pensions, &c.

An ESTIMATE of the DEBT of his MAJESTY'S NAVY on the heads hereafter mentioned, as it stood on December 31, 1753.

HEADS of the Naval Estimates.	Particulars.	Total.
<i>Wear and tear, ordinary and transports.</i>	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Due to pay off and discharge all the bills registered on the course of the navy for stores, &c. supplied for the service thereof — — —	423544 14 6	
To pay off and discharge bills registered on the said course for premiums allowed by act of Parliament on naval stores — — —	51750 17 3	
For freight of tenders, and for stores delivered into his Majesty's several yards, &c. for which no bills were made out on the said December 31, as also to several bills of exchange — — —	60624 1 6	
To his Majesty's yards and rope yards for ordinary and extraordinary — — —	147473 0 0	
For half pay to sea officers according to an establishment made by his late Majesty in council in that behalf — — —	41782 11 7	
		725175 4 10
<i>Seamen's Wages.</i>		
Due, to pay the men, &c. unpaid on the books of ships paid off — — —	106315 19 2	
To ships in sea pay on the said December 31, 1753	244121 0 0	
To discharge and pay off all the bills entered in course for pilotage, surgeons, necessaries, bounties to widows and orphans of men slain at sea, &c. — — —	15621 0 6	
		366057 19 8
<i>Viſtualling debt as per estimate received from those commissioners, viz.</i>		
Due, for short allowance to the companies of his Majesty's ships in pay, and which have been paid off	13089 13 3	
For paying off all the bills entered on their course	157727 14 9	
For provisions delivered, and services incurred, for which no bills were made out on the aforesaid December 31, 1753 — — —	7161 12 11	
For necessary-money, extra-necessary-money, bills of exchange and contingencies — — —	1557 15 7	
To the officers, workmen, and labourers employed at the several ports — — —	9808 0 5	
		189344 16 11
<i>Sick and hurt, the debt of that office as per estimate received from those commissioners, viz.</i>		
Due, for the quarters and cure of sick and hurt seamen set on shore from his Majesty's ships at the several ports, and for prisoners of war and contingencies relating to the said service — — —	— — —	8603 19 1
The total amounts to the sum of — — —		1289182 0 6

HEADS

HEADS of the Naval Estimates.

Particulars.

Total.

Wear and tear, ordinary and transports.

£. s. d.

£. s. d.

Total brought over

1289182 0 6

From whence deducting the money in the treasurer's hands

84731 1 3 $\frac{1}{4}$

And the money that remained to come in of the supplies of the last year

72344 12 2

157075 13 5 $\frac{1}{4}$

The debt will then be

1132106 7 0 $\frac{3}{4}$

N. B. In this debt is included bills registered for carrying on the building of the royal hospital at Hasler, amounting to

9897 18 10

For which sum of 9897l. 18s. 10d. no provision has been made by Parliament, but if thought fit to be granted

The nett debt of the navy will then be

1122208 8 2 $\frac{3}{4}$

There was remaining in the hands of the late and present Treasurers of the NAVY, on December 31, 1753, in money as under mentioned, and may be reckoned toward satisfying the aforesaid debt of the Navy.

Cash in the hands of the treasurers of the Navy.

Wear and tear, ordinary and transports.

On the HEADS of seamens wages.

Victuals.

Total.

£. s. di

£. s. d.

£. s. d.

£. s. d.

Rt. Hon. Sir John Rushout, bart.

In money

7816 4 3 $\frac{1}{4}$

193 2 6 $\frac{1}{2}$

1827 19 8

Do. towards the debt for sick and hurt seamen

— — —

656 10 8

— — —

10493 17 1 $\frac{3}{4}$

Rt. Hon. George Dodding-ton, esq.

In money

6174 12 1 $\frac{1}{4}$

3577 5 4 $\frac{3}{4}$

207 12 1 $\frac{1}{2}$

Do. towards the debt for sick and hurt seamen

— — —

820 5 2 $\frac{1}{4}$

— — —

10779 14 9 $\frac{3}{4}$

Rt. Hon. Henry Legge, esq.

In money

24776 2 6 $\frac{1}{2}$

30396 13 1 $\frac{3}{4}$

6279 11 8 $\frac{1}{4}$

Do. towards the debt for sick and hurt seamen

— — —

2005 1 11 $\frac{1}{4}$

— — —

63457 9 3 $\frac{3}{4}$

There remained on December 31, last, to come in of the supplies of the year 1753, 72344l. 12s. 2d.

38766 18 11

37648 18 10 $\frac{1}{2}$

8315 3 5 $\frac{3}{4}$

84731 1 3 $\frac{3}{4}$

1754, Jan. 4. The King appointed *Robert Keith*, esq. who for several years past had resided at the court of *Vienna*, in quality of his Majesty's minister to the emperor, and empress-queen of *Hungary* and *Bohemia*, to be his Majesty's minister plenipotentiary to their said Imperial Majesties.

The earl of *Westmoreland* was appointed high steward of the university of *Oxford*.

Jan. 15. The King advanced the bishop of *Offory* in *Ireland*, to the archbishoprick of *Cashell*, in the said kingdom; and promoted *Edward Maurice*, M. A. to the bishoprick of *Offory* in his room.

A proclamation was made at the Old Bailey for the apprehending *Elizabeth Canning*, who so much engrossed the conversation of the town last year.

Jan. 18. The right hon. *Thomas Carter*, esq. master of the Rolls in *Dublin*, *Anthony Malone*, esq. his Majesty's prime serjeant at law, and *Michael O'Brien Dilks*, esq. quarter-master and barrack master general, were dismissed from their employments; and *Bellingham Boyle*, esq. register of the prerogative court, had his pension stopt. Not many days after, the Parliament of that kingdom was prorogued.

Jan. 22. At a court of hustings at Guildhall, in the presence of the right hon. the Lord Mayor, *Thomas Chitty* and *Matthew Blackiston*, esqrs. sheriffs, proclamation was made by the common cryer, requiring *Elizabeth Canning* to surrender herself at the next sessions at the Old Bailey; otherwise to proceed to an outlawry against her.

Impress warrants having been issued by the lords of the Admiralty, the boats belonging to the several guard ships, &c. came up the river on this day, and carried off about 1000 seamen from on board the merchant-ships in the river: and the next day they got near 1000 more, to man a squadron, which was intended for the *East-Indies*.

Jan. 27. After divine service in the morning, at *Aldermanbury* church, Mr. *Woodman*, serjeant at mace at the Poultry-Compter, made a proclamation at the door of the said church, requiring *Elizabeth Canning* to surrender at the next sessions at the Old Bailey to take her trial, agreeable to an indictment preferred against her for perjury.

Jan. 29. The King appointed *Arthur Holdsworth*, esq. to be captain and governor of *Dartmouth* castle, in the room of lieut.

gen. *Panton*, deceased; and *Henry Vaughan*, gent. to be fort major.

Jan. 31. The following gentlemen were appointed sheriffs for the ensuing year.

For England.

Berkshire, Richard Fuller, esq.
Bedfordshire, David James, esq.
Buckinghamshire, John Wilkes, esq.
Cumberland, Sir William Fleming, bart.
Cheshire, Robert Lawson, esq.
Camb. and Hunt. Henry Southwell, esq.
Cornwall, John Glanvill, esq.
Devonshire, Peter Maddick Docton, esq.
Dorsetshire, Awnsham Churchill, esq.
Derbyshire, Richard Fitzherbert, esq.
Essex, Richard Benson, esq.
Glocestershire, Thomas Ingram, esq.
Hertfordshire, Fitz-Williams Barrington, esq.
Herefordshire, Giles Whitehall, esq.
Kent, Sir Thomas Rider, knt.
Leicestershire, John Edwin, esq.
Lincolnshire, Ascough Boucheret, esq.
Monmouthshire, John Chambre, esq.
Northumberland, Robert Shaftoe, esq.
Northamptonshire, John Robinson, esq.
Norfolk, Cotton Simmonds, esq.
Nottinghamshire, Jonathan Acklom, esq.
Oxfordshire, Thomas Blackall, esq.
Rutlandshire, James Sismey, esq.
Shropshire, Edward Pemberton, esq.
Somersetshire, Henry Fownes Luttrell, esq.
Staffordshire, Thomas Mills, esq.
Suffolk, William Jenyns, esq.
Southampton, Sir Thomas Heathcote, bart.
Surrey, Henry Talbot, esq.
Sussex, Walter Bartelot, esq.
Warwickshire, Thomas Webster, esq.
Worcestershire, Francis Clare, esq.
Wiltshire, William Phipps, esq.
Yorkshire, Nathaniel Cholmley, esq.

For South Wales.

Brecon, John Harcourt, esq.
Carmarthenshire, David Edwards, esq.
Cardiganshire, John Edwards, esq.
Glamorganshire, Edward Walter, esq.
Pembroke, Alexander Elliot, esq.
Radnorshire, John Bishop, esq.

For North Wales.

Anglesey, Richard Hughes, esq.
Caernarvon, Hugh Davis, esq.
Denbighshire, Edward Maddocks, esq.
Flintshire, Richard Coytmore, esq.
Merionethshire, John Mostyn, esq.
Montgomeryshire, William Humphreys, esq.

From

From *Holland* and several parts of *Germany*, we had dismal accounts of inundations, occasioned by the heavy rains during the last and part of this month, which made most of their rivers overflow, and break through many of the dykes that had been made to keep them within their natural beds. At *Emmerick*, in the duchy of *Cleves*, half the city was laid under water, and the whole would have shared the same fate, had not the inhabitants, with the utmost dispatch raised a dyke in the middle of the old market; or rather had not several of the dykes below them upon the *Rhine* and *Yssel* given way, which opened a passage for the water, and saved their city. The districts of *Lymer*, *Latum*, &c. were entirely overflowed; and at *Leuven* the inundation came so suddenly, and with such rapidity upon them, that the parsonage house was carried away, and the minister, his sister, and maid-servant drowned. We had the same sort of accounts from *Lipstadt*, by the overflowing of the *Lippe*; from *Cologne*, by the overflowing of the *Rhine*; from *Liege*, by the overflowing of the *Maes*; and from *Hanover* and *Bremen*, by the overflowing of the *Leyne* and the *Wefer*, at which last place, almost the whole country round was laid under water; but as the floods did not come so suddenly, the people generally saved themselves and most of their cattle. But higher up in *Germany*, especially in *Franconia*, and the circle of the *Upper Rhine*, where the rivers were more impetuous, numbers of cattle were drowned, and a great deal of other damage done by the overflowing of the *Tauber*, *Yaght*, and *Kocker*, and the *Fulde* and *Unstrut*, particularly the last, which rose to a greater height than ever was known, and a great number of people having saved themselves by running up to the top of a little eminence, they were presently surrounded with water, so that they must have starved, if their neighbours had not been so kind as to make a float of timber, on which they carried them provisions.

The *Spaniards* this winter had considerable success against their *African* enemies; for their garrison at *Ceuta* made a sally, Dec. 17, obtained a complete victory over the besieging or rather blockading army of *Moors*, and drove them entirely from their camp, where they found such plenty of provisions, besides other booty, that the garrison stood in no need of any fresh supply for a twelvemonth to come; and they were so near getting hold of the commander in

chief, that he had not time to carry off his seraglio, seven of his wives or concubines, who were found in his tent, were brought in prisoners to *Ceuta*.

Feb. 11. The two princes *Corfini*, who had been for some time in *England*, having taken leave of the foreign ambassadors and ministers, and several other persons of distinction, set out in the morning for *Dover*, on their return to *Rome* through *France*.

For about a fortnight past was a harder frost than had been known for some years. The river *Thames*, westward, was so full of ice as to hinder the navigation of barges from those parts.

Feb. 16. The King was pleased to grant unto *Lewis Watson*, esq. the office of one of the auditors of the prest or imprest, and foreign accounts, first fruits, tenths, customs, and of the mint and coinage, and other accounts heretofore audited by *William Benson*, esq. late auditor, or by former auditors of the imprests, in the room and place of the said *Wm. Benson*, esq. deceased.

And to *Stephen Comyn*, of *Lincoln's-inn*, esq. the office of receiver of the revenue of the first fruits in *England*, *Wales*, and the town of *Berwick upon Tweed*, in the room of *James Henderson*, esq. deceased.

Dr. Matthias Mawson, bishop of *Chichester*, was translated to the see of *Ely*, in the room of bishop *Gooch*, deceased.

William Ashburnham, D. D. dean of *Chichester*, promoted to the bishoprick of *Chichester* in his room.

Dr. Richard Mead, first physician to his Majesty, died, in the eighty-fifth year of his age.

Feb. 19. The King appointed *John Murray*, esq. his Majesty's resident to the republic of *Venice*.

The marquis of *Hartington* was made lord high treasurer of *Ireland*, in the room of the late earl of *Burlington*.

Feb. 20. At the anniversary meeting of the governors of the *London hospital*, the collection amounted to 1120*l*.

Feb. 27. *Elizabeth Canning* appeared in court, and gave 400*l*. security for her appearance at the next sessions.

Feb. 28. A council was held at *St. James's*, when his Majesty directed the judges, who were going their circuits for the approaching assizes, to attend him in council; and the Lord Chancellor, by his Majesty's command, signified to them his Majesty's great concern at the present increase of robberies and murders, particularly murders by poisoning, perjuries, forgeries,

&c. and gave them in charge from his Majesty, to be, at this time, in a particular manner vigilant and active, in punishing all persons guilty of such offences, together with several other articles relative to this important subject; and the judges were also directed to exhort and admonish the gentlemen in the commission of the peace to do their duty, by acting as justices of the peace, for the support of his Majesty's government, and the good of the country.

March 5. His Majesty went to the House of Peers, and gave the royal assent to the following bills, *viz.*

An act to prevent frauds, &c. committed by persons employed in making clocks and watches.

An act to punish mutiny and desertion in the officers and soldiers belonging to the *East-India* company.

An act to repeal a proviso for more easy recovering servants wages.

An act for improving and enlarging the harbour of *Leith*.

An act for the better enlightning and cleansing *St. Luke's* parish in *Middlesex*, and regulating the watch:

And to several road and private bills.

The design of the first mentioned act, was to punish those journeymen, &c. who should for the future be guilty of purloining, embezzling, secreting, selling, pawning, or otherwise disposing of, the clocks and watches, or such parts or materials thereof as shall be entrusted to them by their employers. The penalty provided by this law is 20*l.* for the first offence, and imprisonment, and whipping for non-payment; and for a subsequent offence, 40*l.* with the like corporal correction for non-payment, at the discretion of the justices.

His Majesty was pleased, with the advice of his privy council, to make some new rules and regulations for the more effectual performing of quarantine, the better to prevent the plague being brought into this kingdom from foreign parts.

March 9. The King was pleased to grant unto the right hon. Sir *William Lee*, *knt.* chief justice of the court of King's-bench, the office of chancellor of his Majesty's Exchequer.

A fire happened at *Penten*, near *Andover*, which consumed about fifteen houses.

March 16. His grace the duke of *Newcastle*, was appointed first commissioner for executing the office of treasurer of his Majesty's Exchequer.

March 19. The right hon. *John* earl

of *Asburnham*, to be lord lieutenant and *custos rotulorum* of and in the county of *Suffex*.

March 21. The governors of the Small-pox hospital, in *Cold-bath* fields, held their anniversary meeting at Merchant-Taylor's hall, where a grand entertainment was provided by the stewards; several persons of distinction were present, and a collection was made for the support of that useful charity, which amounted to 392*l.* 10*s.* 3*d.*

The committee of common council, appointed to consider of a new bridge over the river *Thames*, met at Guildhall, and came to a resolution, first to take into consideration the state of *London-bridge*; and thereupon gave orders for accounts of the revenue, the present state of the foundation, and the annual expence of repairs, (distinguished above and below the crown) as also the produce of the rents of the houses on the bridge for ten years past, to be laid before them.

March 23. His grace the duke of *Newcastle* resigned into the King's hands the seals of the office of one of his Majesty's principal secretaries of state, and the King was pleased to appoint the right honourable the earl of *Holdernesse* to succeed his Grace, as secretary of state for the northern department, and the right hon. Sir *Thomas Robinson* to succeed the earl of *Holdernesse*, as secretary of state for the southern department.

The following article was received from *Dunkirk* on Feb. 26. The dwelling houses in that place being insufficient to contain the great number of persons who daily resort hither, the King, in consideration of 4000 *lois d'ors*, granted to *Robert Henning*, esq. and others, all the land on the south side of the harbour, as far up as the great basin at the head of the harbour, extending to the side that runs from *St. Omer's*, together with all the barracks, on condition that dwelling houses were erected within a limited time. These buildings formed the fine citadel, with spacious streets, and are not unlike the Tower of *London*, only more uniform, and they have a communication with the town by a draw-bridge, of a particular model, built across the basin for foot passengers.

March 30. The King appointed Mr. *Trevor Corry* to be his Majesty's consul to the republick of *Dantzick*.

Philip Anstruther, esq. lieutenant gen. of his Majesty's forces, to be governor of *Kingsale* and *Charles* fort in *Ireland*.

April

April 6. His Majesty gave the royal assent to the following bills, viz.

An act for granting to his Majesty a certain sum out of the sinking fund for 1754.

An act to continue several laws relating to the distemper now raging among the horned cattle.

An act for punishing persons destroying turnpikes, locks, and other works erected by authority of Parliament, and declaring all acts made for erecting courts of conscience to be public acts.

An act for the more effectual punishing wicked and evil disposed persons going armed and disguised, and doing injuries and violences to the persons and properties of his Majesty's subjects; and for the speedy bringing offenders to justice.

An act for the better relief and employment of the poor of the parish of *St. Nicholas, Deptford*.

An act for the more easy and effectual proceeding upon distresses to be made by warrants of justices of the peace.

An act for the amendment and preservation of the public highways and turnpike roads of this kingdom, and for the more effectual execution of the laws relating thereto,

And to divers other public and private bills.

After which his Majesty made a most gracious speech to both Houses, and prorogued the Parliament to the 25th instant.

April 6. The King appointed *Thomas Holles* duke of *Newcastle*, knight of the most noble order of the Garter.

Henry earl of *Darlington*, *Henry Legge*, esq. *Thomas Hay*, esq. commonly called lord viscount *Dupplin*, and *Robert Nugent*, esq. to be commissioners for executing the office of treasurer of his Majesty's Exchequer.

George lord *Anson*, *William Ponsonby*, esq. commonly called lord viscount *Duncannon*, *Welbore Ellis*, *Thomas Villiers*, *William Rowley*, and *Edward Boscawen*, esqrs. together with *Charles Townshend*, esq. to be commissioners for executing the office of lord high admiral of *Great Britain* and *Ireland*, &c.

George *Dunk* earl of *Halifax*, *John Pitt*, *James Grenville*, *Francis Fane*, *Andrew Stone*, and *James Oswald*, esqrs. together with *Richard Edgcumbe* and *Thomas Pelham*, esqrs. commissioners for trade and plantations.

The hon. *George Grenville*, esq. treasurer of his Majesty's navy.

William viscount *Barrington*, keeper of his Majesty's great wardrobe.

Henry Burrard, esq. ranger of *New-forest*, *Hampshire*.

The right hon. *Henry Legge*, esq. chancellor and under-treasurer of his Majesty's Exchequer.

Sir George Lyttleton, bart. cofferer of his Majesty's household.

Wills earl of *Hillsborough*, comptroller of his Majesty's household.

— *Grey*, esq. one of the clerks of his Majesty's green-cloth.

April 8. A proclamation was published, by order of the King and council, for dissolving the Parliament, and calling a new one, when writs were ordered to be issued out by the Lord Chancellor, bearing date the 9th instant, and returnable on *Friday* the 31st of *May* next.

Another proclamation was published, for the electing of the sixteen peers of *Scotland* on *Tuesday* the 21st of *May* next, at *Holy-Rood* house.

The same day his Majesty in council was pleased to order, that the respective convocations of *Canterbury* and *York* should be forthwith dissolved, and that the Lord Chancellor should issue writs for electing new members, returnable the 5th of *June* next.

April 9. The King appointed *Richard Shelley*, *William Blair*, *Matthew Kenrick*, and *John Barnard*, esqrs. together with *Robert Thompson*, in the room of *John Plumtre*, esq. to be commissioners for the stamp duties; and *Wadham Wyndham*, esq. was appointed secretary to the said commissioners.

Richard Herbert, esq. keeper of the change and money in the Tower, and keeper of the coinage of gold and silver in *England*, in the room of *Sir Andrew Fountain*, knt. deceased.

Charles Saunders, esq. treasurer of *Greenwich* hospital.

April 13. *George Onslow*, esq. ranger of *Windsor* forest, void by the death of the right hon. *Peter* lord *King*.

John Buller, esq. comptroller of his Majesty's mint and mints within the Tower of *London*, &c.

April 20. *Robert Sutton*, esq. commonly called lord *Robert Sutton*, master of his Majesty's harriers and fox-hounds.

Sir Dudley Ryder, attorney-general, was made lord chief justice of the King's-bench, in the room of the late lord chief justice *Lee*.

William Murray, esq. late solicitor-general, made attorney-general.

Sir Richard Lloyd, knt. solicitor-general in his room.

The honourable *Henry Bathurst*, esq. a judge, in the room of Mr. justice *Gundry*, deceased.

— *Papillon*, esq. a commissioner of

the excise, in the room of his father, who resigned.

Hon. *George Clinton*, esq. late governor of *New York*, made governor of *Greenwich* hospital.

Robert Henley, esq. made attorney-general, and the hon. *Charles York*, solicitor-general to the prince of *Wales*.

GRANTS by PARLIAMENT for the YEAR 1754.

£. s. d.

Nov. 21, 1753.

For 10000 men for sea service for the year 1754	—	—	520000	0	0
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Nov. 23.

For 18850 men of land forces in <i>Great Britain</i> , <i>Guernsey</i> , and <i>Jersey</i>	—	—	628315	7	11
For the land forces and garrisons in the plantations, <i>Minorca</i> , and <i>Gibraltar</i> , and for provisions for the garrisons in <i>Nova Scotia</i> , <i>Newfoundland</i> , <i>Gibraltar</i> , and <i>Providence</i>	—	—	236420	18	6½
For the office of ordnance for land service	—	—	118347	12	4
For the extraordinary expence of the said office not provided for by Parliament	—	—	5218	4	8
			988302	3	5½

Nov. 28.

For the ordinary of the navy, including half-pay to sea-officers	—	—	278747	12	9
For <i>Greenwich</i> hospital	—	—	10000	0	0
			288747	12	9

Dec. 17.

For buildings, rebuildings, and repairs of the navy	—	—	100000	0	0
For the subsidy of the duke of <i>Bavaria</i>	—	—	20000	0	0
For ditto to the king of <i>Poland</i> , elector of <i>Saxony</i>	—	—	32000	0	0
			152000	0	0

Dec. 19.

For his Majesty's mints, &c.	—	—	15000	0	0
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Jan. 18, 1754.

For the reduced officers of the land forces and marines	—	—	55000	0	0
For the officers and private gentlemen of the horse reduced	—	—	4246	6	8
For pensions to officers widows	—	—	2944	0	0
For <i>Chelsea</i> hospital	—	—	57358	5	5
			119548	12	1

Feb.

Feb. 6.

For extraordinary expences of the land forces incurred and not provided for
To replace to the sinking fund the like sum paid out of the same, to make good the deficiency of the duty of 12s. a barrel on sweets, on Oct. 10, 1753
To make good the deficiency of the half subsidies of tonnage and poundage, to Jan. 5, 1754
For the civil establishment of the colony of Georgia to Midsummer, 1754
For the forts and settlements of the coast of Africa
For the road from Carlisle to Newcastle

£. s. d.

31900 11 11

6729 15 0

61505 19 9½

2632 0 0

10000 0 0

6000 0 0

118831 6 8½

Feb. 20.

For discharging Exchequer bills made out in the 10th year of his Majesty's reign, and charged on the duty on sweets
For charges incurred in Nova Scotia not provided for
For supporting the said settlement for 1754
For Westminster-bridge
For bills drawn from America for services in Georgia to Midsummer, 1747
For the purchase of the King's-bench prison
For building the said prison

499600 0 0

11392 6 9

47054 15 3

2000 0 0

15497 3 2½

10500 0 0

7800 0 0

593844 5 2½

Feb. 25.

For paying for 1754, a bounty to forty navy chaplains who had served for five years during the late war

1642 10 0

Total

2797916 10 2

This was the total of the supply granted last session, and in order to provide for this supply, the House, on the 28th of Nov. 1753, resolved itself into a committee of the whole House to consider of ways and means for raising the supply granted to his Majesty, which committee was continued until the 27th of Feb. 1754, and resolved on the following ways and means, which were all approved by the House, viz.

Nov. 28, 1753.

That a land-tax of 2s. in the pound be raised for one year, from Lady-day 1754, for which purpose a bill was brought in and passed, and it was computed to amount to
That the malt-tax be further continued to Midsummer 1755, for which purpose a bill was brought in and passed, and it is usually computed to amount to

1018949 14 7

750000 0 0

1768949 14 7

Jan. 16, 1754.

That the duties of 10s. per ton on all wines, vinegar, cyder, and beer imported, be further continued for seven years, from March 1, 1753, and until the end of the next session of Parliament then next ensuing. For this purpose a bill was brought in and passed, and the tax is to be made good per annum

15000 0 0

Feb.

Feb. 27.

£. s. d.

That out of the sinking fund there should be issued and applied towards raising the supply, the sum of —	700000	0	0
That out of the overplus of the grants for 1753, there be issued and applied the sum of —	7937	14	2½
That out of the surplus of the duties on coals since Lady-day 1719, there be issued and applied the sum of —	23562	7	9½
That out of the surplus of the duties on licences for retailing spirituous liquors, there be issued and applied the sum of —	32652	15	7
That out of the surplus of the funds for lottery 1714, there be issued and applied the sum of —	30195	3	6½
That towards discharging Exchequer bills made out in the 10th year of his Majesty's reign, and charged on the duty on sweets, there be issued out of the sinking-fund and applied the sum of —	499600	0	0
	<u>3077197</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>8½</u>

That after *April* 5, 1754, the said duty on sweets be carried to and made part of the sinking fund.

That provision be made for removing all doubts concerning the continuance of the duty of 20s. per ton of brandy, wines, or strong waters imported.

That the act of the 12th of queen *Anne* for encouraging the manufacture of sail-cloth should be further continued to the first of *June* 1754, and from thence to the end of the then next session of Parliament.

In pursuance of the first seven of these resolutions a bill was brought in and passed; and the eighth was provided for by a clause in the coinage-bill abovementioned, and the ninth by a clause in the expiring law bill.

Thus we find, that the supplies granted by last session amounted in the whole to —

And that the way and means provided for raising the supplies amounted by computation in the whole to —	2797916	10	2
	<u>3077897</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>8½</u>

So that the provisions made exceeded the grants in the sum of —

279981 5 6½

But then out of this excess must be deducted the interest to be paid upon what was, or may be borrowed upon the credit of the land and malt tax, there being a clause of credit in each of these acts; and also the deficiency, if any should happen, in the two sums these taxes were computed to produce.

And that the reader may have a distinct view of the several sorts of supplies granted by last session, we shall divide them into such as were granted. 1st. For the service of the ensuing year. 2dly. For services incurred and not provided for. 3dly. For making good deficiencies. And 4thly. For paying off debts.

Of the first sort are the grants of *Nov.* 21; the first three grants of *Nov.* 23; those of the 28th; of *Dec.* 17th and 19th; of *Jan.* 18; the 4th, 5th and 6th of *Feb.* 6; the 3d, 4th, 6th and 7th of *Feb.* 20; and that of *Feb.* 25, amounting in the whole to —

2166009 8 10½

Of the second sort are the 4th of *Nov.* 23; the 1st of *Feb.* 6; and the 2d and 5th of *Feb.* 20, amounting in the whole to —

64008 6 6¼

Of the third sort are the 2d and 3d of *Feb.* 6, amounting to —

68298 14 9¼

And of the fourth sort is the 1st grant of *Feb.* 20, for —

499600 0 0

Total

2797916 10 2

All these resolutions, both of the committee of supply, and that of ways and means, were more unanimously agreed to than usual; for none of them met with any opposition but that relating to the standing army, and even that was agreed to by a great majority.

April

April 19. About eleven o'clock at night, a shock of an earthquake, or a great explosion in the air, was felt in *York*, and above ten miles round, which continued some seconds of time.

At *Whitby*, *Hull*, and several parts on the sea-coasts, the same trembling was sensibly perceived, to the great astonishment of the inhabitants.

April 29. Came on at the Old-Bailey, the trial of *Elizabeth Canning* for perjury. The council for the crown were Mr. *Davy*, Mr. *Willes*, and Mr. *Gascoyne*; for the prisoner Mr. *Moreton*, Mr. *Nayres*, and Mr. *Williams*. The trial continued by adjournment for several days, viz. the 1st, 3d, 4th, 6th and 7th of *May*. A great number of witnesses were examined on both sides, and the court generally sat late. On the last mentioned day, about ten o'clock at night, the trial ended. After the charge the jury withdrew, and were out upwards of two hours, when they returned and brought in their verdict, guilty of perjury, but not wilful and corrupt; but being informed by the court, that their verdict must be either guilty or not guilty, they again withdrew, and soon after brought her in guilty, but recommended her to the mercy of the court; after which she was committed to Newgate. There were great mobs and riots on some of these days about the sessions-house, and Sir *Crisp Gascoyne* was greatly insulted and abused; so that the court of aldermen offered a reward for discovering any of the rioters.

May 9. The collection at the music for the feast of the sons of the clergy, performed at *St. Paul's* this day, amounted to 183*l.* and afterwards at dinner at Merchant-Taylors-hall, to 451*l.* 7*s.* which with 224*l.* 10*s.* collected at *St. Paul's* on the rehearsal day, made in the whole 858*l.* 17*s.*

May 11. It being his Majesty's royal intention, that the Parliament, which was summoned to meet on *Friday* the 31st of this instant, should then meet and sit; the King was pleased to direct a commission to pass the great seal, appointing and authorising his Royal Highness the duke of *Cumberland*, *Thomas* Lord Archbishop of *Canterbury*, and other Lords, to open and hold the said Parliament, on the said 31st day of this instant, being the day of the return of the writs.

His grace the lord primate of all *Ireland*, the right honourable lord *Newport* lord high-chancellor, and the right honourable the earl of *Besborough* were sworn lords-

justices of that kingdom during the absence of the lord lieutenant.

Sir *Samuel Cooke*, bart. one of the citizens in Parliament for *Dublin*, and *Thomas Read*, esq. one of the late candidates to represent that city, with several merchants and other traders, waited on the right honourable *Henry Boyle*, esq. speaker of the House of Commons, with an address to thank him for his behaviour in Parliament, and upon all occasions to serve his country; to which he returned a very genteel and polite answer.

May 13. *Canning* was brought from Newgate to the Old-Bailey, in order to receive sentence; but two of the jurymen having made affidavit, that what they had done was contrary to their conscience; for though they believed her guilty of perjury, they did not think she was guilty of wilful and corrupt perjury; the council for the prisoner hereupon moved for a new trial; but the arguing this point, and on the motion for arrest of judgment, was put off till next sessions, to begin on the 30th instant, till which time the prisoner was remanded back to Newgate.

May 14. This morning a fire happened at *Offon*, a village about a mile from *Stratford* upon *Avon*, which burnt the houses of Mr. *Stanley* and Mr. *Ward*, with all their furniture, barns, stables and four or five other houses, with the out-houses, barns, ricks of corn, &c. and nine horses belonging to Mr. *Irons*, whose loss was reckoned to amount to about 2000*l.*

M. *de Contrecoeur* destroyed *Logg's-town* in *North America*.

May 15. At night about eight o'clock, a fire broke out at the sugar-house of Messrs. *Barret* and Co. near *Paul's* wharf in *Thames-street*, which burnt with the utmost violence for about three hours before it could be got under; and consumed the house where it began, great part of a timber-yard adjoining, and also damaged two houses. As soon as the Lord Mayor was acquainted with the calamity he went to the place, and gave the greatest encouragement to the firemen, &c. as did also Sir *Robert Ladbroke* and both the sheriffs: when it was known at the Tower, the commandant sent a party of the guards, who, together with the peace-officers, gave the useful people an opportunity of doing their business, and thereby prevented the fire from spreading.

May 18. His grace the duke of *Dorset*, lord-lieutenant of *Ireland*, with his duchess, arrived in town from that kingdom.

The

The honourable *Henry Edward Hay*, esq. made consul in *Portugal*, &c.

William Naish, esq. consul in the islands of *Madeiras*.

Burrington Goldsworth, esq. consul at *Cadix* and *Port St. Mary*.

John Dick, esq. consul at *Leghorn*.

May 20. *M. de Contrecoeur*, obliged captain *Trent* to abandon fort *Monongabela*, situated on the forks of that river.

May 24. *Washington* defeated a detachment of *Contrecoeur's*, commanded by *Ju-nonville*.

May 25. The King conferred the honour of knighthood on *Thomas Clarke*, esq. one of his Majesty's council at law, and granted him the office of master or keeper of the Rolls and Records in Chancery, in the room of the late Sir *John Strange*.

The earl of *Levan*, was made one of the lords of police in *Scotland*, and the earl of *Hopeton* high-commissioner to the general assembly there, in his room.

Mount Aetna made an eruption, in which it cast out such a quantity of ashes and flames, that the neighbouring country for three leagues round was entirely destroyed. Several earthquakes also happened in those parts, the shocks of which were so violent, that two villages were swallowed up by them.

May 30. The sessions began this day at the Old-Bailey, when the adjourned motion for arrest of judgment and a new trial of *Elizabeth Canning* came on to be argued before the court, five judges being upon the bench. Nine of the jurymen being examined, severally declared they did abide by their verdict as being entirely according to their consciences, and the foreman asserted the same of a tenth, who would have been present, if not necessarily hindered. The judges who sat during the whole trial gave their opinion, that the verdict was a good one, and perfectly agreeable to the evidence. In the end, the court proceeded to pass judgment upon her, which was, That she should suffer one month's imprisonment, and after that to be transported for seven years.

May 31. This day the new Parliament met, and his Majesty's commission, empowering his Royal Highness the duke of *Cumberland*, and several Lords therein named, to open and hold the said Parliament, was read in the presence of both Houses. And the Commons were directed to chuse their Speaker, and to present him the next day to the lords commissioners.

June 1. This day the two Houses of Parliament having again met, the Commons presented to the lords commissioners the the right honourable *Arthur Onslow*, esq. whom they had chosen to be their Speaker. And the lords commissioners having, in his Majesty's name, approved their choice, the lord high chancellor made a speech to both Houses, acquainting them, by his Majesty's command, "That his Majesty had been pleased to give them this early opportunity of coming together, in order that certain parliamentary proceedings may be gone through, which his Majesty judged would be for the satisfaction of his good subjects to have compleated without loss of time. And that his Majesty did not think proper now to lay before them any points of general business, reserving every thing of that nature to the usual time of their assembling in the winter."

June 4. Was celebrated the anniversary of the birth of the prince of *Wales*, when his Royal highness entered into the 17th year of his age.

June 5. The session of Parliament ended on this day, the right honourable the lords commissioners having, by his Majesty's command, prorogued them to the 8th of *August* next.

June 10. The birth-day of their royal highnesses the princesses *Amelia*, and *Caroline* was celebrated, when the former entered into the 44th, and the latter into the 43d year of her age.

June 11. The King appointed *Thomas Fowke*, esq. Sir *John Mordaunt*, knight of the *Bath*, *James Cholmondeley*, esq. and *Henry de Grangues*, to be lieutenant-generals of his Majesty's forces.

George Forbes, esq. commonly called lord *Forbes*, to be quarter-master-general of all his Majesty's forces in the kingdom of *Ireland*, and barrack-master-general in the said kingdom.

June 13. *M. de Contrecoeur* took possession of the outlines of a fort planned by the *English*, and when finished, called it *Fort du Quesne*.

June 20. The forts *Beau-sejour* and *Bay Verte*, were reduced by the *English*.

June 21. At the court at *Kensington*, the earl of *Hillsborough*, comptroller of his Majesty's household; *George Grenville*, esq. treasurer of the navy; Sir *Dudley Ryder*, lord chief justice of the King's-bench; Sir *Thomas Clarke*, master of the Rolls, and Sir *George Littleton*, cofferer of the household, were by his Majesty's command sworn of

of his Majesty's most honourable privy council.

June 24. This day, at a common hall, at Guildhall, *George Streatfield*, esq. citizen and merchant-taylor, and *Alexander Sheafe*, esq. citizen and fishmonger, were, by a majority of hands, elected sheriffs of *London* and *Middlesex* for the ensuing year; but a poll being demanded in favour of *Samuel Fludyer*, alderman and cloth-worker, and *William Beckford*, esq. alderman and ironmonger, the same was granted, and began the next morning at nine o'clock.

July 2. The King approved of *Robert Hunter Morris*, esq. to be lieutenant governor of *Pensylvania*, upon the appointment of *Thomas* and *Richard Penn*, esqrs. proprietors of that province.

The King appointed *Jonathan Belcher*, esq. to be chief justice of *Nova Scotia*.

Joseph Herbert, esq. to be chief justice of the island of *Nevis*.

Harry Webb, esq. to be attorney general of the *Leeward Caribbee* islands.

Henry McCulloch, esq. to be secretary and clerk of the crown in *North Carolina*.

Dugall Campbell, esq. to be clerk of the common-pleas in *South Carolina*.

About two this afternoon a terrible fire broke out at *Hindon* in *Wilts*, which burnt all night and great part of the next day, whereby upwards of 140 dwelling-houses, besides out-houses, barns, stables, ricks of corn and hay, &c. were consumed, to the great confusion and distress of the inhabitants, who were greatly relieved in their calamity by the gentlemen in the neighbourhood, particularly by lord *Folkestone*, and the city of *Salisbury*. Thirteen public houses out of fourteen were destroyed, and one or two persons buried in the ruins, besides several hurt.

July 3. His Majesty, attended by their royal highnesses the prince of *Wales*, the duke of *Cumberland*, prince *Edward*, and a great number of persons of quality, reviewed the regiment of horse-guards blue, in *Hyde-Park*, who made a fine appearance. His Majesty walked through all the ranks and saw them perform all their exercises. There was the greatest number of persons of quality and gentlemen's coaches ever seen on a like occasion.

Villiers obliged *Washington*, in fort *Necessity*, to capitulate.

July 9. The King granted to *John Jeffreys*, esq. the office of keeper of the change and money in the Tower, and of keeper of the coinage of gold and silver in

England, in the room of *Richard Herbert*, esq. deceased.

Arthur Scott, esq. was appointed a commissioner of the navy for the affairs of the yards of *Chatham* and *Sheerness*.

Evan Vaughan, esq. was made constable of *Harleigh* castle in *North Wales*.

Richard Heron, of *Lincoln's-inn*, esq. was made treasurer's remembrancer in the Exchequer.

July 13. *Matthew Hiccox*, esq. was made consul in the *Madieras*.

July 15. About eight at night, a violent shock of an earthquake was felt along the coast of the *Morea*, particularly near *Lepanto*, where some populous villages were swallowed up, and a great number of persons as well as cattle lost.

July 15. This night between eleven and twelve a fire broke out at the house of *Mr. Memory*, grocer and oilman, at the corner of *Stafford-street*, next to *Old Bond-street*, which in a little time entirely consumed the same, and all his stock; he and his family escaping with difficulty almost naked. It likewise burnt the upper part of the *Blue-Posts* alehouse, and the houses of *Mrs. Barber* and *Mr. Moss*, and greatly damaged the *Vine* tavern in *Stafford-street*; all the latter persons suffered greatly in the loss of their goods.

July 16. The two sheriffs elect returned the following answer by their attorneys, to the court of aldermen at Guildhall, that *Mr. Streatfield* was in the seventy third year of his age, and both of them being protestant dissenters, they had not, within one year before their supposed election, taken the sacrament of the Lord's supper, according to the rites of the church of *England*, and therefore dared not take upon them that office, in defiance of a plain act of Parliament, 13 Car. II. stat. 2. cap. 1. whereby it is enacted, "that no person or persons, who should not have, within one year next before the election or choice, taken the sacrament of the Lord's supper, according to the rites of the church of *England*, should for ever, after *March* 25, 1663, be placed, elected, or chosen in or to any office or offices of magistracy, or places, or trusts, or other employment relating to or concerning the government of any city, corporation or borough;" and thereby expose themselves to the censure of the law for usurping an office, to which, by the above act, they could not be elected. Upon which a common hall was ordered for the choice of two others.

Y

A cause

A cause was tried at the court of King's Bench at Guildhall, before the lord chief justice Ryder, upon an action brought by Mr. Richard Holland, a leatherseller in Newgate-street, against the collectors of toll in Smithfield, during the time of Bartholomew fair, when Mr. Holland's witnesses were examined; but no person appearing on the other side, a verdict was given in favour of Mr. Holland, on every one of the fifteen issues to be tried, with costs of suit. By this determination all citizens of London were exempted from paying toll for the future at the said fair.

July 20. Thomas Ogilvie, esq. commonly called lord Deskford, was made a commissioner of the customs in Scotland.

Hon. William Green, esq. was chosen governor, and the hon. John Gardner, esq. deputy governor of Rhode-island.

Their royal highnesses the prince of Wales, duke of Cumberland and prince Edward went this day by water to Woolwich, attended by lord Harcourt, lord Anson, admiral Rowley, and a great number of persons of distinction; the lords of the Admiralty, the commissioners of the navy, and victualling office, also in their respective barges. They were saluted when they went aboard by the guns at the Tower, and upon their landing at Woolwich by the guns at the Warren, and all the yachts lying there. Their Royal Highnesses first took a view of the several works in the dock-yard, saw the manner of forging an anchor, making sails, &c. Afterwards they went on board the *Royal Anne*, a first rate man of war then building, and then on board the *Dunkirk*, the new sixty gun ship, which was launched that day. A new sloop of war, called the *Happy*, was launched about an hour before. As soon as the launch was over, their Royal Highnesses went on board the *Carolina* yacht, where a most elegant dinner was provided for them, and at seven in the evening they embarked on board their barge to return to town, being saluted as before. All the ships in the river had their colours hoisted, which with the great number of yachts and boats of all kinds, with which the Thames was covered, formed a most beautiful prospect.

July 23. At a court of hustings at Guildhall, Allen Evans, esq. and John Torriano, esq. (both merchant taylors) were chosen sheriffs of London and Middlesex, in the room of Alexander Sheafe and George Streetfield, esqrs. who refused to give bond to serve that office.

July 25. The back front of Mr. Barrat's late sugar-house at Paul's wharf, which was left standing when the sugar-house was burnt down, fell in, by which accident five bricklayers labourers, who were chipping bricks in the cellar, for the workmen, that were carrying up a new building, were killed on the spot.

July 28. Between six and seven in the evening, was a most violent storm of hail and rain, attended with thunder and lightning at Walton in Suffolk. The hail-stones in general were as large as pigeons eggs, in various shapes, and jagged like broken pieces of ice. It did incredible damage, especially in the corn fields. Several had their glass windows broke in such manner that scarce a whole pane remained, and the fruits in the gardens were entirely spoiled. The damage done by this storm was computed at near 500l. Where the hail fell so very thick was about a mile in length, and half a mile in breadth. It seemed to have fallen down with a whirlwind, like a tornado, and not to have spread itself far.

July 30. At a court of aldermen at Guildhall, Allen Evans and John Torriano, esqrs. lately elected sheriffs of London and Middlesex, appeared, when the latter gave bond to serve the said office, but the former pleaded his inability to serve it as being a dissenter.

Aug. 6. Samuel Fludyer, esq. citizen and cloth-worker, and alderman of Cheap ward, was chosen one of the sheriffs of London and Middlesex for the year ensuing, in the room of Allen Evans, esq. who refused to take upon him that office.

The Parliament which stood prorogued to the 8th instant, was by his Majesty in council ordered to be further prorogued to October 22.

His Majesty in council was this day pleased to appoint John Reynolds, esq. to be captain general and governor in chief of his Majesty's colony of Georgia in America.

Aug. 13. The King ordered letters patent to be passed under the seal of his Majesty's province of Georgia, for appointing William Clinton, esq. attorney general of and in the said province.

James Habersham, to be secretary and register.

William Ruffel, esq. to be clerk of the navy office.

Alexander Kellet, esq. to be provost marshal in the said province of Georgia.

The

The King appointed *Charles Lawrence*, esq. to be lieutenant governor of his Majesty's province of *Nova Scotia*, or *Acadia*, in *America*.

Aug. 17. The King nominated his excellency *Benjamin Keene*, esq. his Majesty's ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the king of Spain, to be one of the knights companions of the most honourable order of the Bath.

The King appointed *Wyndam Beawes*, gentlemen, to be his Majesty's consul at *Seville* and *St. Lucar*.

Thomas Hymer, esq. was made attorney general for the counties of *Pembroke*, *Cardigan*, and *Cardigan*.

Aug. 21. Between one and two in the morning, there was at *Glocester*, the most violent storm of thunder, lightning and rain, that had ever been known, which put the inhabitants under the most terrible apprehensions, though no damage was done but to a house in *Bolt-lane*, the main beams of which were shivered in a very surprising manner, two or three doors thrown off their hinges, and the glass forced out of all the windows.

The Parliament of *Ireland*, which stood prorogued to Aug. 27, was further prorogued to April 22.

Sept. 2. About a quarter before ten at night, a very terrible shock of an earthquake was felt in *Constantinople*; about nine o'clock in the evening, came on the most dreadful storm of thunder that ever was known in that place. The peals succeeded one another without an interval of above a minute, excepting one intermission, about the middle of the storm, till three quarters past ten. During this short intermission, and the stars sparkling with the most perfect brightness, suddenly the earthquake began: every thing at once became wrapped in darkness, and convulsions of the earth beneath, bursting thunders above, falling buildings, shrieks of the terrified, and groans of the expiring on every side, formed such a scene of horror and confusion, as no description can represent, nor imagination reach. The crush of nature and the wreck of worlds seemed instant. Two of the famous seven towers were demolished, many minarets thrown down, and mosques damaged (particularly the much admired one of *St. Sophia*) whole streets laid in ruins, and the common prison entirely destroyed, with the greatest part of its unfortunate inhabitants. The large and beautiful suburb of the *Blaquernes* was entirely demo-

lished; the ancient amphitheatre of the emperor *Constantine*, the old castle, the mosque, and all the houses of that suburb, presented only a vast heap of ruins. The persons killed were computed at betwixt two and 3000. The shocks, though less severely, were felt as far as *Smyrna*; and a *Tartar*, who arrived express in fifteen days from *Armenia*, just before this account left *Constantinople*, brought intelligence that a large city, at that distance, had been entirely swallowed up by an earthquake on the very same day, and the place where it stood converted into an entire lake of water. The same earthquake was felt all along the coast of the *Mediterranean* in *Asia*, and reached as far as *Alexandria* and *Grand Cairo* in *Africa*; at the last of which places above two thirds of the mosques and houses were demolished, and near 40,000 persons killed, swallowed up, or buried in the ruins.

Sept. 4. Several aldermen, deputies, &c. of the bridge committee, met at Guildhall, who came to a resolution, that Mr. *Dance*, the city surveyor, should prepare an estimate of the expence of building a new bridge; and appointed a sub-committee to receive the same.

Sept. 18. The committee appointed to take into consideration the repairing of *London-bridge*, met at Guildhall, when the estimates of the expence were laid before them; according to which it was computed that the pulling down the houses on both sides, and rendering the bridge useful and commodious for carriages and foot-passengers, amounted to upwards of 40,000*l*.

Sept. 26. At a court of common-council at Guildhall, a report concerning a new bridge at *Black-Friars*, as also pulling down the houses, and enlarging the passage over *London-bridge*, was read, and ordered to be printed, and sent to all the members of the said court.

George Streetfield, *Alexander Sheafe*, and *Allen Ewans*, esqrs. having refused to take upon them the office of sheriff, to which they were lately elected, the court ordered that actions should be brought against all those gentlemen, for the penalties incurred by their refusal. A committee of four aldermen and eight commoners was chosen to direct the conducting of the said prosecution; and were empowered to draw upon the chamberlain for any sum necessary to defray the expence.

Sept. 28. *Samuel Fludyer*, esq. alderman of Cheap ward, and *John Torriano*, esq. citizen

citizen and merchant-taylor, the two new sheriffs, were this day sworn in at Guildhall, with the usual formality; and on Monday following they were sworn in at Westminster.

Stephen Theodore Janssen, esq. alderman and stationer, vice-president of the *British herring-fishery*, was elected into the high office of Lord Mayor of London, for the year ensuing.

The King appointed *Robert Monckton*, esq. to be lieutenant-governor of the garrison of *Annapolis-Royal* in America.

William Grant of *Prestongrange*, esq. his Majesty's advocate for Scotland, was made a lord of session, and one of the commissioners of justice, in the room of lord *Elchias*, deceased.

Robert Dundas, of *Arniston*, esq. was made his Majesty's advocate in his room.

Sept. 28. A proclamation was published in the *Gazette*, for the Parliament to meet on November 14, and to sit for the dispatch of business.

Oct. 7. Great damage was done to the shipping by a storm of wind, which arose about midnight, and the wind's blowing hard for some days after. A large ship, laden with iron and deals from *Stockholm*, ran a ground at *Orfordness*, and was beat to pieces by the rage of the sea; but the crew was happily saved.

Oct. 7. His Majesty having been pleased to direct, that the following officers appointed to the regiments of foot to be raised in America, under the respective commands of colonel *William Shirley*, and Sir *William Pepperell*, bart. were to repair forthwith to their posts, viz.

Colonel *William Shirley*.

Lieutenant colonel *Ellison*, from half-pay of *Shirley's*.

Major *Littlebales*, from half-pay of *Shirley's*.

Captains; *Kinneer*, from half-pay of *Gooch's*.

Vickers, from lord *Geroge Sackville's* additional.

Jocelyn, from *Old Buffs* additional.

Patron, from *Flemming's* additional.

Moore, from half-pay of *Agnew's*.

Lieutenants: *Campbell*, from lord *John Murray's* additional.

Mulholland, from half-pay of *Jordan's*.

Armstrong, from half-pay of *Shirley's*.

Brown, from half-pay of *Rich's* additional.

Clapham, from half-pay of twelve independent companies.

Conset, second lieutenant, from half-pay of *Frazer's* marines.

Maitland, second lieutenant, from half-pay of *Cockran's*.

Cunningham, from half-pay of the marines.

Winder, second lieutenant, from half-pay of *Jordan's*.

Irwin, from half-pay of *Shirley's*.

Fitzsimons, second lieutenant, from the half-pay of *Pepperell's*.

Gaban, ensign, from half-pay of *Shirley's*.

Bartman, ensign, in *Richbell's*.

Cheshire, quarter-master to *Bland's*.

Ensigns: *Blair*, *Bradshaw*, *Walker*, *Car*, sergeant in the Buffs.

Quarter-master, *Bigg*, from half-pay of *Powlet's*.

Surgeon, *Scott*, from half-pay of *Torrington's*.

Colonel, Sir *William Pepperell*, from half-pay.

Lieutenant colonel *Mercer*, from half-pay of *Pepperell's*.

Major *Craven*, of lord *George Beauclerk's*.

Captains: *Bradstreet*, of late *Pepperell's*.

Lord *Boyde*, of *Scotch Fuzileers* additional.

Barford, from *Old Buffs* additional.

Hutchinson, from *Brag's* additional.

Descury, from *Johnson's* additional.

Lieutenants: *Kempensfelt*, from half-pay of *Cockran's*.

Powell, from half-pay of *Shirley's*.

Rhodes, from half-pay of *Pepperell's*.

Joyce, from *Hobson's*.

Foxton, from *Fleming's* additional.

Elrington, from *Fleming's* additional.

Fleming, from half-pay of *Cornwall's*.

Drake, ensign in *Bockland's*.

How, from half-pay of *Cornwall's*.

Willes, ensign in *Pole's*.

Middlemore, ensign in *Wolfe's*.

McManus, ensign in *Warburton's*.

Gudgeon, adjutant to *Wolfe's*.

Moncrief, lieutenant of *Ranger's* in *Nova-Scotia*.

Ensigns: *Hamilton*, *Rose*, *Newland*, *Couzens*.

Surgeon, *Kirkland*, from half-pay of *Pepperell's*.

Notice was given, that such of the above officers who were in *Great Britain*, were immediately to repair to *London*, and embark on board the transports provided for their passage to *North America*; and that such of those officers who were in *Ireland* were

Were immediately to repair to *Cork*, and embark on board the transports provided for the carrying Sir *Peter Halkett's* and colonel *Dunbar's* regiments to *North America*.

Oct. 11. We had the melancholy account that two vessels from *Leith* were cast away in *Yarmouth Road*, and that the passengers to the number of thirty-six all perished; but the crews saved themselves in their long-boats.

Oct. 15. On the 16th of *July* the lieutenant governor arrived at *New York* from *Albany*, having settled matters to the entire satisfaction of all the different nations of the *Indians* that attended the congress at that place. And the next day the commissioners from *Philadelphia*, *Maryland*, and *Virginia*, with several others, arrived there from that place; from whence we learned that at the said congress, the commissioners from the several governments were unanimously of opinion, that an union of the colonies was absolutely necessary; and a plan of union was accordingly drawn up by the said commissioners, in order to be laid before their respective constituents.

Mr. *Theophilus West*, was made deputy comptroller of the Mint, in the room of Mr. *Pollett*, deceased.

Robert Pringle and *Thomas Haye*, esqrs. made judges or lords of the sessions in *Scotland*.

Oct. 19. About two this afternoon, a place called the *Dust-house*, belonging to Mr. *Norman's* gunpowder mills at *Moulsey*, in *Surrey*, blew up, and killed one man, who was barrelling up the gunpowder. It was reckoned there was about thirty barrels of powder in the store-room, each barrel containing 100lb. weight. The building was blown into thousands of pieces, and carried a great way; the poor man's body was torn into so many pieces, there was no finding them, or half his bones. Seven or eight great elms, that stood near this room, were torn up by the roots, and many others shattered, and several adjacent buildings terribly torn; a building about thirty yards from it, which contained about the same quantity of gunpowder, had its roof beat in, and a man at work received a blow on the back of his neck, by a piece of timber, but the powder remained safe. The windows of several neighbouring houses were broken, and some of the tiles blown off the houses at some distance, by the force of the shock. The houses for many miles about were shaken by the explosion,

Orders were given, about this time, for a captain, four lieutenants, and sixty bombardiers and matrosses, to hold themselves ready to embark from *Woolwich*, in order to join the forces destined for *Virginia*.

Oct. 20. This morning, about seven o'clock, a fire broke out in the upper part of a very large warehouse in *Montague-cloze*, near *St. Mary Overy's* church, *Southwark*, which entirely destroyed the same, and a very large quantity of hops, which was in the same warehouse, and damaged several of the adjacent houses. There was a party of soldiers to keep off the mob, and the fire was in a great measure suppressed about noon.

The following advices brought by the ship *Dorrington* from the *East-Indies*, about the end of this month, were published by authority.

On *Nov. 28, 1753*, the *French* made an attempt to take *Trichenopoli* (by surprize) a strong place belonging to the Nabob, in which was a garrison commandment by capt. *Kilpatrick*. They made the attack about four that morning with 800 *Europeans*. Their black forces were to make several false attacks on different parts of the town; by the darkness of the night, and the carelessness of a guard, they got over the ditch, fixed their ladders, and 600 of them, without firing a shot, got possession of a battery on the outward wall, called *Dalton's* battery. By this time an accidental shot or two alarmed the garrison, who immediately repaired to their posts, and attacked the party on the battery, who defended themselves till day-light, and made several attempts to scale the inward wall and petard the gate, but were kept off by the garrison. By day-break, those that did not chuse to venture their necks by jumping off the battery to save themselves, called out for quarter, which was given them. There was taken on the battery 297 *European* prisons, besides sixty-five wounded, and forty-two killed in the ditch, and nine officers; the rest of their loss was not known, but it was believed must have been pretty considerable. In this action the garrison had scarcely any loss.

From the time of the beforementioned action until the middle of *February* following, nothing material happened, when colonel *Lawrence*, who was then encamped near *Trichenopoli*, was obliged, according to custom, to send a party to escort provisions to the camp, consisting of 230 *Europeans*, eight officers, about 500 *Seapoys*, and

and four pieces of cannon. They marched on, Feb. 12, and on their return upon the 15th, were attacked by a party of the enemy, consisting of 120 *French*, two companies of foreigners, the *French* troop of 100 men, 1000 topasses, 6000 seapoys, all their black cavalry, in number about 8000, and seven pieces of cannon. The detachment moved in the night, and came up with colonel *Lawrence's* detached party by break of day, as they were on their march. What men could do they did; but the commanding officer, unfortunately afraid of losing his baggage, divided his force to save it; upon which the enemy fell in amongst them and, although they paid dearly for it, killed or took prisoners almost the whole party.

A great and unexpected alteration happened at the court of *Spain*; the marquis *de la Ensenada*, chief minister, together with his secretary and principal favourite, were suddenly seized and sent to prison, and all their papers secured; since when the department of the *Indies*, one of the four great places he enjoyed, was conferred on general *Wall*, secretary of state for foreign affairs, and the rest on three of the chief courtiers.

A sudden inundation of the river *Rye* happened at *Helmsey* in *Yorkshire*, such as had never been known by the oldest people in those parts, probably occasioned by the late heavy rains. Two houses were entirely washed away, the one inhabited by *James Holdforth*, he and his whole family drowned, except his wife, who being sick in her bed, was carried down the stream half a mile, and at last washed off into a field, where she was found the next morning, very little hurt. The other house belonged to *John Sunley*, who was also drowned, and all his family. In the whole thirteen persons. Two other houses were greatly damaged, as was also the stone bridge at the entrance of the town; fourteen hay-stacks were driven down the river a mile, on one of which was a half year old calf, who kept its footing, and was taken off alive. The kitchen-garden walls, and part of those of the park, belonging to the fine seat of *Thomas Duncombe*, esq. were washed away. Two large bridges, one of stone, the other of wood, at *Rivaulx*, were driven down, as were several more lying upon the river *Rye*, and others damaged. A malt-kiln, with a large quantity of malt and cinders at *Rivaulx*, belonging to *Robert Berry*, were utterly destroyed. The water formed a vent for itself, by forcing through the

wall of his kitchen, which prevented the house from being driven down; the man and his family saved their lives by getting up into the chambers. There had also been terrible havock among the inhabitants at *Rivaulx* as well as at *Helmsey*, by damaging of houses and drowning of cattle. One *Simpson*, a farmer at *Rivaulx*, had seven calves drowned; and *Robert Sandwith's* tannery, at *Helmsey*, was utterly destroyed, and leather washed away out of the pits to a great value. The river *Derwent* was never known higher in the memory of man. Mr. *Creaser*, of *Ferby*, near *Malton*, was drowned near *Westow*, in his return home from *Pocklington* fair. *Thirsk* bridge was entirely washed away, and the inhabitants suffered great damage, but no lives lost.

Henry McCulloch, esq. was appointed by the lords of the Admiralty, judge of the vice-court of Admiralty of *North-Carolina*.

The honourable lieutenant-general *James Cholmondeley*, appointed deputy lieutenant of *Hampshire*, by his grace the duke of *Bolton*, lord lieutenant and *custos rotulorum* of that county.

John Cleveland, jun. esq. made judge advocate of *Portsmouth*.

Stephen Martin Leake, esq. *Clarencieux* king of arms, promoted to the office of *Garter* principal king of arms, in the room of *John Anstis*, esq. deceased.

Charles Townley, esq. *Norroy* king of arms, promoted to that of *Clarencieux*, in the room of *Stephen Martin Leake*, esq.

Oct. 29. Being a day at *Constantinople*, on which the grand seignior usually went on horseback to the mosque, and his highness not appearing, the people grew extremely tumultuous, and assembled in great numbers before the seraglio to know the meaning of his absence. In order to appease them, he acquainted them that he was indisposed with a cold, but that in a short time his subjects should see him. His indisposition was attributed to the shock he received by the late melancholy earthquakes, and the fires which succeeded them, since which he kept close in his apartment till the 13th instant, when the *Janissaries*, in a manner, forced him to appear in public, in order to remove the general clamour. The Sultan went that day to the mosque on horseback, but at his return to the palace found himself much worse, and in a very short time after, he expired. His brother *Osman* who succeeded him was fifty-six years of age. The deceased Sultan was the most pacific emperor that ever reigned over the *Turks*.

It would seem as if the *Russians* had foreseen this great event, for by accounts from *Petersburgh* dated *December 10*, we were told, that the court lately received a courier from *Constantinople*, whose dispatches were of that importance, that they occasioned the holding a council, at which all the great officers of state assisted, soon after which he was sent back to *Constantinople*; whereupon there was a talk of raising 60,000 men, during the winter, to reinforce the *Empress's* army. And by accounts from the same place, dated *December 13*, we were told, that it being resolved to make a considerable augmentation both in their land and sea forces, the hundredth man of her Majesty's subjects was enlisted which formed a body of 66,145 men.

Nov. 7. About five o'clock this morning, a most terrible fire broke out in *St. Werburgh's* church, *Dublin*, which in a few hours entirely consumed that fine fabric, nothing being preserved from the conflagration but the steeple and vestry, all the body of the church being quite destroyed. During the time of the fire there was a very high wind at S. W. which put all the houses on the south side *Castle-street* in the most imminent danger: some of them took fire, particularly the back part of the *Exchequer-office*, and house adjoining; but two engines being brought to play on the houses, prevented any further damage.

Nov. 8. The right honourable the Lord Mayor, attended by the several aldermen above the chair, preceded by the court of assistants of the grocers company, went in procession from the Mansion-house to *Guildhall*, and soon after, the right honourable *Stephen Theodore Janssen*, esq. Lord Mayor elect, attended by the aldermen below the chair, and preceded by the court of assistants of the company of stationers, came from thence to *Guildhall*, where the Lord Mayor elect was sworn into his high office, and the city regalia were delivered to him with the usual formality.

Nov. 9. The right honourable *Stephen Theodore Janssen*, esq. the new Lord Mayor, was sworn in at *Westminster* with the usual solemnity.

His Majesty and the royal family came from *Kensington* to *St. James's*, to reside there during the winter.

A great quantity of warlike stores were sent from the Tower on board the *Isabella* and *Mary*, for *Virginia*.

The King was pleased to grant unto Sir

Charles Powlett, knight of the *Bath*, commonly called marquis of *Winchester*, the office or place of lieutenant of his Majesty's Tower of *London*.

The King appointed the right honourable *Ober Lewis*, earl of *Plymouth*, to be his Majesty's lieutenant and *costos rotulorum* of and in the county of *Glamorgan*.

The King appointed his grace *Harry* duke of *Bolton*, to be his Majesty's lieutenant and *costos rotulorum* of and in the county of *Southampton*, and of the town of *Southampton* and county of the same.

Nov. 10. The anniversary of his Majesty's birth-day was celebrated, who then entered into the 72d year of his age.

Nov. 14. His Majesty went in the usual state to the House of Peers, and, the Commons being sent for and attending, opened the session of Parliament with a most gracious speech to both Houses.

His Majesty first acquainted both Houses, "That it was with great pleasure he met them in Parliament, at a time, when the late elections had afforded his people an opportunity of giving fresh proofs of their duty and affection to his person and government, in the choice of their representatives.

"That the general state of affairs in *Europe* had received very little alteration since their last meeting. But he had the satisfaction to acquaint them, that he had lately received the strongest assurances from his good brother the king of *Spain*, of his firm resolution to cultivate friendship and confidence with him, with reciprocal acts of harmony and good faith; and that he would persevere in these sentiments. That it should be his principal view, as well to strengthen the foundations, and secure the duration of the general peace, as to improve the present advantages of it, for promoting the trade of his good subjects, and protecting those possessions, which made one great source of our commerce and wealth.

"That the plan formed by the last Parliament for appropriating the forfeited estates in the *Highlands* to the public benefit, appeared to be of such national importance, that he was persuaded they would not omit any proper opportunity of completing it. And he also recommended it to them, to make such further provisions, as may be expedient for perpetuating the due execution of the laws, and the just authority of his government, in that part of the united kingdom.

"Then

"Then he told the House of Commons, That he had ordered the estimates for the ensuing year to be prepared and laid before them. That the supplies he had to ask of them, were such as should be necessary for the ordinary services; for the execution of such treaties as had been communicated to them, for consolidating and maintaining that system of tranquility, which was his great object; and, at the same time, for securing ourselves against any incroachments.

"That the gradual reduction of the national debt, which had been so wisely and successfully begun, would, he made no doubt, have their serious and constant attention."

After which, speaking to both Houses, he concluded thus: "It is unnecessary for me to use any arguments to press upon you unanimity and dispatch in your proceedings. I have had such an ample experience of the fidelity, zeal, and good disposition of my Parliaments, during the course of my reign, that I trust there is a mutual confidence established between us; the surest pledge of my own, and my people's happiness."

Nov. 15. The right honourable the House of Peers presented their address of thanks for his Majesty's speech, which was as follows:

"*Most gracious Sovereign,*

"We your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament assembled, beg leave to return your Majesty our humble thanks for your most gracious speech from the throne.

"We are truly sensible of your Majesty's wise and public spirited views to strengthen the foundations, and secure the duration of the general peace, in which every part of *Europe* is so nearly interested. And nothing can excite our warmest gratitude more than that concern, which you are pleased to express, that the advantages of this peace may be rendered lasting to your people, by promoting their commerce, and protecting those possessions which are so essential to it; and are an object of public care, never to be departed from by this country.

"The friendly assurances, which your Majesty has lately received from the king of *Spain*, give us great satisfaction, as we promise ourselves, that they will be followed with very salutary effects, for advancing the important ends already mentioned, in which both nations will find a reciprocal benefit.

"Your Majesty's goodness to your people, in consenting to apply the forfeited estates in the *Highlands* to those public uses, to which they stand appropriated by the last Parliament, will always be thankfully remembered by us. We shall, with the greatest readiness, concur in any provisions, that may render that measure as perfect and useful as possible, for improving that part of the united kingdom, and preserving its tranquility.

"The enforcing the due course and execution of the laws, and securing the authority of your Majesty's government there, of which those laws have always been the rule, are one and the same object, which will not fail to meet with our constant attention.

"Permit us, Sir, to take this opportunity to renew the most solemn assurances of our inviolable fidelity and affection to your sacred person, and government. In this, our duty and our interest unite, and are inseparable. Our resolution is fixed and unalterable, to strengthen your Majesty's hands, for preserving the peace, supporting the honour of your crown, and maintaining the rights and possessions of your kingdoms, against any encroachments. The maxim, graciously laid down by your Majesty, that a mutual confidence between you and your Parliament is the surest pledge of the happiness, both of King and people, is highly worthy a *British* monarch; and it shall be our zealous endeavour, to demonstrate to the world the stability of that confidence; and, under the protection of the Divine Providence, to transmit to our posterity the blessings of your Majesty's reign, in the perpetuity of the Protestant succession in your royal house."

To which his Majesty made the following most gracious answer.

"*My Lords,*

"I return you my hearty thanks for this very dutiful and affectionate address. The zeal you express for my person and government, and for maintaining the rights and possessions of my crown, cannot fail to have the best effects, both at home and abroad. The confidence, which you repose in me, shall always be made use of for the true interest of my people."

Nov. 18. The honourable House of Commons presented their humble address to the King, as follows:

"*Most gracious Sovereign,*

"We your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the Commons of *Great-Britain*

Britain in Parliament assembled, beg leave to return your Majesty our unfeigned thanks, for your most gracious speech from the throne; and to assure your Majesty, that your faithful Commons will gladly embrace every opportunity of testifying their inviolable attachment and duty to your royal person, family, and government.

“ It gives us the greatest satisfaction to find, that the wise measures your Majesty has pursued, for strengthening and securing the general peace, have been attended with so explicit a declaration on the part of the king of *Spain*, of his resolution to cultivate friendship and confidence with your Majesty.

“ We acknowledge, with the highest sense of gratitude, your Majesty’s constant and uniform endeavours for the preservation of the public tranquility, at the same time, that your Majesty has not suffered your attention to be diverted from the necessary consideration of self-defence; and we assure your Majesty, that we will support your Majesty, and cheerfully grant such supplies, as may give weight and efficacy to your Majesty’s measures, for the preservation of the general peace, and enable your Majesty to vindicate your just rights and possessions from all encroachments.

“ We beg leave to assure your Majesty, that nothing shall be wanting on our parts, to complete, and render effectual, to the common benefit of the united kingdom, that salutary plan, formed by the last Parliament, for appropriating the forfeited estates in the Highlands to the use of the public; and we assure your Majesty, that the gradual reduction of the national debt, and the improvement of trade and commerce, so essential to the strength and power of this kingdom, shall be the objects of our serious and constant attention.”

To which his Majesty made the following most gracious answer.

“ Gentlemen,

“ I return you my thanks for your most dutiful and loyal address.

“ So early and unanimous a mark of the trust and confidence, which my faithful Commons repose in me, gives me the greatest satisfaction.

“ You may rely on the continuance of my endeavours to preserve the public tranquility, to assert and vindicate the just rights and possessions of my subjects, and to do every thing on my part, which can ren-

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der this nation happy and flourishing both at home and abroad.”

The upper house of Convocation met in the chapter-house, and went in procession, with the advocates and proctors, to the west door of *St. Paul’s*, where they were met by the lower house, and the gentlemen of the choir; and being come into the stalls, the Litany was read in Latin by the bishop of *Chichester*, the junior bishop; after which the reverend Dr. *Plumptree*, archdeacon of *Ely*, preached the Latin sermon. The reverend Dr. *Denne*, archdeacon of *Rochester*, was chosen prolocutor for the lower house of Convocation. His grace the archbishop of *Canterbury* was not present, but had appointed the bishops of *Oxford*, *Ely*, *Salisbury*, *Bangor*, *Norwich*, and *St. David’s*, commissaries to represent him.

Letters from *Germany* mentioned, a discovery lately made, that prince *Frederick* of *Hesse*, married to the princess *Mary* of *England*, had above 4 years before abjured the Protestant religion, and embraced Popery; and that his father, the Landgrave, was going to assemble the states of the Landgraviate, to concert measures for preventing the fatal consequences of this event.

Nov. 17. The states of the Landgraviate of *Hesse-cassel* were summoned to meet to concert proper measures for the support of the Protestant religion in those territories upon the late unhappy occasion, and to engage some of the princes of the empire to guaranty the execution of such measures as should be resolved on; which had already begun a paper war in *Germany*, several pamphlets having been already published upon both sides of the question, as to what the states had a right to do upon the occasion. In the mean time the Landgrave took care to have the two princes his grandchildren brought up in the religion of their country, by sending them to the university of *Göttingen*.

Letters from *France* mentioned, that the King had abandoned the clergy to the mercy, or rather to the justice of the Parliament; and that in consequence thereof, they were selling by public auction the goods of some of their bishops and other ecclesiastics, which had been distrained for the fines imposed on them by the secular courts, on account of their having refused to administer the sacraments since the King’s late declaration.

Nov. 22. At *Constantinople*, the mustî begirt the new sultan *Osman III.* with the

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scymetar of the empire, which ceremony holds the place of the coronation in other countries. Upon this occasion 1500 purses were distributed to the janizaries by order of his sublime highness; and he begun his government by shutting up the taverns, and enjoining that precept of the Alcoran which prohibits the drinking of wine, to be strictly observed on pain of severe chastisement. He made no great change in the administration of affairs, having continued the prime vizir, the musti, and the aga of the janizaries in their respective employments; and ministers were forthwith sent to the courts of *Vienna*, *Russia*, and *Poland*, to notify his accession to the throne.

The states of *Holland* and *West-Friseland* published a placart against marriages of Protestants with Papists.

Dec. 4. Was a fresh eruption of Mount *Vesuvius*, preceded by an earthquake which was only felt in the neighbourhood, and occasioned by the force of the eruption upon its first appearance. The opening was about the middle of the mountain on the east-side, and one of the branches of the eruption proceeded towards that which happened in the year 1751; but its progress was so slow, that it advanced but twelve yards in two hours, though the descent is very steep: there was another branch, the progress of which was much swifter, and made above a mile in an hour. Just before this eruption the thunder was extremely frightful.

Accounts from *France* were full of the disputes between their bishops and their Parliaments, and of the skirmishes between their smugglers and the troops sent in pursuit of them.

Dec. 11. About eight o'clock in the morning, the Dey of *Algiers* was assassinated in his palace, and the grand treasurer mortally wounded, by six soldiers.

One of the rebels, after receiving the pay, and taking the Dey's hand to kiss, according to custom; drew a dagger, and thrust it through his breast, then fired a pistol, which wounded him in the side. The Dey arose, calling to his attendants, &c. "If among so many of them, they could not destroy such a villain;" and then dropped. The first conspirator, after killing the Dey, took off his (the Dey's) turban, and putting it on his head, seated himself in his seat, and began to harangue the Divan, and the Dey's secretaries, who were all seated near him; telling them,

that he would govern them; that he would make war with some powers, and that he would do justice to all; brandishing his drawn sabre in his hand. And thus he sat for a quarter of an hour, when one of the Chiauses, or messengers of the palace, taking courage, and snatching up a carabine, fired and killed him. This example was followed by others, and his five accomplices were also soon after destroyed.

Dec. 13. His Majesty went to the House of Peers, and gave the royal assent

To the land-tax bill of 2s. in the pound.

The malt-tax bill.

The mutiny and desertion bill.

A bill for the relief of the out-pensioners of *Chelsea* hospital.

A bill to indemnify members of corporations, who have omitted to take the oaths of office, and allowing them further time for that purpose.

A naturalization bill, &c.

After which the House of Peers adjourned to *January* 9, and the Commons to *January* 7.

We had very melancholy accounts of damage and distress at sea, this month, by hurricanes and stormy weather, both on our own coasts and in foreign parts; a great many ships and vessels being cast away; in some, part of the crew, and in others the whole crew miserably perishing, and going down to the bottom. In many places these storms were attended with thunder, lightning, and hail, both by sea and land.

A yearly bill of mortality for the city and suburbs of *Dublin*; ending Dec. 30, 1754.

Buried.		Christened.	
Males	932	Males	850
Females	965	Females	922
In all	1807		1772

Increased in the burials 72; Decreased in christenings 65.

Christenings in *Newcastle* last year, 686. Burials, 479. Increased in the christenings, 87. Decreased in the burials, 163.

The number of burials in the city of *Glasgow*, in 1754, amounted to 867.

Christenings at *Paris* last year, 19,729. Weddings, 4146. Burials, 21,716. Foundlings, 4329.

According to letters from *Koningberg*, where very exact registers are kept, there had been born within the compass of the last year in the kingdom of *Prussia*, 28,817 children; and there had died 19,054; so that the increase was 9763. The number of the

the inhabitants in the whole kingdom were about 600,000.

Christenings at *Liverpool*, from *Christmas* 1753, to *Christmas* 1754, 730. Burials, 744. Marriages, 289. Decreased in the burials, 188; in the marriages, 12; in the christenings, 4.

A general bill of Christenings and Burials, within the bills of mortality, from December, 11, 1753, to December 10, 1754.

<i>Christened.</i>		<i>Buried.</i>	
Males	7754	Males	11164
Females	7193	Females	11532
In all	14947	In all	22696
Increased in the burials this year 2420.			

Whereof have died

Under two years of age	8115
Between two and five	1904
Five and ten	640
Ten and twenty	628
Twenty and thirty	1685
Thirty and forty	2141
Forty and fifty	2179
Fifty and sixty	1944
Sixty and seventy	1642
Seventy and eighty	1143
Eighty and ninety	586
Ninety and a hundred	85
A hundred	1
A hundred and one	2
A hundred and nine	1

The bill of mortality of *Amsterdam* for 1753 was 7161, which is considerably less than that of the year 1759, which amounted to 8589. Christenings 4311. Marriages 1701.

To put a stop to the late disturbances in *France*, occasioned by the Bull *Unigenitus*. The King banished the archbishop, and delivered him an edict for raising 2,400,000 livres (100,000*l.* sterling) by annuities on lives payable to the town-house, to be registered by the Parliament; and likewise told him, that he had just created a treasurer of the military school. The edict was published the 7th; and the Parliament when it registered it, resolved, that an humble address should be presented to his Majesty, to beseech him that he would be graciously pleased, 1. To fix a term for the expiration of the tax of the twentieth penny, which was only to be raised during the first year or two of the peace. 2. To grant some alleviation of the public taxes, particularly in the article of the *tailles*. 3. To attend to the dangerous consequences of multiplied loans to the state.

As the members of the parliament of

Paris are all gentleman of large land estates, we may easily guess why they were so much against the land tax, called in *France* the twentieth penny, and yet their taxes upon consumption (the only other way for raising money for the public service) had given such encouragement to smuggling, that the smugglers, to the number of some thousands, formed themselves into a regular body under a proper chief, all better armed than the regular troops, and raised contributions in many parts of the country, under pretence of obliging people to buy their tobacco, &c. so that the government was forced to employ part of their army against them, a thing not usual in *France*; and these troops had already had two skirmishes with two detachments of smugglers, in which the former got the victory, but a great many were killed on both sides.

No less than 150 volumes were found in a wooden chest, which happened to stand under a brick arch, which secured it from the lava or torrent of melted metals, which rolled over the city of *Herculaneum*. These volumes, at least most of them, were said to be perfectly legible and well preserved.

Dec. 24. The deliberations of the states of the Landgraviate of *Hesse-Cassel*, assembled, turned on the following points:

1. To take the best measures for inviolably maintaining the religion, laws and constitutions of the country.

2. To this end it should be expressly stipulated, that prince *Frederick* of *Hesse*, when he comes to the regency, should not have it in his power to alter what is established by the said laws, nor grant any church to the Roman catholics for the public exercise of their religion.

3. That the said prince should not chuse a confessor out of any orders besides those that shall be specified.

4. That the princes, his sons, till they are of age, should be under the immediate direction of the reigning Landgrave or the states of the country, the prince their father being quite excluded from the direction or care of their education.

5. That the county of *Hanau* should be given to the eldest of those princes, upon their father's accession to the regency of the Landgraviate; it being withal understood, that the prince-poseessor of the county of *Hanau* must profess the Protestant religion.

6. And the better to insure the execution of these arrangements, they should be gua-

guarantied by the kings of *Prussia* and *Denmark*, as also by the maritime powers and the evangelic body of the empire.

Dec. 24. Accounts arrived at *Francfort*, that the king of *Prussia*, at the instances of the Landgrave of *Hesse-Cassel*, was the first that guarantied all the measures taken by his serene highness for maintaining the Protestant religion for ever in his house, and throughout his dominions, notwithstanding the conversion, or perversion, of the prince his son and successor.

Dec. 28. The 14th instant, at seven in the morning, a cloud of fire, followed by a most dreadful clap of thunder, covered the whole village of *St. Aubin*, situated in *Lorrain*, between *Ligny* and *Void*. The terror it occasioned was so great, that horses and other cattle broke their bridles and halters, and ran wildly about the streets and fields. The lightning fell upon the church, in which there were then two young women, who fell senseless to the ground; by the same flash the top of the confession-box, the steeple-door, and the lower windows, were beaten down, and the walls of the church shaken and cracked. The lightning made its way through the loft of the steeple, and broke down the timbers that supported the great bell, which fell upon the second bell, and broke that, together with the clock. The covering of the steeple was carried away, and the south and west angles beat down: the materials were dispersed with so prodigious a force, that stones were thrown upon the isle of the church above twenty-two yards from the steeple, and some upon adjacent houses, the roofs of which they broke through. It fortunately happened that no lives were lost, nor did any place take fire. The same day they had terrible claps of thunder at *Commercy*, three leagues from *St. Aubin*; but no damage was done there.

A body of near 6000 of the best troops of *France*, selected and sent over, were arrived at the lower fort upon the *Ohio*, and were employed, even in this rigorous season, in fortifying that country. In *September* last, the *French* men of war that brought them over, were seen not far from the entrance of the river *St. Laurence*, into which they went, and landed at *Quebec*. After a short stay there, they were seen by our *Indian* traders passing the lakes *Oswega* and *Erie*, in a prodigious number of battoes; of which the several governors received notice.

1755, *Jan. 6.* This night, about nine o'clock, a fire broke out in the stables

belonging to the right honourable the dowager lady *Carpenter*, in *Lee's Mess*, *North-Audley-street*, which burnt down two stables, burnt the coachman's child to death, and two horses.

Jan. 8. His Majesty having been pleased to deliver the custody of the privy seal, to his grace *Charles* duke of *Marlborough*, the oath of keeper of the privy seal, was, by his Majesty's command, administered to his grace, in council.

Jan. 9. His grace, *Henry* duke of *Bolton*, and the right honourable *John* earl of *Egmont*, were, by his Majesty's command, sworn of his Majesty's most honourable privy council. Also the duke of *Bolton*, took the oaths appointed to be taken, on being appointed lord lieutenant of the county of *Southampton*.

A circumstantial relation of the late eruption of Mount *Vesuvius*, sent by Mr. *Femineau*, the *British* consul at *Naples*, and read this day before the Royal Society, made it more terrible than the former account. The lava (or burning matter thrown out) was a mile in breadth, had extended five miles, and it was feared, that the consequences thereof would prove much more fatal than those of any eruption that happened since *Herculaneum* was destroyed.

His Majesty appointed *Charles Hardy*, esq. to be governor of *New-York*, in the room of *Sir Danvers Osborne*, bart. deceased.

Henry Osborne, esq. vice-admiral of the red.

Thomas Griffin, esq. and *Sir Edward Hawke*, vice-admirals of the white.

Charles Knowles, esq. honourable *John Forbes*, and the honourable *Edward Boscawen*, vice-admirals of the blue.

Charles Watson, and *Temple West*, esqrs. rear-admirals of the red.

George Pococke, esq. and the honourable *George Townshend*, rear-admirals of the white.

Savage Mostyn, esq. rear-adm. of the blue.

Jan. 14. The King was pleased to appoint *Matthew* lord *Ducie*, to be lieutenant of the county and city of *Glocester*, and the city of *Bristol*, and also custos rotulorum of the county of *Glocester*; constable of the castle of *St. Brianells*, in the forest of *Dean*, keeper of the deer and woods in the said forest, and vice-admiral of the county of *Glocester*.

Eardley Wilmot, esq. one of the judges of the court of King's-bench, in the room of judge *Wright*, who resigned, and also received the honour of knighthood.

Henry

Henry Hall, esq. attorney-general of Chester, in the room of

John Williams, esq. a Welsh judge, in the room of Richard Carter, esq. deceased.

Sir Eardley Wilmot, Mr. Martin, Mr. Hewett, and Mr. Davy, called to the degree of serjeants at law.

Sackville Fox, esq. constituted genealogist of the order of the Bath.

Jan. 15. This morning, about one o'clock, a fire broke out at Mr. Hurlston's, hair-merchant, in Hand-court, Holborn, which burnt with such violence, that a printer's materials in the same house were entirely consumed, and considerable damage done to the adjacent houses.

Jan. 23. A proclamation was issued to encourage seamen to enter themselves on

board his Majesty's ships of war, by offering each able seaman, between twenty and fifty years of age, who should enter voluntarily, thirty shillings bounty-money; and every ordinary seamen, twenty shillings bounty-money.

The same night the press for seamen was very warm below bridge, and the next day there was a very warm press for landmen, to man the guardships in the room of those to be removed on board the ships lately commissioned, and ordered to be got ready with all expedition for service.

Public notice was given at Greenwich hospital, for all the seamen who were willing to go to sea, to give in their names, and that they should not fail of the usual encouragements.

The annual produce of the present public revenue, calculated from the last state of the national debt, and account of the sinking fund, delivered into Parliament.

EXCHEQUER.

Principal money. Annu. or annual produce.
£. £.

1. Annuities for long terms, being the remainder of the original sum contributed and unsubscribed to the South-Sea company, which annuities were purchased at the rate of 163 <i>l.</i> or 170 <i>l.</i> for every 14 <i>l.</i> annuity, but we have computed the whole at 14 <i>l.</i> ann. for every 170 <i>l.</i>	1836275	151223
2. Ditto for lives, with the benefit of survivorship, being the original sum contributed, which were purchased at the rate of 100 <i>l.</i> for every 7 <i>l.</i> annuity	108100	7567
3. Ditto for two or three lives, being the sum remaining after what is fallen in by deaths, which were purchased at the rate of 12 <i>l.</i> per cent. for two lives, and 10 <i>l.</i> per cent. for three lives, but we have computed the whole at the rate of a little more than 11 <i>l.</i> per cent.	90805	10000
4. As the duties on salt were wholly appropriated to the paying off the principal as well as the interest of the money borrowed upon them, and consequently no surplus could from thence accrue to the sinking fund, therefore we have here stated what is usually computed to be their net annual produce, viz.		185595
5. Exchequer bills made out for interest of old bills, at 3 <i>l.</i> per cent. interest	2200	66
6. The land-tax by the act of last year		1018949
7. Malt-tax by the act of last year		750000

EAST-INDIA Company.

8. By two acts of parliament 9 Will. III. and two other acts 6 and 9 of Anne, at 3½ per cent.	3200000	112000
9. Annuities at 3 <i>l.</i> per cent. 1744, charged on the surplus of the additional duties on low wines, &c.	1000000	30000

BANK

BANK of ENGLAND.

	£.	£.
10. On their original fund, at 3 <i>l.</i> per cent. from August 1, 1743, with 4000 <i>l.</i> per ann. for management	3200000	100000
11. For cancelling Exchequer bills, 3 Geo. I. at 3 <i>l.</i> per cent.	500000	15000
12. Purchased of the South-Sea company, and now carrying an interest at 3½ per cent.	4000000	140000
13. Exchequer bills charged on the duties on sweets, 1737, at 3 <i>l.</i> per cent.	499600	14988
14. Annuities at 3½ per cent. on the duties on coals since Lady-day, 1719	1750000	61250
15. Ditto charged on the surplus of the funds for lottery, 1714	1250000	43750
16. Ditto at 3½ per cent. charged on duties on licenses for retailing spirituous liquors since Lady-day, 1746	986800	34538
17. Ditto at 3 <i>l.</i> per cent. charged on the sinking fund, 25 Geo. II. and management, as appears from the 8th article of the Exchequer side of the sinking fund account	9137821	276891
18. Ditto at 3½ per cent. charged on ditto, by ditto, and management	17701323	624664
19. Exchequer bills, at 3 <i>l.</i> per cent. 1752, charged on ditto, per article IX. ditto	1263515	27484
20. Annuities at 9 <i>s.</i> per ticket to lottery subscribers, 1745		22500
21. Ditto at 18 <i>s.</i> per ticket to lottery subscribers, 1746		45000

SOUTH-SEA Company.

22. On their capital stock and annuities, at 3½ per cent. and 800 <i>l.</i> per million for management	25025309	895886
23. Annuities at 3 <i>l.</i> per cent. 1751, charged on the sinking fund and management, per article 6th of the Exchequer side of the sinking fund account	2100000	64181
24. When the Bank purchased of the South-Sea company, the 4,000,000 <i>l.</i> above-mentioned, they probably had assigned to them a proportional share of that company's allowance for management, which is 3200 <i>l.</i> per annum, and if the Bank be allowed for management upon the 14th, 15th, and 16th articles of this account, in proportion to what they are allowed upon the 17th, it amounts to 1203 <i>l.</i> which two sums added together make		4403
25. The coinage duty to be made up annually to		15000
26. Allowed yearly for the sheriffs by 3 Geo. I. chap. 8.		4000
27. Now all these articles, except the 4th, 6th, and 7th, are to be satisfied yearly, together with whatever belongs to the civil list, before any surplus can be carried to the sinking fund; and as they produce yearly a very large surplus, now called the sinking fund, therefore we must add this sinking fund, which by last year's account, after all deductions, amounted to		1536214

28. To

28. To all which we must add the civil list revenue, amounting yearly to at least	—	—	—	£. 800000
Total net amount of our present taxes	—	—	—	6991149

But besides this, there is raised upon the people yearly, a very large sum for defraying the expence of collecting and managing the taxes. This expence cannot be exactly calculated, because when an account of the gross and net produce of any tax is laid before Parliament, there is never a distinction made between what is applied towards the payment of drawbacks and bounties, and what goes towards the expence of collection and management. But upon all our taxes, except the land and malt, this expence is usually supposed to amount to 2s. in the pound of their net produce, and must amount to the yearly sum of

522220

Therefore we must reckon, that the people of this kingdom contribute yearly for the expence of the government, besides what they pay for the poor, &c. commonly called parish rates, the sum of

7513344

Jan. 28. The buildings in two great rope-walks, at Stepney causeway, with a large quantity of pitch, tar, spun yarn, and cordage, were consumed by fire, occasioned by a pitch-kettle's boiling over, through the carelessness of the servants.

Sheriffs appointed for the present year.

Berkshire, Sir Mark Stuart Pleydell, bart.
Bedfordshire, Thomas Vaux, esq.
Buckinghamshire, Henry Uthwaite, esq.
Cumberland, Tim. Fetherstonhaugh, esq.
Cheshire, Thomas Slaughter, esq.
Camb. & Hunt. William Mitchell, esq.
Cornwall, Francis Beauchamp, esq.
Devonshire, Sir John Rogers, bart.
Dorsetshire, Thomas Strode, esq.
Derbyshire, Philip Gell, esq.
Essex, Richard Chiswell, esq.
Glostershire, John Coffins, esq.
Hertfordshire, G. T. Heysham, esq.
Herefordshire, Thomas Penoyre, esq.
Kent, George Sayer, esq.
Leicestershire, Sir John Danvers, bart.
Lincolnshire, William Marshal, esq.
Monmouthshire, John Jones, esq.
Northumberland, John Swinburn, esq.
Northamptonshire, Henry White, esq.
Norfolk, Miles Branthwayte, esq.
Nottinghamshire, Sir Thomas Parkyns, bart.
Oxfordshire, Sir William Burnaby, knt.
Rutlandshire, J. Maydwell, esq.
Shropshire, Fra. Turner Blythe, esq.

Somersetshire, Roger Lyde, esq.
Staffordshire, John Burriish Leigh, esq.
Suffolk, Cook Freston, esq.
Southampton, John Barnard, esq.
Surrey, John Mackerill, esq.
Suffex, John Major, esq.
Warwickshire, Thomas Neale, esq.
Worcestershire, Francis Highway, esq.
Wiltshire, Arthur Evans, esq.
Yorkshire, Thomas Foljambe, esq.

For South Wales.

Brecknockshire, Thomas Price, esq.
Carmarthenshire, Rees Price, esq.
Cardiganshire, William Bowen, esq.
Glamorganshire, Thomas Popkins, esq.
Pembrokeshire, John Hook, esq.
Radnorshire, William Goffe, esq.

For North Wales.

Anglesey, Hugh Davies, esq.
Caernarvonshire, William Stodart, esq.
Denbighshire, Watkin Wynne, esq.
Flintshire, John Barker, esq.
Merionethshire, William Humphreys, esq.
Montgomeryshire, Jenkin Lloyd, esq.

Feb. 5. The Russian ambassador gave a most magnificent ball at Somerset house, on occasion of the birth of a grand prince of Russia. The royal family, who had a number of tickets presented to them to dispose of at pleasure, and the principal nobility, first paid a visit to the duchess of

of *Norfolk*, who saw masks, at the beginning of the evening, at her house in *St. James's square*, where the accommodations were very extraordinary. The grandeur of the entertainment, and the brilliancy of the illustrious assembly, at *Somerset house*, were above description, and the number of persons present on this occasion was more than one thousand.

The river *Beauley*, about *Kilmorack* and *Kiltarlathie*, in *Scotland*, seven miles N. W. from *Inverness*, was quite dry in all the fords and currents; but in less than two hours after the river was so swelled that in the shallowest places it would come above a man's knee; and this sudden change happened though there was a hard frost, and no soft weather, or scarce so much as the appearance of the sun. This river was never known to stop so before.

Feb. 8. A proclamation was published, for recalling all masters of ships, pilots, mariners, seamen, shipwrights, and other seafaring men, his Majesty's natural born subjects, from the service of all foreign princes and states, and prohibiting such persons from entering their service: also for giving further encouragement to seamen, to enter themselves on board his Majesty's ships of war, by encreasing the bounty from 30s. to 3*l.* to every able seaman, and from 20s. to 2*l.* to every ordinary seaman, between the age of twenty and fifty, who shall voluntarily enter before the 10th of *March* next; and for granting a reward of 2*l.* to any person discovering any able seaman, and 30s. for every ordinary seaman, who shall secrete themselves, so that such seamen shall be taken for his Majesty's service, by any officer employed for raising men.

Feb. 12. The fine seat of *William Beckford*, esq. at *Fontbill*, near *Salisbury*, was, except the two north wings and the great kitchen and brewhouse, consumed by fire. The loss was computed at 30,000*l.* only 6000*l.* of which were insured. The cause of this sad accident was occasioned by some workmen making a fire in a closet chimney, in the very centre of the house; in which chimney the hearth had been taken up.

Feb. 20. A fire broke out at the house of *William Belchier*, esq. at *Epsom* in *Surrey*, which entirely consumed it. The house and furniture were insured at 5500*l.*

The house of *Mr. Thompson*, an embroiderer, in *Bury-street*, *St. James's*, was consumed by fire, and several others much

damaged. Some persons perished in the flames.

Feb. 25. The Chancellor, lord high Steward, and two representatives of the University of *Oxford*, waited on the countess dowager of *Pomfret*, with a letter of thanks, under the University seal, for her noble benefaction of the *Pomfret* collection of antique statues, busts, and other marbles, to that University.

Feb. 26. The deputies of the states of *Gueldres* and *Utrecht* having reported to the assembly of the States General the resolutions of their provinces, in relation to the guaranty solicited by the landgrave of *Hesse-Cassel*, on the 17th, their High Mightinesses came to a formal resolution to take upon them the said guaranty. Next forenoon this resolution was communicated with the usual formality to the *Hessian* minister, and in the afternoon to the honourable colonel *Yorke*; who was acquainted at the same time that their high mightinesses agreed to the guaranty in question, with a view not only to support the Protestant interest, but to give his Majesty a proof of their readiness to enter into his views.

In a storm at *Alexandria*, twenty-six French, five *Ragusan*, two *Swedish* and *Turkish*, one *Tuscan* and one *English* ship were lost.

The Dey of *Algiers* confirmed and put his seal to the late treaty, and to the additional article, made by commodore *Keppel*, relating to packet boats.

A French man of war of seventy-four guns was lost, in a violent storm, in the harbour of *Quebec* in *Canada*.

March 4. *Stephen McDonald*, *John Berry*, *James Egan*, and *James Salmon*, four thief-takers, were tried as accessaries before the fact, in procuring *James Salmon* to be robbed by *Peter Kelley* and *John Ellis*, in the county of *Kent*, (for which they were both convicted last assizes at *Maidstone*) with intent to get the reward on their conviction. After a trial of near nine hours, the jury found them guilty at common law, but returned a verdict special, upon the two particular statutes on which they were indicted. These wretches had received 1720*l.* from the Treasury for persons taken by, and condemned on their evidence at the Old-Bailey only, and they had ensnared, there and elsewhere, at different times, upwards of seventy men, &c.

March 8. Was held a general court of the Free *British* Fishery, when *Mr. alderman*

man *Betbell*, the president, acquainted the proprietors with the favourable reception which the honourable House of Commons had given to the society's petition; and the resolutions of that honourable House were read. A member of the council then gave them an account of the situation of their affairs, and very plainly shewed, that the errors hitherto fallen into were very remediable, the losses hitherto sustained retrievable, and that by the blessing of Providence this noble undertaking might be made a great national advantage, as well as prove beneficial to the proprietors, who in general, without private views, had embarked a very large sum of money to carry on so desirable and public an undertaking. Upon which it was agreed, with great alacrity, to carry on this commercial design with spirit and application, and in pursuance thereof a call of five *per cent.* was voted to be paid in two months. The thanks of the proprietors, were very justly voted to the president, vice-president, and gentlemen of the council, for the attention they had given to the society's affairs in general, and in particular for their endeavours to carry into execution the society's petition to the honourable House of Commons.

March 11. The term for the bounty to seamen being expired, a new proclamation was issued for continuing the bounties of 3*l.* and 40*s.* till the last day of *March*, and for granting the like bounty to seamen, who entered on or before *February* 6th last, with those that since entered, and for continuing the rewards for discovery of concealed seamen. Also promising 20*s.* to such able-bodied landmen, as have entered since the 23d of *January*, or shall enter before the last of *March*.

March 17. The king of *Prussia's* minister presented a memorial to the diet at *Ratisbon*, demanding a seat for his master in the college of princes, in right of the principality of *Meurs*, which his grandfather succeeded to upon the death of our late king *William*.

March 20. His Majesty went to the House of Peers, and gave the royal assent to a bill, for vesting *Montague-house* in trustees, and enabling them to convey it to the trustees of the *British Museum* for a general repository.

For preventing the holding any market in the *High-street* in the *Borough* of *Southwark*.

For establishing a ferry across the *Thames* from *Radcliffe* to *Rotherhithe*.

VOL. III

For enlightening the streets of *St. Bartholomew the Great*, in the city of *London*.

For enlightening the streets, establishing a watch, &c. in the city of *Bristol*.

For enlightening the streets, &c. at *Leeds* in *Yorkshire*.

For allowing further time for the enrolment of deeds and wills made by papists.

For dissolving the marriage of *Richard Morgan*, esq. and *Anne Hall*, and to enable him to marry again.

And to a great number of other private bills.

March 24. Arrived an express at the Admiralty, brought by the *Gibraltar*, advising, that commodore *Keppel* was arrived at *Virginia* with the *Norwich* and the *Centurian*; but five days before their arrival they met with a storm, which did them some damage.

March 25. His Majesty having, by a most gracious message to the House of Lords, signified the necessity of augmenting our forces by sea and land, in order to provide for the security of our colonies in *America*, as well as for the defence of these kingdoms, their Lordships presented the following address to his Majesty thereon.

The humble address of the right honourable the Lords spiritual and temporal, in Parliament assembled.

" Most gracious Sovereign,

" We your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the Lords spiritual and temporal, in Parliament assembled, beg leave to return your Majesty our humble thanks for your most gracious message.

" Nothing can more clearly demonstrate your Majesty's paternal concern for the welfare and prosperity of your people, than the royal care and firm resolution which you have had the goodness to repeat to us, to maintain the just rights and possessions of your crown against all encroachments, and to protect the commerce of your kingdoms.

" The preservation of the public peace is an object, which your Majesty, out of your benevolent disposition for the good of your faithful subjects, as well as of mankind in general, will always have at heart; and we thankfully acknowledge your great wisdom, in taking the most vigorous and effectual measures to prevent the infraction of it.

" Duty and affection to your Majesty, zeal for your royal person, family, and government, have always been the great motives

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tives of our conduct. Warmed with these sentiments, and unalterably fixed in the same principles, we are fully convinced of what high importance it is to strengthen your Majesty's hand in the present situation of affairs.

"And we do, from the bottom of our hearts, assure your Majesty that we will cheerfully and vigorously support your Majesty, in making such augmentations of your forces by sea and land, and in taking such other measures as events may make necessary, for maintaining the honour, rights, and possessions of your crown, and the true interests of your people, and for the security of your dominions; and that we will zealously stand by, and assist your Majesty, in repelling any attempts whatsoever, that may be made to support, or countenance any designs, which may be formed against your Majesty, and your kingdoms."

His Majesty's most gracious answer.

"My Lords,

"I thank you for this affectionate address. Nothing shall be wanting on my part, that may tend to the effectual support of the just rights and possessions of my crown, and of the true interests of my people. The confidence which you repose in me, shall always be made use of with the strictest regard to these great and important objects."

A LIST of SHIPS in Commission.

March 13, 1755.

Ships.	Captains.	Guns.
Royal George,	Roger Martin,	100
Barfleur,	Lord Harry Poulet,	90
St. George,	John Storr,	90
Prince,	Charles Saunders,	90
Ramillies,	Francis Holborn,	90
Prince George,	G. Bridges Rodney,	90
Torbay,	Charles Colby,	74
Culloden,	Henry Ward,	74
Monarch,	Henry Harrison,	74
Terrible,	Philip Durell,	74
Buckingham,	Michael Everit,	70
Yarmouth,	Harry Norris,	70
Nassau,	George Cockburn,	70
Somerset,	Francis Geary,	70
Fougueux,	John Douglass,	70
Mars,	John Amburst,	70
Vanguard,	Hon. John Byron,	70
Captain,	Charles Catford,	70
Grafton,	Charles Holmes,	70
Elizabeth,	John Montague,	70
Ipswich,	Richard Tyrrel,	70
Orford,	Lord Northesk,	70

Ships.	Captains.	Guns.
Chichester,	John Brett,	70
Northumberland,	Lord Colvil,	70
Edinburgh,	Thomas Stanhope,	70
Lancaster,	Hon. J. Hamilton,	66
Dunkirk,	Hon. Rich. Howe,	60
Augusta,	Saltrin Willet,	60
Anson,	Robert Man,	60
Nottingham,	Samuel Marshall,	60
Kingston,	William Parry,	60
Weymouth,	Thomas Hanway,	60
York,	Hugh Piggott,	60
Medway,	Peter Dennis,	60
Defiance,	Thomas Andrews,	60
Litchfield,	Charles Stevens,	50
Winchester,	Edward Le Cras,	50
Newcastle,	William Holbourn,	50
Thirty-eight ships.—In all 2652		
Ambuscade,	Joshua Rowley,	40
Lyme,	Samuel Falkner,	20
Winchelsea,	Francis Drake,	20
Arundel,	— Lloyd,	20
Blandford,	Richard Watkins,	20
Besides sloops, yachts, &c.		

Ships under orders for fitting.

Ships.	Guns.
Royal Sovereign	100
Bedford	70
Stirling Castle	70
Swiftsure	70
Prince Frederick	70
Essex	70
Hampton Court	70
Monmouth	70
Greenwich	60
Rochester	50
Falmouth	50

An exact STATE of the BRITISH NAVY.

First Rates.

Names.	Guns.	Men.
Royal Sovereign	110	1100
Royal George	100	1000
Royal Anne	100	1000
Royal William	100	
Britannia	100	
London	100	

Second Rates.

St. George	90	700
The Prince	90	700
Prince George	90	700
Balslev	90	700
Ramillies	90	700
Marlborough	90	
Namur	90	
Union	90	
Princess Royal	90	
The Duke	90	

Names.

Names.		Guns.	Men.
Sandwich	—	90	
Blenheim	—	90	
Neptune	—	90	

Third Rates.

Newark	—	80	600
Invincible Fr.	—	80	600
Cambridge	—	80	600
Norfolk	—	80	
Boyne	—	80	
Princess Carolina	—	80	
Russel	—	80	
Cornwall	—	80	
Culloden	—	74	600
Torbay	—	74	700
Monarch Fr.	—	74	700
Terrible Fr.	—	74	700
Magnanime Fr.	—	74	
Bedford	—	70	400
Berwick	—	70	
Buckingham	—	70	480
Captain	—	70	480
Edinburgh	—	70	480
Elizabeth	—	70	480
Essex	—	70	480
Prince Frederick	—	70	480
Fougueux Fr.	—	70	480
Grafton	—	70	480
Hampton-Court	—	70	480
Ipswich	—	70	480
Intrepide Fr.	—	70	480
Kent	—	70	500
Lenox	—	70	
Mars Fr.	—	70	480
Monmouth	—	70	480
Nassau	—	70	480
Northumberland	—	70	480
Orford	—	70	480
Princessa Sp.	—	70	
Revenge	—	70	480
Stirling-Castle	—	70	480
Swiftsure	—	70	480
Suffolk	—	70	
Trident Fr.	—	70	480
Vanguard	—	70	480
Yarmouth	—	70	480
Chichester	—	70	480
Princess Amelia	—	66	
Devonshire	—	66	600
Cumberland	—	66	500
Lancaster	—	66	400
Somerset	—	64	480

Fourth Rates.

St. Albans	—	60	400
Anson	—	60	400
Augusta Fr.	—	60	400
Canterbury	—		
Defiance	—	60	400
Dunkirk	—	60	400

Names.		Guns.	Men.
Dragon	—	60	
Dreadnought	—	60	400
Eagle	—	60	400
Exeter	—	60	
Fersey	—	60	
Kingston	—	60	400
Princess Louisa	—	60	400
Lyon	—	60	
Princess Mary	—	60	400
Medway	—	60	400
Montague	—	60	
Nottingham	—	60	400
Princess of Orange	—	60	400
Plymouth	—	60	
Rippon	—	60	
Rupert	—	60	
Strafford	—	60	
Sunderland	—	60	
Superbe Fr.	—	60	
Tilbury	—	60	
Tyger	—	60	400
Centurion	—	60	400
Vigilante Fr.	—	60	
Warwick	—	60	400
Weymouth	—	60	400
Windsor	—	60	400
Worcester	—	60	
York	—	60	400
Litchfield	—	54	350
Newcastle	—	54	350
Norwich	—	54	350
Advice	—	50	300
Antelope	—	50	300
Assistance	—	50	
Bristol	—	50	300
Chester	—	50	
Colchester	—	50	300
Deptford	—	50	300
Falmouth	—	50	300
Faulkland	—	50	300
Glocester	—	50	
Greenwich	—	50	300
Guernsey	—	50	
Hampshire	—	50	300
Harwich	—	50	300
Isis Fr.	—	50	300
Leopard	—	50	
Nonsuch	—	50	
Oxford	—	50	300
Panther	—	50	
Portland	—	50	300
Preston	—	50	
Rocheſter	—	50	300
Ruby	—	50	
Salisbury	—	50	300
Severn	—	50	300
Sutherland	—	50	300
Tarvisstock	—	50	

Names.		Guns.	Men.
Winchester	—	50	350
	Fifth Rates.		
Anglesey	—	44	250
America	—	44	
Adventure	—	44	
Chesterfield	—	44	250
Ambuscade Fr.	—	40	250
Assurance	—	40	
Crown	—	40	
Diamond	—	40	
Dover	—	40	
Prince Edward	—	40	250
Elham	—	40	
Expedition	—	40	
Enterprize	—	40	
Glory Fr.	—	40	
Gosport	—	40	250
Hastings	—	40	
Humber	—	40	250
Hector	—	40	
Jason Fr.	—	40	
Prince Henry	—	40	
King sale	—	40	
Lark	—	40	
Launceston	—	40	
Liverpool	—	40	
Loo	—	40	
Ludlow-Castle	—	40	
Lynn	—	40	250
The Mary	—	40	
The Pearl	—	40	
Penzance	—	40	250
The Pool	—	40	
Rainbow	—	40	
Roebuck	—	40	250
Romney	—	40	250
Saphir	—	40	
Southsea-Castle	—	40	
Thetis	—	40	
Torrington	—	40	
Woolwich	—	40	250
	Sixth Rates.		
Renown	—	20	
Amazon Fr.	—	20	
Arundel	—	20	140
Biddesford	—	20	
Blandford	—	20	
Boston	—	20	140
Bridgewater	—	20	140
Centaur	—	20	140
Deal-Castle	—	20	
Dolphin	—	20	
Experiment	—	20	140
Fowey	—	20	
Fox	—	20	
Garland	—	20	
Glasgow	—	20	
Greyhound	—	20	140

Names.		Guns.	Men.
Hind	—	20	
Lyme	—	20	140
Mercury	—	20	
Mermaid	—	20	140
Nightingale	—	20	140
Phoenix	—	20	140
Port-Mahon	—	20	140
Queenborough	—	20	140
Rose	—	20	140
Seaborse	—	20	140
Seaford	—	20	140
Sheerness	—	20	140
Shoreham	—	20	140
Solbay	—	20	140
Surprise	—	20	140
Sphinx	—	20	140
Success	—	20	140
Syren	—	20	140
Tartar	—	20	140
Tryton	—	20	140
Unicorn	—	20	140
Raven	—	20	140
Wager	—	20	140
Winchelsea	—	20	140
Gibraltar	—	20	140
Kings-Fisher	—	20	140
Hazard	—	18	110
Hornet	—	18	110
Jamaica	—	18	110
Wasp	—	18	110
Porcupine	—	16	
Weazle	—	16	110
Baltimore	—	14	
Falcon	—	14	
Ferret	—	14	100
Otter	—	14	
Saltafs	—	14	
Shark	—	14	
Swallow	—	14	
Speedwell	—	14	100
Scorpion	—	14	
Tryal	—	14	
Hound	—	14	
Albany	—	12	100
Badger	—	12	
Cruizer	—	12	100
Dispatch	—	12	
Drake	—	12	
Fortune	—	12	
Grampus	—	12	
Peregrine	—	12	100
Savage	—	12	100
Swan	—	12	100
Swift	—	12	100
Vulture	—	12	100
Viper	—	12	100
Hawk	—	10	

A LIST of the FRENCH NAVY, 1755.

Second Rates.			
Names.		Guns.	Men.
<i>La Formidable</i>	—	80	800
<i>Le Foudroyant</i>	—	80	700
<i>La Couronne</i>	—	80	700
<i>Le Soleil Royal</i>	—	80	700
<i>Le Duc de Bourgogne</i>	—	80	700
<i>L'Océan</i>	—	80	700
<i>Le Tonant</i>	—	80	700
Third Rates.			
<i>L'Alcide, taken</i>	—	74	580
<i>L'Intrepid</i>	—	74	600
<i>La Sceptre</i>	—	74	600
<i>Le Conquerant</i>	—	74	600
<i>Le Magnifique</i>	—	74	600
<i>Le Teméraire</i>	—	74	600
<i>L'Herissant</i>	—	74	600
<i>Le Redoutable</i>	—	74	600
<i>L'Entreprenant</i>	—	74	600
<i>La Guerre</i>	—	74	600
<i>L'Heros</i>	—	74	600
<i>Le Palmier</i>	—	74	600
<i>Le Courageux</i>	—	74	600
<i>Le Prudent</i>	—	74	600
<i>Le Défenseur</i>	—	74	600
<i>L'Hector</i>	—	74	600
<i>Le Ferme</i>	—	70	600
<i>L'Espérance</i>	—	70	600
<i>Le Juste</i>	—	70	600
<i>Le Saint Esprit</i>	—	70	600
<i>Le Dauphin Royal</i>	—	70	600
<i>Le Northumberland</i>	—	70	600
<i>Le Superbe</i>	—	70	600
<i>Le Fleurissant</i>	—	70	600
<i>Le Lys, taken</i>	—	64	580
<i>Le Content</i>	—	64	580
<i>L'Eveillé</i>	—	64	580
<i>L'Inflexible</i>	—	60	580
<i>L'Hazard</i>	—	64	580
<i>L'Illustre</i>	—	64	580
<i>Le Leopard</i>	—	64	580
<i>L'Actif</i>	—	64	580
<i>L'Opiniatre</i>	—	64	580
<i>L'Hardy</i>	—	64	580
<i>Le Capricieux</i>	—	64	580
<i>Le Content</i>	—	64	580
<i>Le Triton</i>	—	64	580
<i>L'Achille</i>	—	64	580
<i>Le Protée</i>	—	64	580
<i>L'Hercule</i>	—	64	580
<i>L'Orpheus</i>	—	64	580
<i>Le Glorieux</i>	—	64	580
<i>Le Lion</i>	—	64	580
<i>Le Vanquer</i>	—	64	580
<i>Le Magnanime</i>	—	64	580
<i>Le Phenix</i>	—	64	580
<i>Le St. Philip</i>	—	64	580
<i>Le Bienfaisant</i>	—	64	580

Names.		Guns.	Men.
<i>Le Sphinx</i>	—	64	580
<i>La Médée</i>	—	64	580
<i>Le Vaillant</i>	—	64	580
<i>Le Dragon</i>	—	64	580
<i>Le St. Michel</i>	—	64	580
<i>Le Borée</i>	—	64	580
<i>L'Ecumant</i>	—	64	580
<i>Le Solide</i>	—	64	580
<i>Le Sage</i>	—	64	580
<i>L'Ecole</i>	—	64	580
<i>L'Elizabet</i>	—	64	580
<i>Le Toulouse</i>	—	64	580
<i>L'Aurora</i>	—	60	580
<i>Le St. Louis</i>	—	60	580
<i>Le Brillant</i>	—	60	580
<i>Le Griffon</i>	—	60	400
<i>Le Corbillon</i>	—	60	400
<i>Le Parfait</i>	—	60	400
<i>L'Argonaute</i>	—	60	400
Rates.	N ^o . of Ships.	N ^o . of Guns.	N ^o . of Men.
2d of 80 guns	7	560	5000
3d of 74	16	1184	9600
3d of 70	8	560	4800
3d of 64	36	2304	20880
3d of 60	7	420	3340
Total	74	5028	43620

His Majesty's ministers abroad.

Southern Province.

In Spain, Sir Benjamin Keene, knight of the Bath, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary.

Portugal, Abraham Castres, esq. envoy extraordinary.

Naples, Sir James Gray, bart. envoy extraordinary.

Sardinia, right honourable the earl of Rochford, envoy extraordinary and plenipotentiary.

Turkey, James Porter, esq. F. R. S. ambassador.

Tuscany, Horatio Mann, esq. envoy and resident.

Switzerland, Arthur Villettes, esq. minister.

Venice, John Murray, esq. resident.

Northern Province.

Vienna, Robert Keith, esq. minister plenipotentiary.

Denmark, Walter Titley, esq. envoy extraordinary.

Saxony and Russia, Sir Charles Hanbury Williams, knight of the Bath, envoy extraordinary.

Holland, honourable colonel Yorke, minister plenipotentiary.

Hamburg,

Hamburg, Bremen and Lubeck, James Cope, esq. resident.

Liege, George Cressener, esq. resident, recalled.

Brussels, Solomon D'Ayrolle, esq. resident.

States of the anterior circle of the empire, Onslow Burriſh, esq. minister.

A List of governors and lieutenant governors of our several colonies in America.

North America.

Massachusetts Bay. the honourable major-general William Shirley, governor.

New-Hampshire, Benning Wentworth, esq. governor.

Rhode-Island,

Connecticut,

Nova-Scotia, col. Charles Lawrence, lieutenant-governor.

Fort of Annapolis, lieut. col. Robert Monckton, governor.

Newfoundland, captain Francis William Drake, a captain in the navy, governor.

New-York, Sir Charles Hardy, knight, a captain in the navy, governor.

New-Jersey, Jonathan Belcher, esq. formerly governor of New-England, governor.

Pensylvania, Robert Hunter Morris, esq. lieutenant-governor.

Maryland, Horatio Sharpe, esq. lieutenant-governor.

Virginia, Robert Dynwiddie, esq. lieutenant-governor.

North-Carolina, Arthur Dobbs, esq. governor.

South-Carolina, James Glen, esq. till the arrival of William Lyttleton, esq. governor.

Georgia, John Reynolds, esq. governor.

West-Indies.

Jamaica, Charles Knowles, esq. vice-admiral of the blue, governor.

Barbadoes, hon. — Grenville, esq. brother to earl Temple, governor.

Leeward-Islands, George Thomas, esq. lately governor of Pensylvania, captain general.

St. Christophers, Richard Coupe, esq. lieutenant-governor.

Antigua and Montserrat, right hon. lord Hawley, lieutenant-governor.

Bermudas, William Popple, esq. governor.

Bahama-Island, John Tinker, esq. governor.

Commissioners of Trade and Plantations.

Right hon. earl of Halifax, John Pitt, hon. James Grenville, Andrew Stone, Francis Fane, James Oswald, hon. Richard Edgumbe, and Thomas Pelham, esq.

The King ordered a *conge d'elire* to the archdeacon and chapter of Llandoff, empowering them to elect a bishop of that see, and a letter recommending Richard Newcome, D. D. to their choice.

Earl of Rochfort, was appointed groom of the stole to his Majesty, in the room of the late earl of Albemarle.

Lord Aberdour, son to the earl of Morton, was appointed a lord of police in Scotland, in the room of the earl of Leven, deceased.

Duke of Hamilton was created a knight of the Thistle.

Robert Clive, esq. member for St. Michael's, was appointed governor of fort St. David's, in the East-Indies.

March 27. His Majesty declared the right hon. William lord Cavendish, of Hardwyke, (commonly called marquis of Harrington) lieutenant-governor and general governor of Ireland.

March 29. The King was pleased to grant to his grace Lionel duke of Dorset, the office of master of his Majesty's horse.

Atkyns Tracy, esq. curſitor baron of the Exchequer, in the room of Edward Barker, esq. resigned.

Earl of Bristol, ambassador at the court of Turin.

Charles Hardy, esq. governor of New-York, knighted.

Oldish, esq. Norroy king of arms, in the room of Mr. Townley, appointed Clarenieux.

March 31. The term for paying his Majesty's bounty to seamen and landmen who should enter into his service, was prolonged to the 1st of May.

His royal highness the duke of Cumberland set out for Newmarket.

Dr. Hildersley, rector of Hitchin in Herefordshire, was appointed bishop of Soder and Man, by the duke of Athol, in the room of Dr. Wilson, deceased.

Number of the British subjects, men, women, and children, in the colonies of North America, taken from militia Rolls, poll-taxes, bills of mortality, returns from governors, and other authentic accounts.

The colonies of Inhabitants.

Hallifax and Lunenburg in Nova-	
Scotia,	5000
New-Hampshire,	30000
Massachusetts Bay,	220000
Rhode-Island and Providence,	35000
Connecticut,	100000
New-York,	100000

Carried over, 490000
Brought

Brought over,	490000
The Jerseys,	60000
Pensylvania,	250000
Maryland,	85000
Virginia,	85000
North-Carolina,	45000
South-Carolina,	30000
Georgia,	6000

Total number, 1,051000

Exclusive of military forces, in the pay of the government, and the negroes.

Number of the French inhabitants in North-America, exclusive of regular troops and negroes.

The colonies of	Inhabitants.
Canada,	45000
Louisiana,	7000

Total number, 52000

So that the English were more than in the proportion of twenty to one.

April 6. His royal highness the duke of Cumberland, arrived at St. James's from Newmarket.

April 8. The following resolution of the hon. House of Commons was published in the London Gazette.

Resolved, That toward raising the supply granted to his Majesty, a sum of money, not exceeding one million, be raised by way of lottery. 100,000*l.* thereof to be deducted for the benefit of the public, and the remaining 900,000*l.* to be charged on the produce of the sinking fund, at the rate of 3*l.* per cent. per annum, to commence from the 5th day of January, 1756; the tickets to be 10*l.* each, 2*l.* whereof to be paid down at the time of subscribing by way of deposit; such subscription to be finally closed at five of the clock in the afternoon of the 15th day of this instant, April; and that every person be at liberty to subscribe for any number of tickets; and in case a larger sum than the said million shall be subscribed within the said term, a proportionable reduction upon such excess shall, as near as possible, be made out of each subscriber's share.

Ordered, That books be forthwith opened at the Bank for receiving the said subscription and deposit.

April 9. At the anniversary sermon and feast of the president, &c. of the city of London Lying-in-hospital, 531*l.* was collected for that charity.

April 10. Was held the anniversary

feast, after a sermon at St. Margaret's church, of the president and trustees of the Westminster-hospital, and the collection at church only, amounted to 300*l.*

Arrived two ships from South Carolina, with 50,000 pound weight of indigo.

A paper was laid before the right honourable the lords commissioners for trade and plantations, signed by about forty of the most eminent silk-throwsters and weavers, declaring, that having examined a parcel of above 300 pounds weight of Georgia raw silk, imported in February last by the Juno, captain Maccelellan, they found the nature and texture of it truly good, the colour beautiful, the thread even and clean as the best Piedmont of the size, and much more even and clean than the usual Italian silks, and that the white was of as good a colour as what comes from Piedmont, and could be worked with less waste than the China silk; that it had all the properties of good silk, was well adapted to the weaver's use in most branches; and that the hands employed in drawing the said silk from the Cocoons in Georgia, have been well taught in a right method of making good, clean, even silk, such as was greatly wanted, and what would tend to the improve of our manufactures, could twenty or thirty thousand weight be made annually.

The Algerines having declared war against the Dutch, the several admiralties of Holland and Zealand ordered fifteen men of war to be put into commission, to protect their trade in the Mediterranean.

April 15. The crowd was so great at the Bank, to subscribe for lottery-tickets, that the counters were broke by the eagerness of the people in pushing forward. The subscription closed at five this evening, and 3,880,000*l.* was subscribed. The second payment on the lottery was appointed to be on May 15, the third on June 30, the fourth on July 30, and the last on the 10th of September.

April 17. Was held the annual feast of the sons of the clergy, at Merchant-Taylor's hall, and the collection, with that at the rehearsal, amounted to 1087*l.* The collection of 1754, amounting to 976*l.* 8*s.* 2*d.* was thus disposed of:

Twenty-three children of poor	£. s. d.
clergymen were put out ap-	
prentice at 20 <i>l.</i> each	— 460 0 0
Five at 18 <i>l.</i>	— 90 0 0

Carried over, 550 0 0
Brought

		£. s. d.
Brought over	—	550 0 0
Two at 17l. 4s.	—	34 8 0
One at	—	16 8 2
One at	—	16 8 0
Two at 16l.	—	32 0 0
Eighteen at 15l.	—	270 0 0
One at	—	15 4 0
One at	—	12 0 0
Three at 10l.	—	30 0 0
		976 8 2

April 22. His Majesty's ship *Triton* arrived in the *Downs* from *Virginia*, which brought advice of the safe arrival, of the transports with the troops from *Cork*, at that colony.

April 24. Was held the annual feast of the governors of the Small-pox hospital, at Draper's-hall, where a handsome collection was made for the charity.

The city of *Quito*, in *Peru*, was destroyed by an earthquake.

April 25. His Majesty went to the House of Peers, with the usual state, accompanied in the state coach by his grace the duke of *Dorset*, master of the horse, and the lord of the bed-chamber in waiting; and gave the royal assent to the following bills: *viz.*

An act for granting a certain sum out of the sinking-fund.

An act for the relief of insolvent debtors.

An act for building a square in *Dean's-Yard*, *Westminster*.

An act for the regulation of the marine forces on shore.

An act for regulating places of public entertainment.

An act for a market in *Southwark*, not interfering with the *High-Street*.

An act for the better raising of marines and seamen.

An act to prevent the spreading of the cattle distemper.

And to several other public and private bills.

After which his Majesty made a most gracious speech from the throne; in which he acquainted the two Houses, that the zeal they had shewn for supporting the honour, rights, and possessions of his crown, had afforded him the greatest satisfaction: that his desire to preserve the public tranquillity had been sincere and uniform: that he had religiously adhered to the stipulations of the treaty of *Aix la Chapelle*; and

made it his care not to injure, or offend any power whatever; but never could entertain a thought of purchasing the name of peace, at the expence of suffering encroachments upon, or of yielding up, what justly belonged to *Great Britain*, either by ancient possession or solemn treaties: that the vigour and firmness of his Parliament on this important occasion had enabled him to be prepared for such contingencies as might happen: that if reasonable and honourable terms of accommodation could be agreed upon, he would be satisfied, and, in all events, rely on the justice of his cause, the effectual support of his people, and the protection of the Divine Providence.

After which the right honourable the lord chancellor, by his Majesty's command, prorogued the Parliament to *Tuesday* the 27th of *May* next.

The press for seamen was carried on with great vigour in all parts of the kingdom, and in *Ireland*; but great numbers entered voluntarily. Such a patriotic spirit prevailed, that almost all the considerable towns gave large rewards, in addition to his Majesty's bounty, to such able bodied seamen and landmen as would enter into his service.

April 26. His Majesty in council was pleased to nominate the following persons to be lords justices, for the administration of government during his Majesty's absence. His royal highness the duke of *Cumberland*; archbishop of *Canterbury*; lord Chancellor; earl *Granville*, lord president; duke of *Marlborough*, lord privy seal; duke of *Rutland*, lord steward; duke of *Grafton*, lord chamberlain; the dukes of *Argyle* and *Newcastle*; the duke of *Dorset*, master of the horse; marquis of *Hartington*, lord lieutenant of *Ireland*; earl of *Holderness*, secretary of state; earl of *Rochford*, groom of the stole; lord *Anson*, first commissioner of the Admiralty; Sir *Thomas Robinson*, secretary of state; and *Henry Fox*, esq. secretary at war.

April 28. An express arrived at the Admiralty-office, with advice, that admiral *Boscawen*, with fifteen sail of the line, a twenty gun ship and sloop, having taken the two regiments on board, and some necessaries, at *Plymouth*, sailed from thence immediately after.

At five in the morning, his Majesty, attended by lord *Deleware*, set out from *St. James's* to *Harwich*, where he arrived at three in the afternoon, embarked at four for *Holland*, and landed at eleven on the next

next day, at *Helvoetsluys*. He arrived at *Utrecht* that night, at half an hour past ten; reached *Bentbiem* the next evening, and arrived at *Hanover* on Friday, May 2, at eleven in the forenoon.

April 29. The earl of *Fersey's* seat, at *Middleton-Stoney* in *Oxfordshire*, was consumed by fire.

The duke of *Newcastle* arrived at *Cambridge*, and the next morning the heads of colleges, and doctors, and the members of the Senate-house, waited on him at *Clare-hall*; where he made a short speech to them. From *Clare-hall* his Grace went to the Senate-house; and from thence, preceded by the Syndics for the new Library, he walked to the place where the building is to be erected; and there his Grace, after a short address in *Latin* for success to the present undertaking, laid the first stone; in a hollow part of which was placed a great number of gold and silver pieces of his present Majesty's coins; and in another part of it, a copper-plate with the following inscription:

Constantiæ æternitatieque sacrum
Latus hoc Orientale Bibliothecæ Publicæ
Egregia Georgi Imi
Britanniarum Regis
Liberalitate locupletatæ
Vetustate obsoletum instauravit
Georgi IIdi Principis optimi
Munificentia
Accedente
Nobilissimorum Virorum
Thomæ Holles Ducis de Newcastle
Academiæ Cancellarii
Philippi Comititis de Hardwicke Angliæ
Cancellarii
Academiæ summi Seneschali
Ac plurimorum Præfulum, optimatum,
Aliorumque Academiæ Fautorum
Propensa in Rei Literaræ incrementum
Splendoremque Benignitate
Lapidem hunc immobilem
Operis exordium
Ipsius auspiciis suscepti
Autoritate, Patrecinio, Procuratione
Feliciter, Deo propitio, perficiendi,
Circumstante frequentissima Academico-
rum Corona,
Prid. Kalend. Mai. MDCCCLV.
Sua manu solemniter posuit
Academiæ Cancellarius.

After that ceremony was over, his Grace, with the rest of the university, returned to the Senate-house; where they heard a very ingenious speech upon the occasion, made the Rev. Mr. *Skinner*, the public orator of

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the university. On Thursday, May 1, in the morning, his Grace had a very numerous levee at *Clare-hall*: after which he went to St. Mary's church, and heard a sermon preached by the Rev. Mr. *Franklin* of Trinity-college, the Greek professor. From thence he went to the Senate-house, and conferred the degree of doctor of laws on Lord *Montfort*, and Mr. *Turner*, the professor of modern languages; and that of master of arts on Mr. *Wheeler* of *Christ's* college, and Mr. *Vernon* of Trinity-hall; and two or three other inferior degrees. When the business of the congregation was over, his Grace addressed himself to the members of the Senate in a short speech, expressing his entire satisfaction with their conduct and performances, and assuring them of his attachment to their interest, upon all occasions that should offer to promote the true honour and welfare of the university. Early next morning his Grace set out on his return to *London*.

May 1. The time for paying the bounties to seamen and landmen were prolonged to the 27th instant.

A dreadful fire broke out at *Walker's* wharf, near the *Armitage* brewhouse, occasioned by a boy's going with a lighted candle into the loft over the stable; in a few minutes the loft was in a blaze, and the fire consumed three or four warehouses contiguous to the wharf, and then crossing the street set fire to the flax and hemp warehouses at the corner of *Burr-street*, consuming seven or eight of them, so that the loss was computed to be near 20,000*l*.

May 6. Was a warm press on the river, and above 1000 seamen were taken for his Majesty's service.

The *Otter* sloop, captain *Innis*, being arrived at *Plymouth* from a cruize, left the fleet under the command of the admirals *Boscawen* and *Mostyn* on the 30th ult. about thirty leagues south-west of *Ushant*.

May 7. Was collected 1154*l*. 4*s*. 3*d*. for the *London* hospital, at the anniversary feast of that charity.

May 10. At the annual feast at *Stepney* 133 guineas were collected for that charity.

An ox was killed at *Sunderland*, which weighed as follows, viz. The four quarters, 120 stone 10 pounds; tallow, 21 stone 7 pounds; hide, 9 pounds; head and feet, 7 stone 5 pounds; in all 158 stone 9 pounds, which reduced to *London* weight, at 8 pounds to the stone, is 277 stone 5 pounds.

From *Amsterdam* we heard that there was

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employed this season in the whale fishery two hundred and four sail of ships, viz. one hundred and fifty-one *Dutch*, eighteen *Hamburgers*, one *Gottenburgher*, two from *Altena*, two from *Bremen*, and one from *Embsen*, for the *Greenland* coast; and twenty-nine *Dutch* for *Davis's* straits. If to these we add the *British*, we may be surprized how these creatures can furnish out a prey sufficient for employing so many ships yearly.

May 13. His Majesty was pleased to give 2000*l.* towards carrying on the public buildings at *Edinburgh*, to be paid at 500*l.* yearly for four years. His Majesty also granted 8160*l.* 10*s.* 6½*d.* being the balance of the invalid fund, to the royal infirmary of that city, the said balance being at his Majesty's disposal, by the decease of all the invalids who had been established on it.

The lords justices, in council, ordered, that the Parliament which was prorogued to the 27th instant, be further prorogued to July 1.

By a letter from the *Hague* we received among others the following article. The directors of the *East India* company being informed that the produce of the fiftieth penny, which was imposed during the last war, on all the subjects of the Republic, had been faithfully paid into their Treasury at *Batavia*, had given advice thereof to the States General, declaring, at the same time, that they would pay the said sum to the Treasury of the Union immediately after their next sale. It is not exactly known how much this fiftieth penny had produced; but considering the riches possessed by the *Dutch* settled in the *East Indies*, the amount of it may be presumed to be very considerable: it was affirmed last year that upwards of four millions of florins had been paid into the company's Treasury, besides what was expected from the distant provinces.

May 15. Was held the anniversary feast of the *Middlesex* hospital, after which the right honourable the earl of *Northumberland* laid the first stone of the new building for that charity, with great ceremony. The collection made on this occasion was near 400*l.* and the annual subscriptions amounted to 59*l.* 17*s.*

At the anniversary dinner of the governors of the *Lock* hospital at *Hyde-park* corner, was collected near 400*l.* for that charity.

May 23. Fifteen houses, with out-

houses, were consumed by fire at *Ewelme* in *Oxfordshire*.

May 27. The bounties to seamen were ordered, by the lords justices, to be paid till the 24th of next month.

Letters received by the *Montfort Indian*, dated at *Bengal* the 7th and 15th of *December* mentioned the arrival of rear admiral *Watson* at fort *St. David's*, with the men of war under his command; and also the arrival of the company's ships; and that a cessation of arms had been agreed upon, on the 11th of *October*, between the *English* and *French*, for three months.

Dr. *Mead's* library sold for 5499*l.* 4*s.* 5*d.*

The island of *Meteline*, one of the best in the *Archipelago*, was visited with a dreadful earthquake, whereby upwards of 2000 houses were thrown down, and abundance of people were buried in the ruins.

The estates vested in his Majesty by the late act of Parliament, "For annexing certain forfeited estates in *Scotland* to the crown unalienably, were the following, viz. the estates lately belonging to lord *Lowat*; lord *John Drummond*, brother to the duke of *Perth*; earl of *Cromarty*; and *Archibald Macdonald*, son of colonel *Macdonald* of *Barrisdale*, holding of the crown: of *Cameron* of *Lochiel*, *Stuart* of *Ardshiel*, *Macdonald* of *Kinlock Moydart*, *Macpherson* of *Clunie*, *Buchanan* of *Arnprior*, *Macdonald* of *Lochgarry*, *Cameron* of *Callart*, *Farquharson*, of *Monaltry*, and *Macdonald* of *Kep-poch*, holding of subject superiors; as also the estate of *Alexander Robertson* of *Stowan*, which was forfeited to the crown, *Anno* 1690; all of which were declared by the act to be annexed to the Imperial crown of this realm, and should be and remain for ever unalienable from the same, the lawful debts affecting the said estates being first paid off. The act further empowered his Majesty to appoint proper persons to compound or agree with the subject superiors, for the purchase of their respective superiorities; and that, until such superiorities be purchased, it should be lawful for his Majesty to vest the said lands in one or more person or persons in trust for the purposes of the act, who were to be received and entered vassals by the respective superiors, according to the forms of the laws of *Scotland*.

The good purposes intended by the said act were the civilizing the inhabitants upon the said estates, and other parts of the *Highlands* and islands of *Scotland*; the promoting

moting amongst them the Protestant religion, good government, industry, and manufactures, and the principles of duty and loyalty to his Majesty, his heirs and successors.

Five of the trustees were declared a *quorum*, and they had a power to divide and disjoin parishes, the stipends of the new parishes not to exceed fifty pounds, and to erect schools for instructing young persons in reading and writing the *English* language, and in the several branches of agriculture and manufactures; for which purpose they were to build houses for the reception of such young persons, and to supply them with utensils and materials for agriculture, manufactures, raising of flax, &c. and portions of land were to be allotted to each of the said schools for the above purpose. The act likewise empowers the trustees to let to well-affected persons portions of land, not exceeding ten acres to each, for building houses and laying out gardens; and such persons may, if they incline, hold a lease of any other part of the said estate, within five miles from their house, built as aforesaid. And, to complete the plan, and that public justice may not be obstructed, the trustees had power to build prisons, and to appoint stewards over such estates or villages as they should think proper, who were to have the powers competent to baron bailties, and should further have power to commit offenders to the next prison within the county, though not within the territory of such steward himself.

The assembly of *New York* passed an act for raising 45,000*l.* by a tax on estates real and personal, for putting the said colony into a posture of defence, for furthering his Majesty's designs against his enemies in *North America*; also an act to restrain the sending provisions to *Cape Breton*, or any *French* port or settlement on the continent of *North America*, or island nigh or adjacent thereto.

By an act passed the last sessions of assembly at *Boston* in *New England*, the inhabitants of that province were forbid holding any correspondence with the people of *Louisbourg*, &c. for four months, commencing the first of *March* last; and the master of any vessels that should be known to trade there, contrary to the intent of the said act, was to have one of his ears cut off, be publicly whipped, and rendered incapable of ever holding any place of honour or profit in that government; his

vessel and cargo to be forfeited, and the owner or owners thereof to forfeit 500*l.* and also to be disabled from holding any place, &c. in that government.

June 10. The right honourable the Lord Mayor nominated *Roger Drake*, esq. skinner, *Henry March*, esq. skinner, and *William Sitwell*, esq. ironmonger, as proper persons to serve the office of sheriff of *London*. On the 13th Mr. *Drake* and Mr. *Sitwell* paid into the chamber of *London*, 400*l.* and 20 marks each, as a fine to excuse their serving that office.

At three o'clock in the afternoon began at *Newmarket*, a most violent storm of thunder, lightning and rain. The torrent was so great that it brought large pieces of timber into the street, which was at five o'clock about six feet deep in water; it overflowed the cellars on the north side of the street, so as to force up the boards of many of the first floors, and filled several shops and parlours two feet deep; the market-stalls were lashed to sign-posts, to prevent their being carried off with the flood. The inundation was thought to proceed from a cloud breaking between *Cheveley* and that place; for the torrent was so immediate, the inhabitants had no time to help themselves; it came with such rapidity that it beat down two people in crossing the street, so that with great difficulty they saved their lives. Its force was so great that it displaced grave-stones in the church-yard, and removed pews in the church. The water was four feet deep in several houses, particularly the *Star-Inn*, where it came in with such strength that if a wall in the yard had not given way, and two men been placed to hold the gates of the yard open, the whole house must have been soon beaten down; in the cellar twenty-eight hogheads of beer and two pipes of wine were staved and all lost. The damage done in the town was upwards of 1000*l.*

The *Alcide* and *Lys French* ships of war were taken by admiral *Boscawen* off the banks of *Newfoundland*.

The *French* fort at *Beausejour* surrendered to lieutenant colonel *Monkton* the 16th instant, and the next day a small fort upon the river *Gaspereau*, running into the bay *Verte*, where the *French* had their principal magazine for supplying the *French* inhabitants and *Indians*. In these forts were found a great quantity of provision, and stores of all kinds.

June 22. A powder-mill, at *Ewell*, in
B b 2 Surrey,

Surrey, blew up; by which accident one poor man was blown to pieces, another's arm was terribly shattered, that it was obliged to be cut off immediately; and a third was very much hurt.

June 24. *Thomas Corbett*, esq. citizen and grocer, and *John Gibbs*, esq. citizen and cooper, were at the common hall, elected sheriffs of *London*, and county of *Middlesex*, for the year ensuing.

June 26. The Parliament which stood prorogued to *Tuesday, July 1*, was further prorogued to *Thursday, August 14*.

A sheep was killed, bred and fed by Mr. *Thomas Hutchinson*, of *Smeaton*, in the north riding of *Yorkshire*, the hind quarters whereof, though not fat, weighed 101 pounds.

About forty-four years ago the *Edgar* man of war, of 74 guns, was blown up at *Spithead*, and near 800 people perished in her. Immediately on that accident an anchor was dropped on the spot, and a red buoy, called the bloody buoy, fixed to it, to prevent any ship dropping her anchor in the wreck: the chain which holds this anchor was generally taken up to be examined once in six or eight weeks: in taking it up the last time, there came up with it one of the *Edgar's* guns, having been entangled in the chain of the buoy. It was a twelve pounder, one of her upper deck. It was found with the breech down in the mud or clay, up to the trunnions, standing in a perpendicular manner. The tomppkin was in the gun, and it was loaded. That part which lay in the clay was entirely well preserved; from the other part a few thin scales only came off.

Richard Dorrell, esq. was appointed governor of *Newfoundland*.

Francis Gore, esq. was appointed *Richmond* herald at arms, in the room of *James Lane*, esq. who resigned.

His Majesty, by his sign manual, dated the 20th of *March* last, was pleased to appoint the following commissioners and trustees for putting in execution the act for annexing certain forfeited estates in *Scotland*, therein mentioned, unalienably to the crown, viz. duke of *Argyle*, marquis of *Tweeddale*, earls of *Morton*, *Finlater*, *Marchmont*, and *Hopetoun*, lord *Desford*, lord *Cathcart*, lord *Somerville*, the lord president for the time being, chief baron of the Exchequer, the lord justice clerk for the time being, *Charles Hope Weir*, esq. lord *Milton*, *Edward Edline*, and *John Maule*, esqrs. barons of the Exchequer, lord *Prestongrange*, *Robert Dundas* of *Arncliffe*, esq. advocate

for *Scotland*, and the advocate for the time being, the commander in chief of his Majesty's forces for the time being, *James Oswald*, esq. *Andrew Mitchell*, esq. *Gilbert Elliot* of *Minto*, esq. *William Alexander*, esq. *George Drummond*, esq. lieutenant-colonel *David Watson*, *Mansfield Cardonnel*, esq. *Alexander le Grand*, esq. *Joseph Tudor*, esq.

A LIST of the FLAG OFFICERS of his MAJESTY'S fleet, July 1, 1755.

James Steuart, esq. admiral of the fleet. The honourable *George Clinton*, Sir *William Rowley*, knight of the Bath, admirals of the white.

William Martin, *Isaac Townsend*, esq. and the right honourable lord *Anson*, admirals of the blue.

Perry Mayne, esq. the honourable *John Byng*, esq. and *Henry Osborn*, esq. vice-admirals of the red.

Thomas Smith, esq. *Thomas Griffin*, esq. and Sir *Edward Hawke*, knight of the Bath, vice-admirals of the white.

Charles Knowles, esq. the honourable *John Forbes*, and the honourable *Edward Boscarwen*, vice-admirals of the blue.

Charles Watson, esq. and *Temple West*, esq. rear-admirals of the red.

George Pocock, esq. and the honourable *G. Townshend*, rear-admirals of the white.

Savage Mostyn, esq. and *Francis Holburne*, esq. rear-admirals of the blue.

Two hundred and thirty-four captains.

Eighty-five masters and commanders.

Six hundred and thirty-two lieutenants.

July 4. This day lord *Anson* set out and arrived at *Portsmouth* to view his Majesty's fleet stationed there. The same day arrived his royal highness the duke of *Cumberland* amidst the acclamations of many thousand people. General *Hawley* received his Royal Highness at the *Land-port* gate, and delivered him the keys of the garrison. The guns at *Port-bridge* were fired as he passed through that fort; as were those all round the garrison. The streets through which he passed from *Land-port* to the Governor's house were lined by the marines, who made a very handsome appearance; the bells rang, the colours were displayed on the tower, and every thing was done that could be thought of, to demonstrate the sincere joy and pleasure the inhabitants felt in seeing his Royal Highness among them. In the evening he reviewed the marines on the glacis. He visited the Dock and the Royal Academy, and wherever he went most minutely

nutely examined every thing that was shewn him.

Was finished and erected in Trinity-chapel, *Cambridge*, that long studied piece of sculpture of *Sir Isaac Newton*, allowed by the best professors of the art to be a complete master-piece of the celebrated Mr. *Roubillac*.

July 7. This day in the forenoon there was a prodigious tempest of lightning and thunder, at *Margate* in *Kent*, which was followed with heavy rain and hail: at a place called *Sballows*, about a mile and a half from that place, the water was near five feet deep in the dwelling-houses. The same evening between six and seven o'clock were seen two water-spouts towards the isle of *Sbepey*, about a mile from thence, which lasted about eight minutes; at the same time was seen another very large one towards the *Essex* coast, which lasted about fourteen minutes; the sea was all in a breach with them.

July 8. *Thomas Corbet*, esq. swore off from serving the office of sheriff of this city.

July 9. General *Braddock* was defeated near fort *du Quesne*.

The king of *Prussia* lately made a tour incognito from *Cleves* to *Amsterdam*; and after viewing their harbour and shipping set out again for *Cleves*, with so much dispatch, and so few attendants, that he was returned thither before the populace in *Holland* had heard of his being in their country.

The whale fishing this last season seemed to have been very advantageous to all parties concerned; for on the 23d, 24th, and 25th ult. no less than twenty ships employed in that trade by the city of *Amsterdam* alone, returned into the *Texel*, some with fourteen whales each, and those that had met with the worst success had two whales each.

Mynbeer Mossel, governor general of the *Dutch* settlements in the *East Indies*, sent to the young prince Stadtholder, a present of an *Indian* dwarf eighteen years old, well proportioned, tolerably educated, and but thirty-two inches in height; to whom his Serene Highness gave the name of *Goliath*.

July 11. *Samuel Wilson*, esq. citizen and grocer, who was nominated by Mr. alderman *Alsop*, when lord mayor, as a fit person for sheriff of *London* and county of *Middlesex*, as also *William Stevens*, esq. citizen and grocer, and *Thomas Bigg*, esq. citizen and surgeon, nominated by Sir *Crisp Gascoyne*, for the said office, severally pre-

sented petitions to the court of common-council, desiring that they might be exempted from serving the said office, upon their paying into the chamber of *London* 400*l.* and twenty marks each, with the usual fees, which the court agreed to.

July 14. The dwelling-house, barns, stables, out-houses, with all the stock of corn, hay, and implements of husbandry, of a farmer at *Damerham*, near *Fordingbridge*, in *Wiltshire*, were consumed by fire, to the loss of between two and 3000*l.*

July 16. Was a trial of the pix at *Westminster* of all his Majesty's gold and silver coins, coined within the tower of *London*, from July, 1750, to this time; on which occasion were present, the right honourable the Lord High Chancellor, the dukes of *Newcastle* and *Argyle*, lord *Anson*, earl of *Buckinghamshire*, earl of *Halifax*, the chancellor of the Exchequer, lord *Berkley*, lord *Batburst*, and Sir *Thomas Robinson*, one of his Majesty's principal secretaries of state. The Lord High Chancellor, after having given a most excellent charge to the gentlemen of the jury, withdrew, as did the other lords of the council. Upon the trial, the jury found all the coins in weight and fineness perfect standard, and reported them so accordingly.

July 18. The *French* abandoned their fort at *St. John's* river, and, as far as was in their power, demolished it. As soon as the forts upon the *Isthmus* were taken, captain *Rous* sailed from thence with three twenty gun ships, and a sloop, to look into *St. John's* river, where it was reported there were two *French* ships of thirty-six guns each: he anchored off the mouth of the river, and sent his boats to reconnoitre; they found no ships there, but, on their appearance, the *French* burst their cannon, blew up their magazine, burnt every thing they could belonging to the fort, and marched off. The next morning the *Indians* invited captain *Rous* on shore, gave him the strongest assurances of their desire to make peace with the *English*, and pleaded in their behalf, that they had refused to assist the *French* on this occasion, though earnestly pressed by them.

July 19. *Bouchier Cleeve* and *John Turnpenny*, esqrs. paid 400*l.* and twenty marks each, into the chamber of *London*, to excuse their serving the office of sheriffs of that city and county of *Middlesex*.

July 21. Sailed from *Portsmouth*, Sir *Edward Hawke*, with a fleet of eighteen men of war, viz. three of ninety guns, eight

eight of seventy, three of sixty, one of sixty-one, one of fifty, one of forty, and a sloop.

July 22. His excellency the duke de Mirepoix, ambassador from the French king, set out for Paris.

July 24. Mr. Gibbs having sworn off, as well as Mr. Corbet, aldermen Beckford and Porter, were this day elected sheriffs of London and Middlesex for the year ensuing, but a poll was demanded for Messrs. Markbam and Whitebread, which began the next morning.

July 28. Jeremiah Redwood, Claude Basanquet, Thomas Overbury, and William Tennant, esqrs. paid their fines to be excused from serving the office of sheriff.

A small shock of an earthquake was felt at Rushdon, in Northamptonshire, on July 31, between six and seven in the morning, and a flaming meteor was observed in the skies at Northampton.

A great noise was heard at Althorp, in Lincolnshire, like the report of several cannon, which was nothing less than an earthquake. It came from the south all along the hills, and shook some houses very much. At Frodringham it shook the walls of an house, so that most part of them fell. It was heard by people on Burringham moors for some time, but no shaking there. At the foot of Frodringham hill was a cottage, where a labourer and his family lived, just by the high road side; it made such a noise there, that the poor woman, thinking some horses were running away with two or three waggons down the hill towards the cottage, went to the door, but saw nothing; and as she went into the house again, it shook and reeled so much, that she thought the walls would have met. It was heard at Luddington and Adlingfleet, near the Humber, where they concluded it was cannon firing at Hull.

Aug. 1. The poll for sheriffs was finally closed at Guildhall, when Ives Whitebread and John Markbam, esqrs. were declared duly elected.

Aug. 5. Mr. Markbam appeared before a court of aldermen with his compurgators, and swore himself unqualified for the office of sheriff; and Ives Whitebread, esq. gave bond to serve the office.

Aug. 8. Came on the election of a sheriff, in the room of Mr. Markbam, who was disqualified, when Thomas Harrington, esq. was declared duly elected: previous to the naming those on the list, Mr. Trueman

forbid the livery to choose him, as being a disqualified person by act of Parliament.

The lords justices ordered, in council, that the Parliament which stood prorogued to Thursday, Aug. 14, should be further prorogued to Tuesday, Sept. 2.

Aug. 12. The whole city of Naples justly resounded with the praises of the marquis de Fogliani, the new viceroy of Sicily, for the following act of strict justice: the prince of Ventimiglia refused to pay to a merchant of Palermo a just debt of 1000 ducats; the merchant complained to the Viceroy, who ordered the Prince to pay the money; accordingly he sent for the merchant and paid him. As he was coming away, the servants asked him for some gratification, in such a manner as he determined to give them nothing, upon which they struck him; going back to complain to their master, he would not so much as hear him, but ordered him to be thrown out of the window; and he was so much bruised, that he lived but a few days. The Viceroy caused the Prince's palace to be surrounded by a detachment of soldiers; whom the Prince shot at through the windows and killed seven: whereupon the Viceroy ordered the house to be set fire to; upon which the Prince and his servants surrendered, and in twenty-four hours he was tried and beheaded; some of his servants were hanged, and the rest sent to the galleys.

Aug. 13. Sailed from Spithead, commodore Frankland, in his Majesty's ship Winchester, with the Warwick, Greenwich, and Seaford.

At a court of aldermen, Mr. Tomkin, attended on the behalf of Mr. Harrington, elected one of the sheriffs of the city, and urged against his taking the said office upon him, his being a Protestant dissenter, and his bad state of health; to confirm which two physicians were examined upon oath. The decision was referred to the common-council, and a court being summoned the next day, it was agreed by them to wave the choice of Mr. Harrington for the present.

Aug. 18. A most valuable piece of antiquity was discovered at Bath. Under the foundation of the abbey-house then taking down, in order to be rebuilt by the duke of Kingston, the workmen discovered the foundations of more antient buildings, and fell upon some cavities, which gradually led to further discoveries. There were fairly laid open the foundations and remains

of very august *Roman* baths and sudatories, constructed upon their elegant plans, with floors suspended upon square brick pillars, and surrounded with tubulated bricks, for the equal conveyance of heat and vapour. Their dimensions were very large, but not fully laid open, and some curious parts of their structure were not explained. It certainly appeared, that the *Roman* soldiers, though in so remote a station, entertained higher ideas of the convenience, elegance, and uses of baths, than the settled and opulent inhabitants of *Britain* have yet proposed to themselves.

Aug. 19. A paragraph appeared in the *London Gazette*, notifying that a messenger had arrived from *Hanover*, with orders for the departure of the yachts for *Holland*, his Majesty intending soon to return to *England*: and directions were given to prepare *Kensington* palace for his Majesty's residence during the remainder of the summer.

Aug. 20. Robert Marsh, esq. fishmonger, drank to by alderman Rawlinson, paid his fine to be excused serving the office of sheriff of *London* and county of *Middlesex*: 5200*l.* were raised by fines this year to compleat the Mansion-house.

Aug. 22. William Beckford, esq. alderman, was elected the other sheriff of *London* and county of *Middlesex*, for the year ensuing.

His most Christian majesty seemed to have got a victory over the obitnacy of the ecclesiasticks, for from *Paris* we heard, that it had been resolved by a great majority, in the general assembly of the clergy, that the rejecting the Bull *Unigenitus* was not a just cause for refusing the sacraments to any person. And that the sinews of war may not be wanting, his Majesty had granted a new lease to his farmers general, for which they were to pay him 110 millions of livres, which is seven millions a year more than the last; and they engaged to advance him on the first of next month the sum of sixty millions, at 4*l.* per cent.

The *Dutch* vessels this season brought home 200 whales.

One Courcy, a working man in *Plymouth* dock-yard, who had a wife and four sons, was informed by a letter from lord Kinsale, that he was heir to that title and estate after his demise.

Twelve frigates and sloops were lately built in private yards, for his Majesty's service.

Twenty-four ships, and twelve colliers, were taken into the service of the govern-

ment, and fitted out as vessels of war, to carry twenty guns, six pounders, and 120 men, each ship. They were taken up at 6*s.* 6*d.* per ton a month.

The *East-India* company stationed a ship this year to open a trade at *Ningpo* in *China*; a place much more central than *Canton*.

There was living at *Ludlow* in *Shropshire*, one John Davies, aged 107, who walked once a week fourteen miles, and could drink a gallon of strong beer without being disordered. Near the same town lived also Lucy Wadley, aged 105, who two years before had a new set of teeth.

The lords justices signified to the lord lieutenant of *Ireland*, that the Parliament of that kingdom should be prorogued from the 28th instant to Oct. the 7th.

At the amethyst mines, in the county of *Kerry*, in *Ireland*, were found large quantities of the finest amethysts, not inferior in hardness or colour to the best orientals. The crystals they dug were equalled by none in *Europe*, for their brilliancy and hardness, for the use of grottos and jewellers work.

The people of *Carolina* shipped, during the last year, ending in *April*, 200,000*lb.* weight of indigo.

The *Spaniards* for some months past, were busied in restoring the forts, which were destroyed by general Oglethorpe, on the river *St. John*.

From *Madrid* we heard, that as the taking of the two men of war by the *English* in *America*, had given occasion to several reflections, from the consideration that war was not declared, and that the differences between the crowns of *France* and *England* related only to the continent of *America*, Sir Benjamin Keene had, in answer thereto, offered the following considerations: That it was well known, that the *French* fleet carried troops, ammunition, and every thing necessary for defending the territories which had been by the *French* unjustly taken possession of, and of which the *English* claim the property; that the rules of self-defence authorize people to render fruitless every attempt that may tend to prejudice them: that only this right had been made use of in taking the two *French* men of war, and that the distinction of the place must be interpreted in favour of the *English*, seeing the two ships were taken upon the coast of the countries where the contest arose.

Sept. 2. Both houses of Parliament met at *Westminster*, and were further prorogued to the 23d instant.

Sept.

Sept. 7. General *Dieskau* attacked general *Johnson* in his camp near lake *George*, and was defeated and taken prisoner.

Sept. 8. About ten at night a dreadful fire broke out at Mr. *Watson's*, a linen printer, at *Morris's Causeway*, *Surrey*, which did many thousand pounds damage.

Sept. 11. Some workmen having been employed to repair a monument on *Bennan-bill*, in the parish of *Straiton*, and shire of *Ayr*, belonging to Sir *John Whiteford*, on digging near it they found several human bones entire, with an urn full of ashes, which, by an inscription thereon, appeared to have been buried there some time before christianity prevailed in *Scotland*, near 1200 years ago.

There was the greatest fall of rain ever known in the north of *England*, which swelled all the rivers, and did a great deal of damage to the neighbouring fields; in particular, the rivers of *Spey* and *Findhorn* rose above twelve feet perpendicular more than usual, and carried off a great deal of timber, grain, cattle, &c. A woman and a boy perished in the water of *Dulnan*, in *Strath-Spey*; and a woman in the water of *Loffie*, near *Elgin*. The small rivulets rose likewise to a great height, and several cattle pasturing on the banks of some of them were carried down and perished.

A very violent shock of an earthquake was felt in the district of *Husewig*, in *Iceland*, by which several houses were destroyed, and the water of a small rivulet, which was before clear and pure, was changed to the colour of milk. It was not felt in the northern part of the island.

Sept. 15. About noon his Majesty landed at *Margate*, and arrived at *Kensington* at nine at night in perfect health. He set out from *Hanover* on the 8th instant.

Sept. 16. His Majesty ordered the *Primate of Ireland* to be struck off the list of privy counsellors, and the earl of *Kildare* to be sworn of the privy council; and all the other grounds of those discontents, which had for some time prevailed in *Ireland*, to its great detriment, were entirely removed; and those sincere friends to their country and the Protestant succession, who had been turned out of their employments, were reinstated.

Governor *Knowles* caused a fort to be erected at the bay of *Honduras*, and recalled back all the old baymen who had been forced to fly from thence by the *Spaniards*. The seat of government in *Jamaica* was removed from *Spanish-town* to *Kingston*.

The premiums offered by the government of *New England* for taking and scalping the Indians that had revolted to the *French* interest, were as follows, viz.

For every male Indian prisoner above the age of twelve years, that should be taken and brought to *Boston*, 50*l*.

For every male Indian scalp, brought in as evience of their being killed, 40*l*.

For every female Indian prisoner, and for every male Indian prisoner, under the age of twelve years, taken and brought in as aforesaid, 25*l*.

For every scalp of such female Indian, or male Indian, under twelve years, brought as evidence of their being killed, as aforesaid, 20*l*.

Sept. 19. The Lord Mayor, aldermen, and common council, waited on his Majesty, to congratulate him on his safe arrival in his *British* dominions, and being introduced by his grace the duke of *Grafton*, lord chamberlain of the household, *William Moreton*, esq. the recorder, made their compliments to him in the following address:

"Most gracious Sovereign,

"We your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the lord mayor, aldermen, and commons of the city of *London*, in common-council assembled, humbly beg leave to address your Majesty with our most sincere and joyful congratulations, on your Majesty's safe and happy return to your *British* dominions.

"Permit us, royal Sir, with hearts full of gratitude, to express our sincere acknowledgments of your Majesty's paternal care and vigilant regard for the true interest and prosperity of your people, by the vigorous measures taken by your Majesty to protect our commerce and colonies from the incroachments of the *French*.

"And we do humbly assure your Majesty, that we will, to the utmost of our power, on this, and every other occasion, cheerfully contribute towards the support of your Majesty's sacred person and government, and the defence of the just rights and possessions of your crown, against all attempts whatsoever."

To which address his Majesty was pleased to return this most gracious answer:

"I thank you for this very dutiful and affectionate address. The support of the rights of my crown, and the preservation of my dominions in *America*, are so essential to the trade and commerce of my people, that the city of *London* may depend, that

that I will continue to take such measures, as may best tend to those great and important ends. The assurances you give me of your zeal and assistance, are very pleasing to me; and the city of *London* may rely upon the continuance of my favour and protection."

They had all the honour of kissing his Majesty's hand, and his Majesty was pleased to confer the honour of knighthood on the Recorder, *Samuel Fludyer*, esq. alderman and sheriff, and *John Torriano*, esq. the other sheriff.

Sept. 23. A proclamation appeared in the *London Gazette*, proroguing the Parliament to Nov. 13; then to sit for the dispatch of business.

Sept. 28. *William Beckford*, esq. alderman of *Billingsgate* ward, and *Ive Whitebread*, esq. citizen and merchant-taylor, were sworn into the office of sheriffs for *London* and *Middlesex*, for the year ensuing, at *Guildhall*, with the usual formality; and on Tuesday the 30th they were sworn in at *Westminster*.

Sept. 29. *Slingsby Bethell*, esq. alderman of *Walbrook* ward, was elected lord mayor of *London* for the year ensuing.

During the time of *Bartholomew* fair, no toll was taken as usual; for the spirit and resolution of Mr. *Holland* having eased his fellow-citizens of the burden. The toll taken of the non-freemen was not sufficient to pay the men who collected it last year.

The *Blandford* man of war, with governor *Lyttelton* on board, bound to *South Carolina*, was taken by the *French* squadron under count *du Guay*.

Our men of war having received orders for making reprisals on the *French* fleet, brought in upwards of forty of their trading vessels, and continued to make captures of all they met.

There happened a most astonishing hail shower, in the parishes of *Beckley*, *Northam*, *Newbenden*, *Yeuburst*, &c. in *Suffex*, which utterly destroyed the fruits of the earth; by which many of the inhabitants were reduced to extreme poverty.

The corn in the eastern parts of *Devonshire*, was surprisngly destroyed by what they called oakweb worms, so that the whole crop was entirely lost.

The collection at the triennial music meeting at *Worcester*, on the 10th instant, amounted to 1921.

There was discovered in the electorate of *Saxony*, a mineral earth, which composed

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a borax, that had all the properties of the *Venetian* borax, and was employed as a flux for gold and silver, and for soldering.

By the late treaty with *Russia*, the *Empress* was to receive for ten years, an annual subsidy of 60,000*l.* during which term she was to keep ready for the service of *Great Britain* 73,450 men. If they should be actually employed, the subsidy to be augmented to 500,000*l.* per annum, but the troops to be paid by *Russia*.

They wrote from *Fifehire*, that at *St. Fort*, (a gentleman's estate in the north part of that shire) on the summit of a sandy hill, that rises somewhat conical, there were a number of round heaps of stones laid together in a very uniform manner, contiguous to each other, which, as they were evidently artificial, have always been taken for sepulchral monuments or tombs; upon opening one of them lately, there was the entire skeleton of a human body, inclosed in a coffin of slate stones; the bottom was composed of a large smooth slate, the sides were slates set erect, the head and foot were two thick ones, and the whole was covered with three tier of slates above each other, and all so exactly laid, as never to have admitted the smallest quantity of sand or dust into the cavity: the bones measured about seven feet in length, and were certainly the remains of a very large man; his teeth were entirely fresh, and not one of them wanting; the most remarkable thing about him was his beard, of a red colour, and between two and three inches long, which was found lying upon his chin, so fresh and strong as to take a pretty sharp pull to break it. A physician from *Edinburgh* coming there accidentally after the skeleton was interred, made them open another of these tumuli; and after digging about six feet, came upon another stone coffin like the former, but more regular and larger. The remains of some inscription plainly appeared, but could by no cleaning be made legible. When the upper part of the coffin was removed, there appeared a skeleton lying all in order with the head to the east, as the other had been found. All the bones were in their proper order, and of an ivory colour, firm and no ways porous. The length of this skeleton measured seven feet five inches. It does not appear from any records, that the natives ever used this manner of burying, or any people that ever invaded this island, except the *Danes*, who always buried every man of note that way, who either died or was slain in their expeditions,

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ditions. And as the last expedition of the *Danes* into *Scotland* was in the year 1035, these bones must have lain in the ground 720 years.

Sir *Edward Hawke* arrived at *St. Helen's* with part of his squadron, from the bay of *Biscay*. Admiral *West* also arrived with more ships of the same squadron, at *Plymouth*.

Oct. 7. The Parliament of *Ireland* having met according to the prorogation, the Lord Lieutenant made an excellent speech to both houses, which was followed by suitable addresses from them, and an address from the Commons to his Majesty.

The gold medals struck in honour of the glorious defenders of public liberty, on the 16th of *December*, 1753, weighed about five guineas. On the top was *Fame* holding the number CXXIV. below this, *Ergo tua rura manebunt*. On one side, the Speaker holding a purse in his left hand, followed by members as if coming out of the House; opposite to him *Hibernia*, upon whose head, with his right hand, the Speaker supports the cap of liberty; behind her were two figures, representing *Industry* with her spinning-wheel, and *Loyalty*; on the bottom, which was strewed with parchments and money, are two figures of a fox and a vulture: round the edge were the following words; *Utrumque ferent ex ea facta minores vincit amor patriæ*. On the reverse the following inscription; *Sacrum Senatoribus CXXIV. qui tenaces propositi jura patriæ fortiter ac prudenter vindicarunt die xvij. Dec. Æræ Christianæ 1753. Quocirca vivite fortes: and round the border; Qui que sui memores alios fecere merendo*.

The assembly of *Pensylvania* being called together by Mr. *Morris*, their governor, upon news of the defeat of major general *Braddock*, granted 40,000*l.* for his Majesty's service, by a tax of 5*l.* per cent. on all goods imported into that province.

The prince of *Morocco* made himself master of the two towns of *Sallee*, and laid a fine of 70,000 ducats on the inhabitants, and 10,000 ducats on each Christian merchant's house; bastinadoed Mr. *Mountney* to death, and also made a sacrifice of consul *Pettigrew*. Commodore *Edgcombe*, with two men of war, sailed from *Gibraltar* to that place to demand satisfaction.

Oct. 14. Admiral *Byng* sailed from *Spithead*, with eight ships of the line, and some frigates, and was joined at *Plymouth* by four other ships of the line.

Oct. 21. A proclamation was issued,

strictly charging all persons not to export any gunpowder, for the space of three months, out of this kingdom, under the severest penalties.

Oct. 22. The court-martial at *Portsmouth*, on lord *Harry Poulett*, captain of the *Barfleur*, for leaving his station without leave of admiral *Hawke*, was finished; when his Lordship was censured, and admonished by the court; but acquitted as to any thing capital.

James Leslie, D. D. was promoted to the bishoprick of *Limerick* in *Ireland*, in the room of Dr. *Burroughs*, deceased.

Capt. *Edward Falkingham*, commissioner of the navy at *Chatham*, in the room of *Arthur Scott*, esq. comptroller of the navy.

Robert Jennings, esq. deputy-auditor of the Exchequer, in the room of Mr. *Dawson*, deceased.

Capt. *Grill*, commander of *Cowes* castle, in the isle of *Wight*, in the room of *Martin Groundman*, esq. deceased.

Arthur Hill and *Benjamin Burton*, esqrs. commissioners of the revenues in *Ireland*, in the room of Sir *Henry Cavendish*, bart. and *William Monson*, esq.

The cruizers continued with remarkable briskness to take the *French* ships, which were very numerous in our ports and harbours.

The dockmen at *Portsmouth* were ordered to be disciplined and formed into a regiment, as they were in the late war.

His Majesty directed, that all reduced officers of the land-forces and marines, on half-pay, on pain of being left out of the next establishment, were to transmit to the war-office, their age; the places of their nativity; the dates and ranks of the several commissions they had had in the army; the quality and corps, with the time when they were placed upon half-pay; and whether they came on by reduction or purchase, and from whom, or by exchange with whom, and from what corps. His Majesty also directed, that all out-pensioners belonging to *Chelsea* hospital, (the letter men, at nine-pence a day, and such who had made their personal appearance at *Chelsea*, in pursuance of the advertisements for that purpose excepted) residing in *England* and *Wales*, were, on pain of being struck off the books, personally to appear, in order to undergo an examination between the 10th and 25th of *November*, before such officers as were nominated, in the several parts the kingdom, in the *London Gazette*. And the out-pensioners residing

siding in *Scotland* and *Ireland*, were to appear at such times and places as the Lord Lieutenant of *Ireland*, and lieutenant-general *Bland*, should respectively appoint.

The Czarina declared to the *British* minister, that if the 73,450 men which she hath bound herself by treaty to furnish to *Great Britain* should be insufficient, she will add twenty or 30,000 more.

The *Cherokee* tribe of Indians, encouraged by a large bounty for every scalp of the enemy, granted by the province of *South Carolina*, to the number of 1600, marched against the *French*, and the Indians in their interest, on the *Ohio*; and, as a farther encouragement towards the expedition, the government of *North Carolina* made a present to them of 300 steers.

The herring fishery proved so successful this season, that the vessels employed in it brought 30,000 barrels into *Yarmouth*, and the adjacent ports.

Oct. 30. Don *Felix de Abreu Bertodano*, knight of the order of St. *James*, envoy-extraordinary from his Catholic majesty, had a private audience of his Majesty, and delivered his letters of credence.

At *Antigua*, they had, on *November 1*, a small shock of an earthquake, as also at *Barbadoes*, at both which places the sea ebbed and flowed in a surprising manner. At *Boston*, in *New England*, they had a shock of near two minutes continuance, which did some damage to the buildings, but no lives were lost.

The earthquake was felt at *Gluckstadt*, in the duchy of *Holstein*, and the *Eidar*, which separates the old town from the new, which the east winds had rendered low for some days before, was much agitated, and rose to a great height, as well as the waters of all the rivers in that duchy. Ships at sea to the S. W. of *Cape Finistere* were strangely affected, so that the masters and crews imagined they had struck upon sunken rocks, and captain *Charles Elliot* of the *Bristol* galley, being in his cabin, between ten and eleven at noon, heard a noise which seemed like casks rolling about the ship's deck, &c. and during the whole time, about seven or eight minutes, the ship continued her course at the rate of about three miles an hour, the water was clear, and the sea no more in motion than could be expected from the small gales that then blew. The greatest damages by this earthquake were sustained in the kingdoms of *Spain* and *Portugal*. It was felt all over the former, except in *Catalonia*, *Valencia*, and *Arragon*.

The most considerable mountains of the latter were rent, and pieces of them thrown into the vallies, nor did any town escape without some marks of ruin: nay, it was felt at *Tariffa*, but a small distance from the Straits of *Gibraltar*. At *Cadix*, in *Spain*, the shocks began at about ten in the morning, and lasted for six minutes, which shook the ground so, that persons could not stand upon their feet. An hour afterwards the sea swelled (which was calm before, with scarce a breath of air stirring) all round the city, broke down great part of the walls, from the *Caletta* to the castle, and overflowed the streets thereabouts, by which a great many persons lost their lives, and the whole city was a scene of misery and desolation. At the same time the like misfortune happened in the island, at *Chicblana*, *Medina*, *Port Real*, *Cberes*, and *St. Lucar*, at the latter of which places the water rose upwards of thirty feet in two minutes time, a great many were drowned, some estates were quite ruined, and much damage done to the shipping. At *Seville*, about the same hour in the morning, the desolation was terrible, the roofs of the houses, the steeples and lofty towers of the churches fell down, and few buildings were left standing, but what required immediate repairs, and all the villages in that neighbourhood were entirely demolished; but, through mercy, not more than four persons lost their lives. On the second, at *Ayamonte*, the sea broke in and drowned about 2000 persons. At *Oporto*, in *Portugal*, the flux and reflux was so sudden, that in two minutes the river rose and fell five or six feet. *St. Ubes* was entirely swallowed up, and the case was little better with *Coimbra*, *Setuwall*, and many other places, and *Faro* was entirely ruined. As *Lisbon*, the capital city of *Portugal*, seems, however, to have been the particular mark of the Divine displeasure, and of this horrid wreck of nature; of its dreadful fate we shall subjoin the following account. The earthquake on the first of the month began at three quarters past nine in the morning, and lasted near seven minutes, which threw down the major part of the city; about four hours after, they felt two more dreadful shocks, but of shorter duration; no day was free from a shock, for several days after the first. Either the shocks or fire destroyed the richest and trading part of that city, together with the King's palace, convents, churches, &c. Happy those who escaped with their lives; about

about 70,000 *Portuguese* and other nations were destroyed, though (God be praised) not above ten or twelve *English* that were known of. Not a house of the *English* factory escaped the conflagration, the greater part saving nothing but a little cash, and some their books, except a very few who happily saved both: in a word, it was strictly speaking, a general ruin, the richest and poorest being reduced to one common level, and obliged to encamp in the open fields with hardly a bed to lie on. The custom-house was swallowed up.

It may be remarked, that the first of *November* is the festival of All Saints, which is appointed at *Lisbon* for the celebration of the *Auto de Fé*; and as on those days insults are frequently offered to Protestant strangers, if met in the streets, most of the gentlemen of the *English* factory generally go the night before to their country houses, and do not return till the second of *November*. To this unhappy bigotry, which brought many of the country inhabitants to *Lisbon* to see the shew, the great loss of the *Portuguese*, and, on the other hand, the preservation of the *English*, was said to be owing. In 1531, there was an earthquake at *Lisbon*, by which about 1400 houses were overthrown, and 600 more were so much shaken that they were ready to fall, and many of their churches were rased to the ground. The like calamity happened to that city about 200 years before.

An *Irish* Jesuit laid a calculation before the King of the number killed by the earthquake on the first of *November*, wherein he says, that in the city and suburbs there were 70,000 families, and from thence, and the lists of the dead from the different parishes then drawn out, concluded the number amounted to more than 70,000 persons lost: this account was believed to be very moderate, some other calculations making it more than 80,000. A violent stench continued, which occasioned the King to publish an ordinance forbidding the digging and removal of any rubbish, for fear an epidemical disease should break out among them, till his Majesty should give orders for the same. The number of the plunderers hanged round the city amounted to about 370.

Nov. 3. His Majesty's ship *Gosport* was carried into the dock at *Portsmouth* to be cleaned; about half an hour past ten in the morning, which was very soon after she was had in, she was observed to pitch for-

ward with her head deep in the water, and immediately to recover it, and pitch as deep in with her stern; the water about her was greatly agitated, and the dock gates forced open about six inches.

At a very considerable distance was a large basin, which had not the least communication with this dock, and in it were the *Berwick*, *Dover*, and a large ship, which had lately discharged a cargo of tar; these, and the *Nassau*, which lay along side the jetty, at the same instant felt the shock, with this difference, that instead of pitching they rolled very violently; and what is very extraordinary, not one of those who were on the land could perceive himself affected by it, or that the earth under, or about them, moved.

The same agitation was perceived in the ponds in *Surrey* and *Kent*; in the rivers and on the sea shores of *Wales*, *Cornwall*, *Huntingdonshire*, *Bedfordshire*, and *Scotland*: at *Kinsale* in *Ireland*, the sea swelled upon them and rolled in, in a surprising manner; and at *Cork* a very considerable shock of an earthquake was felt at the same time, as also in *Irton* parish, in *Cumberland*, and at *Amsterdam*, and many other parts of *Holland*. The *Elbe*, *Weser*, and many rivers in *Germany*, were also extraordinarily agitated.

At the same time, there was a violent earthquake at *Madrid*, which held six or seven minutes, and obliged the royal family to leave the *Escorial*; several houses fell, and some persons were killed thereby. At *Oporto* they had also several violent shocks for near eight minutes, which did some mischief. *Cadix* and *Seville* were in like manner affected, at the former of which places the water rose twenty-two feet perpendicular, overflowed the city, and destroyed many lives. The earthquake severely shook the island of *Sardinia*, in which the rivers overflowed, and did a great deal of mischief. It was also felt in *Corfica*, and on the coast of *Barbary*, where the city of *Algiers* suffered considerable damage.

Nov. 5. The tide rose so high in the river *Carron*, in *Scotland*, that it overflowed its banks, laid many acres of fine arable land under water, and broke down a very strong dam-head, which had never before been down, either with any swelling of the water or tide, in the memory of man. The damage done to the fields, and the navigation of the river, was very great.

From many parts of *France* we had account,

counts of extraordinary phenomenons. The earthquake itself was felt both at *Bayonne* and *Bordeaux*. And about a league from *Angoulesme*, a subterraneous noise, like thunder, was heard; soon after which the earth opened, and discharged a torrent of water mixed with red sand, whereupon most of the springs went dry for some time; and the river *Charante* first sunk considerably, and soon after mounted up in a terrible manner.

Nov. 8. His Majesty removed from *Kensington* to *St. James's*, for the winter, as did the prince of *Wales*, princess dowager and her family, from *Kew* to *Leicester* house.

The right honourable *Slingsby Bethell*, esq. was sworn at *Guildhall* into the high office of Lord Mayor of *London*.

Nov. 10. Being the anniversary of the King's birth-day, who then entered into the 73d year of his age, it was observed with the usual ceremonies and rejoicings at court, and all over the kingdom.

The Lord Mayor, with the late Lord Mayor, attended in the usual manner, went by water to *Westminster*, with the customary solemnities, and through the usual ceremonies, and landing from thence at *Black Friars*, proceeded to *Guildhall*, where an elegant entertainment was provided, at which were present the great officers of state, divers of the nobility, &c. &c.

Nov. 11. The fine castle of Sir *John Bingham*, in *Ireland*, was burnt to the ground, and all the furniture, pictures, plate, &c. to the amount of 50,000*l.* consumed by the flames. It was owing to some burning coals falling on the floor of a room which was airing.

The right honourable *Henry Boyle*, esq. Speaker of the *Irish* House of Commons, was appointed chancellor of the Exchequer.

Nathaniel Clements, esq. deputy receiver, and paymaster general, in the room of the right honourable *Luke Gardiner*, esq. deceased.

Sir *Henry Cavendish*, bart. teller of the Exchequer.

John Gore, esq. prime serjeant.

Edmond Malone, esq. council to the commissioners.

The right honourable *Thomas Carter*, esq. secretary of state, in the room of *Edward Southwell*, esq. deceased.

Anthony Malone, esq. to take place at the bar.

Colonel *O'Brien Dilkes* promoted to the rank of a major-general, and elected go-

vernor of the royal hospital, in the room of the late governor, colonel *Hall*.

A lady in *Ireland* made a curious piece of linen, equal to the finest callico, of the skin of nettles: and it was not doubted but coarse linen or package might be made of briars, by stripping off the outside skin, and drying, beetling, and scutching the inside.

His Majesty went to the House of Peers with the usual state, and made the following most gracious speech to both Houses of Parliament,

"My Lords and Gentlemen,

"The present critical conjuncture of affairs, and my constant inclination to have the advice and assistance of my Parliament on all important occasions, have made me desirous to meet you hereas early as possible.

"Since your last session, I have taken such measures as might be most conducive to the protection of our possessions in *America*, and to the regaining of such parts thereof, as had been encroached upon, or invaded, in violation of the peace, and contrary to the faith of the most solemn treaties.

"For this purpose, the maritime force of this kingdom has been got ready with the utmost application and expedition, and been principally employed; some land forces have been sent from hence to *North America*; and all proper encouragement has been given to the several colonies there, to exert themselves in their own defence, and in the maintenance of the rights and possessions of *Great-Britain*.

"With a sincere desire to preserve my people from the calamities of war, as well as to prevent, in the midst of these troubles, a general war from being lighted up in *Europe*, I have been always ready to accept reasonable and honourable terms of accommodation; but none such have hitherto been proposed on the part of *France*. I have also confined my views and operations to hinder *France* from making new encroachments, or supporting those already made; to exert our right to a satisfaction for hostilities committed in a time of profound peace; and to disappoint such designs, as, from various appearances and preparations, there is reason to think, have been formed against my kingdoms and dominions.

"By these methods, I have pursued the plan which I formerly pointed out to you, and for which I had the satisfaction to re-

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ceive the strongest assurances of your vigorous supports.

"What other power can object to proceedings so absolutely necessary to our own defence and security? My good brother, the king of *Spain*, sees with concern these differences; and the part which he generously takes in the common welfare of *Europe*, makes him earnestly wish the preservation of the public tranquillity. He has also given assurances, that he will continue in the same pacific sentiments.

"In pursuing these great ends, I make no doubt of the vigorous and chearful support of my Parliament; and that, whilst I am engaged in this just and national cause, the affectionate assurances which they gave me the last session, will be effectually made good. In consequence thereof, I have greatly increased my naval armaments; augmented my land forces in such a manner as might be the least burthensome; and have concluded a treaty with the empress of *Russia*, and another with the Landgrave of *Hesse-Cassel*, which shall be laid before you."

"Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

"I have ordered the proper officers to lay before you estimates for the service of the ensuing year, and likewise accounts of the extraordinary expences which have been made this year, in pursuance of the power given me by Parliament. I see, with great concern, that the necessary services before mentioned will require large supplies. I ask only such as shall be requisite for the effectual carrying on of those measures, which shall be necessary to support what has been begun, according to your inclination, for the security of my kingdoms and dominions, and for the purposes which have been already mentioned to you. Whatever you grant, shall, with the strictest œconomy, be applied to those uses only for which it shall be given."

"My Lords and Gentlemen,

"I rely upon your duty and good affections, which I have so often experienced. There never was a situation in which my honour, and the essential interests of *Great-Britain*, called more strongly for your zeal, unanimity, and dispatch."

A proclamation was issued for recalling seamen from foreign service, and to prohibit them from entering into it; for taking up all straggling seamen, and offering a bounty of 3*l.* to every able seaman, and one of 30*s.* to every ordinary seaman

that should voluntarily enter: also offering a reward of 40*s.* and another of 30*s.* for discovering able and ordinary seamen. The proclamation to be in force till the last day of this year.

Nov. 14. The right honourable the House of Peers waited on his Majesty at St. James's, with their address.

The address of the House of Lords was expressive of the utmost zeal, gratitude, and affection to his Majesty: they thanked him for his royal firmness, in not yielding to any terms of accommodation with *France*, that were not reasonable and honourable, and for exerting his royal care so powerfully in the protection of his colonies. They acknowledged his Majesty's wisdom and goodness, in increasing his naval armaments, in augmenting his land forces, with so much regard to the ease of his people, and in generously giving encouragement to that great body of his brave and faithful subjects, with which his *American* provinces happily abound, to exert their strength on this important occasion. They observed, with pleasure, the pacific declarations of his Catholic majesty, promised their most zealous and vigorous aid and concurrence in this just and national cause, and to assist him in disappointing or repelling all such enterprizes as may be formed, not only against this kingdom, but also against any other of his dominions, although not belonging to the crown of *Great-Britain*, in case they should be attacked, on account of the part which his Majesty has taken, for maintaining the essential interests of his kingdoms.

To this address his Majesty made the following most gracious answer.

"My Lord;

"I give you my hearty thanks for this dutiful and affectionate address. I see with the greatest satisfaction the zeal you express for my person and government, and for the true interest of your country; which I am determined to adhere to. The assurance which you give me for the defence of my territories abroad, are a strong proof of your affection for me and regard for my honour. Nothing shall divert me from pursuing those measures which will effectually maintain the possessions and rights of my kingdoms, and procure reasonable and honourable terms of accommodation.

The admirals *Boscawen*, *Mostyn*, and *Holborne*, arrived at *Spithead* with sixteen men of war from *Nova Scotia*, as also the

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Lys man of war taken from the *French*. Four men of war under commodore *Spry* were left at *Halifax*, and the *Alcide*, the other *French* prize.

This day the right honourable Sir *Thomas Robinson* having resigned the seals into the King's hands, his Majesty was pleased to appoint the right honourable *Henry Fox* to be one of his Majesty's principal secretaries of state.

Claudius Amyand, esq. and *Henry Digby*, esq. were appointed under secretaries to the right honourable *Henry Fox*, esq.

Nov. 15. The *Irish* parliament granted supplies to his Majesty, viz. 2000*l.* per ann. for two years, for the trustees of the linen manufacture, to encourage the raising hemp and flax in that kingdom: also a further sum of 2000*l.* per annum for the encouragement of the hempen and flaxen manufactures in the provinces of *Leinster*, *Munster*, and *Connaught*: 10,000*l.* for making the river *Nore* navigable from the city of *Kilkenny* to the town of *Innestaige*: 20,000*l.* towards carry on an inland navigation from the city of *Dublin* to the river *Shannon*: 4000*l.* for making the river *Newry* navigable from the end of the new canal to the sea: 800*l.* to make an aqueduct from the river *Finisk* to the town of *Dungarvon*: 500*l.* to finish *St. Mark's* church: 500*l.* to rebuild *St. Katherine's* church: 2000*l.* to finish *Essex* bridge: 10,000*l.* to finish the ballast-office wall. A supply not exceeding 300,000*l.* to his Majesty, towards supporting the several branches of the establishment, and for defraying the expences of the government for two years: 1000*l.* per annum for two years, for the encouragement of *English* protestant schools. 1375*l.* for the use of the governor and company, for carrying on the cambric manufacture in *Dundalk*, or elsewhere, in that kingdom.

A court of aldermen was held at Guildhall, when an order from the secretary of war, for the militia of *London* to hold themselves in readiness to march, was read; on which a court of lieutenancy was immediately summoned to put the order in execution.

The right honourable the Speaker, with the House of Commons, waited on his Majesty with their address, which breathed the same spirit of zeal and gratitude, and was full of the warmest assurances of a ready support of his Majesty, and of his foreign dominions, if attacked in resentment of his maintaining the rights of his

crown and kingdoms, as that presented by the House of Peers.

His Majesty made them the following most gracious answer.

"Gentlemen,

"I thank you for this dutiful and loyal address. You may be assured, although I wish for nothing more than a safe and honourable accommodation, I am determined to protect and maintain the valuable and undoubted rights and possessions of my crown.

"Your assurances that you will assist me in the defence of my foreign dominions, if they should be attacked, on account of the measures I am pursuing, for the true interest of these kingdoms, are such proofs of your affection to me, and of your regard to my honour, as give me the greatest satisfaction."

Nov. 19. The grand city of *Mequinez* in *Africa*, was buried in the bowels of the earth by a violent shock, which likewise swallowed up at several leagues distance two camps of moving Arabs, upwards of 400 tents, containing twenty-five or thirty persons each, with a large track of country: the city of *Fex* escaped little better, not half the buildings and inhabitants remaining. *Morocco*, and that neighbourhood, also suffered greatly.

The *Indians* in the *French* interest continued their depredations at the back of *Virginia*, burning the plantations, and scalping or carrying off the inhabitants.

Nov. 20. Orders were given by the court of lieutenancy of *London*, for the six regiments of militia to be exercised in the Artillery-ground, by four companies each day.

Nov. 22. Vice admiral *Byng* with part of his squadron, arrived at *Spithead* from a cruise.

The King was pleased to appoint the right honourable Sir *George Lyttelton*, bart. to be one of the commissioners of the treasury, chancellor and under treasurer of his Majesty's Exchequer, in the room of the right honourable *Henry Bilson Legge*.

Lord viscount *Barrington* secretary at war, in the room of the right honourable *Henry Fox*.

Sir *Thomas Robinson*, keeper of the great ward-robe, in the room of lord *Barrington*.

Thomas Dunbar, esq. lieutenant governor of *Gibraltar*.

This month storms did great damage in various parts of the world; the great quantities

tities of rain occasioned floods and inundations, and many vessels were unfortunately lost at sea, and upon our coasts.

The *Esperance*, a French man of war of seventy guns, was taken by the *Orford*, captain *Stevens*, after an engagement of three hours. She had but 300 men on board, and was going from *Rockfort* to *Brest* to be completely manned.

An augmentation of one serjeant, one corporal, and seventeen private men, was ordered to each company, in every regiment of foot in *Great-Britain*, and eight men to each troop of the blues commanded by Sir *John Ligonier*. Artillery was also draughted off to the several regiments in country quarters, and the officers of the ordnance promised a reward for the discovery of concealed fire arms.

Packet boats were established at *Falmouth*, by the postmaster general, for carrying on a regular monthly correspondence to the *West-Indies* and *North America*.

The assembly of *Virginia* having lately laid on a kind of poll-tax, a list of those liable was made out, by which it appeared, that they were 40,443 whites, and 60,755 blacks, liable to this tax. No white women pays, and the men only from sixteen to fifty; but the black women all pay. The troops in the pay of that colony were ordered to be augmented to 1000 men, under the command of colonel *George Washington*; the officers received their beating instructions, and were immediately to set out, to raise their several companies.

Captain *Rouse*, in a twenty gun ship, brought to St. *John's* three French vessels laden with fish, which he took on the coast of *Newfoundland*; after which he returned to that island, landed his men, destroyed the huts of the French fishers on the coast, drove the people up the country, and brought away two ship loads of cured fish.

His Majesty's most gracious message to the House of Lords, on Friday, Nov. 28, 1755.

“GEORGE R.

“His Majesty having received from his ambassador at *Madrid*, a certain account of the fatal and deplorable event which happened at *Lisbon* on the first instant, by an earthquake, which had laid waste almost the whole city, and destroyed many thousands of the inhabitants; in consequence whereof, those who remained must be reduced to the utmost distress; and his Majesty being moved with the greatest concern for so good

and faithful an ally, as the king of *Portugal*, and with the utmost compassion for the distresses, to which that kingdom must be reduced; wherein great numbers of his Majesty's own subjects were resident, and many more interested, recommended to the House of Lords the consideration of this dreadful and extensive calamity, which could not fail deeply to affect the hearts of all persons who had any sense of religion, or humanity; and desired the concurrence and assistance of the House of Lords, in sending such speedy and effectual relief as would be suitable to so afflicting and pressing an exigency.”

The Lords in their address, in answer to this gracious message, returned his Majesty their thanks for it, and expressed their just sense of his royal concern for the great misfortune that had befallen the king of *Portugal*; and for his generous compassion of the unhappy sufferers. And they assured his Majesty of their hearty concurrence and assistance, in sending such speedy and effectual relief, as may be suitable to so afflicting and pressing an exigency.

In consequence of the King's message and lords address, his Majesty sent a considerable sum of money, 20,000 barrels of rice, a great quantity of corn and flour, a large cargo of beef from *Ireland*, and many other necessaries for the relief of the *Portuguese*, at the disposal of the king of *Portugal*.

His catholic Majesty also sent him 100,000 pistoles, and many necessaries.

Dec. 4. A great part of the *Edystone* Light house, near *Plymouth* Sound, was consumed by fire. This edifice was built by the Trinity House in the reign of queen *Anne*, in the room of one blown down, September 27, 1703.

A foreign physician at *Paris* lately cured a boy who had been for six years in a very strange condition, and who voided by stool a serpent half a yard long, with a flat head, in the jaws of which were eight teeth, with a kind of horn on the top of his head; this monster was about an inch in thickness. The prince of *Conti* having taken all the necessary precautions to be ascertained as to the fact, took the physician under his protection and into his service.

Dec. 10. His Majesty went to the House of Peers and gave the royal assent to the malt bill.

At *Glowson*, near the river *Wye*, in the county of *Hereford*; about nine o'clock the inhabitants were alarmed by a terrible shock of an earthquake, attended with a great rumbling

rumbling noise. About a quarter of a mile from thence, it sunk an acre and a half of land into the river *Wye*, swallowing up all the trees and every thing that grew thereon.

Dec. 16. His Majesty was pleased to appoint the right hon. the earl of *Darlington* and lord *Dupplin*, joint paymasters of his Majesty's forces, in the room of *William Pitt*, esq.

John Page, esq. member for *Chichester*, deputy paymaster general, in the room of *James Grenville*, esq.

Dec. 20. The King was pleased to appoint *Percy Wyndham O'Brian*, esq. and *Henry Furnese*, esq. to be commissioners for executing the office of treasurer of his Majesty's Exchequer, in the room of lord *Darlington* and lord viscount *Dupplin*.

To appoint *Charles Lawrence*, esq. to be governor in chief of *Nova Scotia*, in the room of *Peregrine Thomas Hopson*, esq. who had resigned.

And *Robert Monckton*, esq. to be lieutenant governor, in the room of *Charles Lawrence*, esq.

The duke of *Leeds* cofferer of the household, in the room of *Sir George Lyttleton*, bart.

The earl of *Sandwich*, chief justice in eyre of his Majesty's forests south of the *Trent*, in the room of the duke of *Leeds*.

The earl of *Hillsborough* treasurer of the household, in the room of the earl *Fitzwalter*.

Lord *Hobart* comptroller of the household, in the room of the earl of *Hillsborough*.

Lord *Sandys* and *Wellbore Ellis*, esq. joint vice-treasurers of *Ireland*, in the room of the late *Sir William Yonge*, together with the earl of *Cholmondeley*, the other joint vice-treasurer.

The hon. *Alexander Hume Campbell*, esq. lord register of *Scotland*.

The right hon. *Granville* earl *Gower*, was, by his Majesty's command, sworn of his Majesty's most honourable privy council.

Dec. 24. A proclamation was issued for a general and public fast to be observed throughout *Great-Britain*, on *Friday* the 6th of *February* ensuing. His Majesty likewise ordered, that a like fast should be observed throughout *Ireland* on the same day.

A proclamation was also issued for prolonging the term, during which gun-powder should not be exported for six months. Also another proclamation for continuing

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the bounty to seamen and landmen till the first of *February*.

Dec. 23. His Majesty went to the house of Peers, and gave the royal assent to the land-tax, mutiny, and several other bills.

The House of Peers adjourned to the 19th of *January* next, and the Commons to the 13th.

The waters were so out in the neighbourhood of *Chertsey*, *Staines*, and other places westward, that it was dangerous travelling; a little village called *Wrasbury*, was entirely under water, and the inhabitants went to one another's houses in boats, and were forced to fetch provisions from *Staines* or *Datchet* by water; it was very dangerous towing the barges up, the horses going almost up to their backs a great way together in water, and frequently forced to swim.

The King was pleased to grant unto his grace the duke of *Marlborough*, the office of master general of the ordinance.

To earl *Gower*, the office of keeper of the privy seal.

To appoint lord viscount *Bateman*, and *Richard Edgcombe*, esq. to be commissioners for executing the office of high admiral of *Great Britain*, in the room of *Wellbore Ellis*, and *Charles Townshend*, esq.

John Talbot, *Soames Jenyns*, and *Richard Rigby*, esqrs. to be commissioners for trade and plantations, in the room of *John Pitt*, *James Grenville*, and *Richard Edgcombe*, esqrs.

Howell Gwyne, esq. to be lieutenant and *custos rotulorum* of *Radnorshire*, in the room of *William Perry*, esq.

Thomas Cooper, esq. commissioner of *Chatham* yard, and *Sheerness*.

Charles Saunders, esq. and capt. *William Long*, elected elder brothers of the *Trinity-House*.

Charles Phillips, esq. a commissioner in the *Alienation* office, in the room of *Sir William Ashburnham*, deceased.

Lord *Stormount*, appointed ambassador to *Poland*.

The King was pleased to grant to the earl of *Sandwich*, the earl of *Cholmondeley*, and *Wellbore Ellis*, esq. the office of vice-treasurer of *Ireland*.

In the course of this month were received many accounts of the earthquakes that had been felt in many parts of *Europe*. At *Lisbon* they had, forty days after the first of *November*, a slight shock every day except one; and on the 21st ult. they had a severe one, which threw down most of the houses that had been left standing, and

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buried 300 persons under the ruins. On the 9th of *December*, a shock was felt all over *Franconia*, *Bobemia*, *Bavaria*, *Switzerland*, the north of *Italy* and the south of *France*, which was so violent in some places, as to throw down or damage several houses; and on the 11th another was felt in most of the same places. And on the 26th in the evening and next morning, several shocks were felt at *Maestricht*, *Liege*, *Brussels*, and other parts of the *Netherlands*, which were so violent at *Quesnoy*, that the barracks were thrown down, and upwards of 600 soldiers crushed to death or very much bruised. Besides these we had accounts of earthquakes having been felt on several other days; and that at *Brigue* in the *Valais*, they continued from the first to the 15th ult. by which most of the houses in the town were thrown down. These shocks produced in many places very extraordinary effects; for in some the waters in the springs and little rivers turned almost as red as blood, and in others the ground opened in divers places, and through the cracks or chafms water gushed out, bubbling and boiling, as if there had been fire underneath.

There likewise were extraordinary inundations at several places upon the continent of *Europe*, particularly at *Avignon*, where the river *Rhone* rose in *France*, at least twelve feet above what was ever known, by which the greatest part of that city, and the country for a league round, were laid under water: the people were forced to betake themselves to the tops of their houses, from whence they were brought off in boats: all their flour, bread, and provisions, were spoilt; and as all the corn-mills were demolished, before they could get a sufficient supply, bread rose to six livres a pound, so that the poor were in danger of starving.

To these melancholy accounts we shall add the following from *Poland*, that, in the beginning of last month, such storms of wind rose in the salt-pits in several parts of that kingdom, that some hundreds of the labourers, and great part of the subterraneous works, was destroyed; by which accidents the salt, to a very considerable value, had been dispersed and rendered useless. From other parts of that kingdom also, we had accounts of springs and fires which broke loose in those subterraneous caverns, by which some pits were entirely destroyed, and others remained burning. From those parts, however, we heard

of little damaged that had been done by the late earthquakes.

Dec. 24. At noon began at *Alexandria*, such a violent storm as had not been known in the memory of man, which continued till next day at noon. Nineteen *French* ships, three *Swedish*, three *English*, three *Raguseans*, one *Imperial*, one *Greek* sambachine, one *Turkish* bark, one *Tripoline* cruizer, and one *Alexandrian* ship, were driven ashore.

The plague raged severely at *Algiers*, so that the *European* consuls and merchants shut themselves up in their houses.

A general bill of *Christenings* and *Burials*, within the bills of mortality, from *December*, 10, 1754, to *December* 16, 1755.

<i>Christened.</i>		<i>Buried.</i>	
Males	7773	Males	10779
Females	7436	Females	11138
In all		In all	
15209		21917	

Decreased in the burials this year 779.

Whereof have died

Under two years of age	7803
Between two and five	2001
Five and ten	612
Ten and twenty	577
Twenty and thirty	1651
Thirty and forty	2087
Forty and fifty	2234
Fifty and sixty	1918
Sixty and seventy	1433
Seventy and eighty	1018
Eighty and ninety	504
Ninety and a hundred	77
A hundred and one	1
A hundred and seven	1

Bill of mortality for Norwich.

From the 25th of *December*, 1754, to the 25th *December*, 1755.

<i>Christened.</i>		<i>Buried.</i>	
Males	574	Males	656
Females	567	Females	685
In all		In all	
1141		1381	

Increased in the burials 41.

Christened at *Amsterdam*, 4340. *Marriages* 2058. *Buried* 6512. *Ships* arrived in the *Texel* 1488.

Burials at *Paris*, 20,021. *Christenings* 19,412. *Marriages* 4501. *Foundling* children 4273.

By the accounts of burials and baptisms at *Boston* in *New-England*, it appeared, that from *January* 7, 1754, to *January* 5, 1755, there was buried in that town, *Whites* 419. *Blacks* 65. In all 484. *Baptized* in the several churches 442.

Jan.

1756, Jan. 13. The King was pleased to grant to lord Sandys, the offices of warden and justice in eyre of all his Majesty's forests, &c. on this side Trent, in the room of the duke of Leeds.

To the right hon. George Doddington, esq. the office of treasurer of his Majesty's navy, in the room of George Grenville, esq.

On the 27th of December, there was a shock of an earthquake, and a great fall of rain at *Slieve Baughy*, in the county of *Galway*, near *Loughrea*, in *Ireland*.

Ive Whitbread, esq. one of the sheriffs of this city, attended the House of Commons with the city's petition for a new bridge at *Blackfriars*.

Jan. 16. *M. Mitchell*, lately secretary of embassy to the king of *Prussia*, had his first private audience of his Majesty to present his letters of credence as ambassador and plenipotentiary from that court.

Jan. 27. The following gentlemen were appointed sheriffs for the ensuing year.

For England.

Berkshire, Thomas Reeve, esq.
Bedfordshire, James Smith, esq.
Buckinghamshire, Thomas Worcester, esq.
Cumberland, Sir Wilfred Lawson, bart.
Cheshire, Thomas Prescott, esq.
Camb. and Hunt. Charles Pepys, esq.
Cornwall, John Sawle, esq.
Devonshire, John Oliver Williams, esq.
Dorsetshire, Harry Meggs, esq.
Derbyshire, Nicholas Hurt, esq.
Essex, Edward Emmett, esq.
Glostershire, Charles Wyndham, esq.
Hertfordshire, John Turvin, esq.
Herefordshire, Edmund Thomas, esq.
Kent, John Cockaine Sole, esq.
Leicestershire, William Pochin, esq.
Lincolnshire, Thomas Lister, esq.
Monmouthshire, Daniel Treagose, esq.
Northamptonshire, John Ashley, esq.
Norfolk, John Barker, esq.
Nottinghamshire, Robert Sutton, esq.
Oxfordshire, Charles Peers, esq.
Rutlandshire, Robert Tomblin, esq.
Shropshire, Anthony Kinnerley, esq.
Somersetshire, James Perry, esq.
Staffordshire, John Touchet Chetwode, esq.
Southampton, Bernard Brocas, esq.
Surrey, Charles Devon, esq.
Sussex, Joseph Calverley, esq.
Warwickshire, John Taylor, esq.
Worcestershire, Joseph Biddle, esq.
Wiltshire, John Jacobs, esq.
Yorkshire, G. Montgomery Metham, esq.

For South Wales.

Brecon, William Prytherch, esq.
Carmarthenshire, Henry Penry, esq.
Cardiganshire, Lewis Lloyd, esq.
Glamorganshire, Henry Stratsfield, esq.
Pembrokeshire, George Lloyd Mears, esq.
Radnorshire, John Lewis, esq.

For North Wales.

Anglesey, Charles Allenson, esq.
Caernarvon, William Owen, esq.
Denbighshire, Maurice Jones, esq.
Flintshire, John Wright, esq.
Merionethshire, Richard Owen, esq.
Montgomeryshire, Richard Powell, esq.

The king of *Portugal* returned his thanks to this court, for the relief sent him by his Majesty and the nation; and the whole *Portuguese* court was extremely affected by this instance of *British* generosity.

Great numbers of carpenters, &c. were engaged here to go to *Lisbon*.

A shock of an earthquake was felt at *Dover*, and at *Dunkirk* in *France*.

It was ordered by his Majesty in council, that *Charles Knowles*, esq. governor of *Jamaica*, be permitted to resign that government, agreeable to his request of July 25th last.

The King ordered thirty additional companies of marines to be forthwith raised.

Orders were received from the *French* court, by virtue of which all the *English* shipping in *Dunkirk* were stopt this morning, and all their crews sent to prison, except the captains, who were forbid to walk about the town. At the same time all the innkeepers and other housekeepers were ordered, on pain of being fined fifty crowns, to deliver to the governor a list of names and qualities of all strangers who lodged in their houses.

Feb. 1. By a letter from *Ruthven* in *Badenoch*, in *Scotland*, we were informed that as some people were watching cattle in the night, on a sudden the whole horizon was illuminated like noon day. This strange phenomenon was a fiery globe, as large as a full moon, moving from the northern part of the horizon, and directing its course due south. It was attended by a large fiery train, resembling the tail of a comet, from which there incessantly issued large sparks of fire. When it had a little passed the place where they were, the tail seemed to fall from it, upon which there

ensued a noise not inferior to the report of a great gun, and which waked several people in the neighbourhood. It continued its motion till it disappeared in the southern part of the horizon.

Feb. 3. At a council held at St. James's, it was resolved to issue a proclamation (which was accordingly published in the *London Gazette*) setting forth, that the King being resolved, by the assistance and blessing of God, not to be wanting in his care for the defence of this kingdom, in case of any hostile attempt to land upon the coast thereof; thought fit strictly to charge, and command all officers and ministers, civil and military, within their respective counties, &c. that they cause the coasts to be carefully watched, and upon the first appearance of any such hostile attempt, immediately cause all horses, oxen and cattle, which may be fit for draught or burthen, and not actually employed in his Majesty's service, or in defence of the country, and also (so far as may be practicable) all other cattle and provisions to be driven and removed twenty miles at least from the place where such attempt shall be made, and to secure the same, so that they may not fall into the hands or power of those who should make such attempt. Wherein nevertheless it was his royal will and pleasure, that the respective owners thereof may suffer as little damage, loss or inconvenience, as may be most consistent with the public safety.

Feb. 5. The subscription to the new loan of two millions, was closed at the Bank, being quite full.

Feb. 6. The public fast was observed with a becoming decency, by all ranks of people. The churches and meeting-houses were thronged, and there was, in appearance, an entire cessation from business throughout the city and suburbs, and all over the kingdom.

Feb. 8. A fire broke out at *Bridge town*, in *Barbadoes*, which raged with great violence from eight in the evening till five the next morning, and destroyed 160 houses, in the richest part of the town, with *James's* fort.

Feb. 12. Four houses were blown down by the violence of the wind, at *Martin* in *Surrey*.

Feb. 13. Vice-admiral *Watson* arrived the 11th of this month in *Geriab* harbour, on the coast of *Malabar*, in the *East-Indies*, where he was informed *Tulagee Angria* was treating with the *Morattoes* to surrender the

place to them. In consequence of this intelligence, the Vice-admiral sent him a summons the next morning to surrender the town and fort to him; but receiving no answer in the time he proposed, and finding the *Morattoes* (from whom he had received no assistance) were trifling with him, he weighed in the afternoon, and stood into the harbour in two divisions, in the order as he directed. The enemy fired at the ships as they passed their batteries; but as soon as they were got by them, and were properly placed, they began such a fire as soon silenced their batteries, and likewise the fire from the grabs. Soon after four o'clock a shell was thrown into the *Restoration*, an armed ship which *Angria* some time ago took from the *East-India* company, which set her on fire, and soon after his whole fleet shared the same fate, and were all entirely destroyed. In the night the Vice-Admiral landed all his troops, suspecting the enemy would endeavour to let in the *Morattoes*, which supposition was verified by a deserter, who informed Mr. *Watson* that *Angria* (who himself was not in the fort) had sent orders to his brother-in-law, who commanded the garrison, on no account to suffer the *English* to come in. On the 13th in the afternoon, after several messages had passed to no purpose, the Vice-Admiral renewed the attack, and in about twenty minutes they flung out a flag of truce, but the Admiral insisted that his troops should be let in, and their colours hauled down, and they not complying with his demand, he repeated his attack with great vigour, and the enemy very soon called out for mercy, which our troops were near enough to hear very distinctly. An officer, with sixty men, marched into the fort that night, and the next morning all our forces. The Vice-admiral reported that all his officers and men behaved with great spirits; that our loss was very inconsiderable, as well with respect to men as to damage done to the ships, insomuch that he could have been able to have proceeded to sea again in twenty-four hours, had there been a necessity for so doing.

They found upwards of 200 guns in the place, six brass mortars, and a very large quantity of ammunition of all kinds; and in money and effects about 120 or 130,000*l*.

The grabs which were burnt, consisted of eight ketches and one ship, besides two others that were building, one of which was

was to carry forty guns ; and a considerable number of small vessels called gallivats.

There was in the fort above 2000 people, 300 of whom bore arms. Among the prisoners were *Angria's* wife and children, his mother, his brother-in-law, and the commander in chief of his grabs.

The Vice-admiral left about 300 of the *East-India* company's *European* troops in the garrison, and as many Seapoys, and three or four of the company's armed vessels in the harbour, for the defence of the place.

Feb. 17. His Majesty in council was this day pleased to appoint *John* earl of *Loudon* to be governor in chief of *Virginia*, in the room of the late earl of *Albemarle*.

Charles Pinfold, esq. to be governor of *Barbadoes*, in the room of the hon. *Henry Grenville*, esq. who resigned.

Henry Moore, esq. to be lieutenant-governor of *Jamaica*.

And appointed the following sheriffs, viz.

Northumberland, *Matthew White*, esq.

Norfolk, *Philip Beddingfield*, esq.

Suffolk, *John Canham*, esq.

Glamorganshire, *William Bruce*, esq.

Caernarvonshire, *Owen Wynn*, esq.

Feb. 19. Early in the morning a dreadful fire broke out in the compting-house of *Mr. Howell*, timber-merchant at *Black-Friars* stairs, through the carelessness, as was supposed, of a servant who lay in it, and was burnt. It burnt with such violence, that *Mr. Howell's* and two other timber yards, the glaſs-house, and about thirteen houses besides, were consumed ; the flames not stopping till they came to *Mr. Holmes's* lime-wharf. Some lighters loaded with deals took fire, and having burnt their moorings, fell down with the tide through *London-bridge* and set several ships on fire, particularly the *Rose*, *Slaide*, from *Maryland*, whose quarters were burnt, and another ship was ashore at *Rotherhithe*, which was cut from her moorings to prevent her being burnt. One of the burning lighters which fell down the river stooped against *London-bridge*, and was with difficulty prevented by some watermen, from setting fire to it. *Sir Robert Ladbroke* attended from four in the morning till nine, encouraging and directing the populace, &c. to assist in extinguishing the flames.

Fifteen hundred houses were reduced to ashes, by fire, at *Constantinople*.

The house of commons of *Ireland*

waited upon the Lord Lieutenant with an address to the King, to assure his Majesty of the just sense of that house of his Majesty's constant care and protection of that kingdom, and of their determined resolution to do every thing in their power for the support of the dignity and honour of his crown, and the defence of his Majesty's dominions at that time threatened with invasion ; and to pray that he would be graciously pleased to increase the number of forces in that kingdom to 12,000 men complete.

The great rains this and the preceding month, did much damage in many parts of the three kingdoms, and some places suffered from the late high winds, which had occasioned fatal consequences at sea and upon our coasts, many vessels having been unfortunately wrecked or stranded.

The *French* king's orders were published at *Dunkirk*, for all *British* subjects to leave his dominions before the first of next month, except such as should obtain his permission to remain. Another edict was published at the same time, inviting his most christian Majesty's subjects to fit out privateers, promising a premium of forty livres for every gun, and as much for every man they take on board the enemy's ships ; with a further promise, that in case peace should be concluded soon, the king would purchase the said privateers at their prime cost.

Pursuant to the above orders, the *English* vessels in the several ports of *France* were seized, and their crews sent to prison.

The neutral *French* were transported from *Nova-Scotia* to *South-Carolina*, *Virginia*, and other of our northern colonies.

March 1. His royal highness the duke of *Cumberland* arrived at *Chatham*, and examined the fortifications carrying on at that place ; at five in the afternoon he entered *Canterbury*, and reviewed the three regiments quartered there. The next day between one and two in the afternoon, he reviewed lord *Robert Bertie's* regiment at *Dover-castle*, and there lodged. The next day he visited *Folkstone*, *Hythe*, *Dymchurch*, *New Romney*, *Lydd*, and *Rye*. On Sunday night the 7th, he returned from his tour to *St. James's*.

March 3. Orders were sent to the commissioners of the customs, to lay an embargo on all the shipping in the ports of *England* and *Ireland*, and at night there was the hottest press for seamen on the river *Thames*, that had

had been known for many years. An embargo was also laid on the ships in the ports of *Scotland*. (This embargo was, in part, taken off again before the 20th.)

March 9. His Majesty went in the usual state to the House of Peers, and gave the royal assent to an act for granting the sum of two millions, to be raised by lottery.

To an act to enable his Majesty to grant commissions to a certain number of foreigners to serve in *America*.

To an act to oblige ships more effectually to perform quarantine.

And to several other public and private bills.

March 11. Sir *Edward Hawke*, with ten ships of the line, and under his convoy three *East-Indiamen*, &c. sailed from *St. Helen's* for the westward.

March 13. There was a very smart press for seamen and landmen, in all the ports of the kingdom, as well as in *London*, as also for soldiers; for which purpose the peace officers searched all the public houses, and secured every idle person that could give no good account of themselves; the roads into *Essex*, *Surrey*, *Hertfordshire*, &c. were guarded by marines, who took all those that were thought capable of serving his Majesty either by land or sea. Orders were likewise dispatched from the privy-council to the lord lieutenants of the several counties, to enjoin the justices and deputy lieutenants to exert themselves in causing all the straggling seamen to be taken up, for his Majesty's service. Many noblemen gave bounties in their respective counties, to those who enlisted in the new regiments, over and above the usual entrance money; by which means those corps were very speedily completed.

March 16. A shabby middle-aged man and woman were committed to *Newgate* by the right hon. earl of *Holderness*, one of his Majesty's secretaries of state, upon suspicion of being concerned in sending an anonymous letter, to *Mr. Cleveland*, secretary to the Admiralty, intimating a design on the life of his Majesty, by shooting him with a wind-gun when he should next pass through the Park. On Sunday the gallery of the royal-chapel was cleared, and a double guard appointed at *St. James's*.

Orders were given by his grace the duke of *Devonshire*, to array the militia in every county and city of *Ireland*, as well as *Dublin* city, and the earl of *Meath's* liberty.

March 19. *Ive Whitbread*, esq. one of

the sheriffs of *London*, went to the House of Commons, and delivered the petition of the Lord Mayor, aldermen, and common-council men of *London*, against the extension of excise laws.

March 20. The King was pleased to promote *Richard Pococke*, L. L. D. to the bishoprick of *Ossory* in *Ireland*.

The King was pleased to appoint the right honourable *John* earl of *Loudon*, to be commander in chief of all his forces in *North-America*.

March 23. The King sent a message to the two Houses of Parliament, wherein his Majesty informed them, that he had received repeated advices, that a design had been formed by the *French* court to invade *Great-Britain* or *Ireland*; and that the great preparations of land forces, ships, artillery, and warlike stores, now making in the ports of *France*, together with the language held by the *French* ministers in some foreign courts, leave little room to doubt of the reality of such a design: That his Majesty had therefore judged it necessary to acquaint them with intelligence of such high importance to the safety of these nations, and to inform them, that he had taken proper measures for putting his kingdom in a posture of defence against so unjust and desperate an enterprize, projected in revenge for those just and necessary measures which had been taken for maintaining his rights and possessions in *North-America*; and that, in order further to strengthen himself, his Majesty had made a requisition of a body of *Hessian* troops to be forthwith brought over hither: and that, trusting in the Divine protection, and in the good affection, zeal, and fidelity of his people, which he had so often experienced, his Majesty was determined to exert all the force God had put into his hands, to repel so daring an attempt; and doubted not of their support and concurrence.

The House of Peers, in their address returning the King thanks for his gracious message, assured his Majesty, that they looked with the utmost indignation upon so unjust and daring an attempt, as that of invading these kingdoms in revenge for his Majesty's generous and steady conduct in maintaining his just rights and possessions in *North-America*; and humbly intreated him not to suffer himself to be diverted from it by any appearance whatsoever: they acknowledged with gratitude the prudent measures which his Majesty had taken for putting his kingdoms in a posture of defence;

fence; beseeched his Majesty to pursue his resolution of exerting all his force to repel so desperate an undertaking; and particularly to augment his army in *Ireland* in such manner as he should think necessary: and assured his Majesty that they would, at the hazard of their lives and fortunes, stand by his Majesty against all his enemies, and support him in all such measures, as he should find requisite in this critical conjuncture; not in the least doubting, that even the menace of so injurious and presumptuous an enterprize, will create the highest detestation in all who call themselves *Britons* and Protestants, and raise a becoming spirit in all his Majesty's subjects for the defence of his sacred person and government, the Protestant succession, and the religion, laws, and liberties of these kingdoms.

April 1. The following noblemen and gentlemen presented to his Majesty the addresses of the Lords and Commons for bringing over a body of *Hanoverian* troops, viz. the Lord Steward and Lord Chamberlain of the household; Mr. Fox, secretary of state; the Chancellor of the Exchequer; Comptroller of the household, and the Secretary at war.

To which his Majesty made the following answer:

"I am very glad to do any thing that is agreeable to my Parliament and for the benefit and security of my people, and as both Houses desire that a body of my *German* troops should be brought over hither to assist in the defence of this kingdom in the present critical conjuncture, I will give immediate orders for that purpose."

April 6. The address of the Lord Mayor, aldermen, and commons, of the city of *London*, to his Majesty.

"Most gracious Sovereign,

"Your Majesty having been graciously pleased to acquaint your two Houses of Parliament, that a design hath been formed by the *French* court to make an hostile invasion upon *Great-Britain* or *Ireland*; we, your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects the Lord Mayor, aldermen, and commons of the city of *London*, in common-council assembled, beg leave to express our abhorrence of so unjust and desperate an enterprize, projected in revenge for your royal and gracious protection of the trade and commerce of your people, and the necessary defence of the undoubted rights and possessions of your crown.

"With gratitude and unfeigned loyalty, we most humbly assure your Majesty, that

the citizens of your faithful city, united in duty and affection to your sacred person and government, will exert their utmost power, and hazard their lives and fortunes, to support and defend your Majesty, and the Protestant succession in your royal family; not doubting, but by the zeal and loyalty of your Majesty's subjects, conducted by your known wisdom and courage, with the assurance of the Divine Providence, you will be able to defeat all the designs of your enemies."

To which address his Majesty returned the following most gracious answer:

"I thank you for this very loyal and dutiful address.

"I have the firmest alliance on the affectionate assurance you give me, of exerting yourselves to the utmost in support of my government; and the city of *London* may always depend upon my favour, countenance, and protection; and my constant care to defend the rights and possessions of my crown, and promote the trade and commerce of this kingdom."

A deputation from the merchants of *London*, waited upon his Majesty with the address of that respectable body.

To the address of the merchants of *London*, in which they assured his Majesty, "that they will most heartily and zealously exert themselves, in every instance, for the support of the public credit of this kingdom; and that no hazard or expence shall deter them from chearfully contributing to enable his Majesty to maintain the just cause in which he is engaged, and to repel the most daring attempts of his enemies."

His Majesty was pleased to return this most gracious answer:

"I thank you for this affectionate and seasonable address.

"It is a great satisfaction to me, that the measures, which I have taken, for the security of the rights and possessions of my crown, and for the support of the trade and commerce of my kingdoms, are so agreeable to my trading subjects; and they may always depend upon my countenance and protection. The public credit is an object which I have extremely at heart; and nothing can be more acceptable to me, than the zeal you express for the support of it."

April 7. Commodore Keppel sailed with the *Torbay*, *Essex*, *Unicorn*, and *Gibraltar*, on a cruize.

Admirals Byng and West sailed from St. *Helens*, with a strong fleet.

April

April 8. At the anniversary sermon and feast of the president and governors of the small-pox hospital, the collection for that charity amounted to 913*l.* 13*s.*

The following bills were signed by virtue of a commission from his Majesty directed to the Lord Chancellor, the dukes of *Dorset* and *Argyle*, and the lords *Gower* and *Anson*, viz.

An act to impower his Majesty to prohibit the exportation of salt-petre.

An act for preventing his Majesty's subjects from serving any foreign prince without leave.

An act for better supplying the fleet with seamen.

An act to obviate a doubt arisen on the last insolvent act.

An act for granting a bounty upon *British* and *Irish* linens, and taking off the duty on linen yarn.

An act for appointing a sufficient number of constables to serve within the city of *Westminster*, and to compel proper persons to take upon them the office of jurymen within the said liberty.

An act for laying an additional duty on cards and dice.

An act for the better regulation of his Majesty's forces in *North-America*; and likewise to the plate act.

After which the House of Peers adjourned to *Tuesday* the 27th instant, and the House of Commons to *Monday* the 26th.

April 16. Admiral *Holborne* with a squadron, and his convoy, the transports with the forces for *North-America*, sailed from *Plymouth*.

April 18. The *French* fleet arrived at the island of *Minorca*, and landed the troops commanded by the duke de *Richlieu*, without opposition, before *Ciudadella*, which the *English* garrison had evacuated, the garrison was very well supplied with provisions; and to strengthen it, commodore *Edgcumbe* had put ashore all his marines, and 150 seamen, under the command of captain *Scrope*; and he himself sailed, on the 20th instant, for *Gibraltar*, with his Majesty's ships *Deptford* and *Portland*, and the *Princess Louisa* and *Chesterfield* followed the next day.

April 20. His Majesty's ship the *Orford* arrived at *Plymouth* on the 16th instant, being sent in by Sir *Edward Hawke* with two *French* ships taken off cape *Ortegál*, one of them of 14 guns and 57 men, and also had 183 soldiers on board, bound to *Cape-Breton*; the other a schooner, bound

to *Quebec*, with wine, musket balls and flour.

April 22. His Majesty removed from *St. James's* to *Kensington*, for the summer season.

The *Dutch*, it seems, were so much under the influence of *France*, that they absolutely refused to send over the 6000 men which they were by treaty obliged to furnish to *England*, in case of its being in danger of any domestic insurrection or foreign invasion, though they were not only demanded, but transports sent to *Holland* for bringing them over; and likewise they refused a passage either for the *Hessians* or the *Hanoverians*; for which reason both these bodies of auxiliaries embarked at *Stade* upon the *Elbe* for *England*.

His Majesty in consequence of an address of the honourable House of Commons, ordered a reasonable allowance to be made to the innholders and other public housekeepers in *Essex*, *Kent*, and *Surrey*, the city of *Canterbury*, the towns of *Hertford*, *Ware* and *Hoddesden*, in *Hertfordshire*, and *Lewes*, *Cliff*, *Southover* and *East-Grinstead*, in *Sussex*; in consideration of the great expences they were put to by the very extraordinary number of officers and soldiers which were necessarily quartered upon them during the last winter.

A prohibition was laid on the exportation of gunpowder, stores, ammunition, and all warlike materials, to foreign parts, and even coastwise in *Great-Britain*, except what was for the service of the government, by way of precaution against the hostile designs of *France*, &c.

The fish on board the *French Newfoundland* ships being become so putrid as not to be safely landed, the ships and their cargoes were ordered to be carried to sea and sunk.

Addressees were presented this month, to his Majesty, from the cities of *Bristol* and *Norwich*, borough of *Southwark*, town of *Liverpool*, the sheriff and grand jury of *Yorkshire*, and many other places.

A *Dutch* pirate of 60 guns cruising off *Virginia*, took several *English* vessels and murdered their crews.

Boston in *New-England* voted 3000 men, and the province of *New-York* 1000, to be raised for the expedition against *Crown-point*. Governor *Morris* drew a line, upwards of 400 miles in length, on the back of *Philadelphia*, and fortified it in such a manner as to secure the inhabitants from the attempts of the enemy on that side.

By

By the late great rains, the river *Lea* overflowed the marshes from *Waltham-abbey* to *Bow-bridge*; the waters in some places, were a mile wide, and so deep as to cover the hedges. The river *Roddon* also overflowed the meadows from *Ongar* to *Barking*, to the great loss of the farmers. The water rose on the road at *Edmonton* eight or nine feet high; the *Hadnam* stage-coach was overfet, and the horses and a woman passenger drowned.

The count *de Bonville* and the other *French* prisoners at *Leicester*, were indulged in wearing their swords, and in going where they would, so they returned at night, and in writing to whom they pleased.

Many towns and corporations offered additional bounties to encourage the recruiting of his Majesty's land and sea forces, which had so salutary an effect, that by a proclamation in the *Gazette* the execution of the recruiting act was suspended from the 1st of *May* ensuing.

The *Bonetta* sloop of war, captain *Clarke*, was stranded on the coast of *Holland*.

Thirty *French* prizes were carried into *Jamaica* by his Majesty's ships upon that station. Many were also carried into *Barbadoes* by the ships of commodore *Frankland's* squadron.

Ever since the middle of *February* we had accounts, by every mail from *France*, of great preparations making at *Toulon*, for some naval expedition, in which a strong squadron, and a great number of troops, were to be employed, and generally said to be designed against the island of *Minorca*.

April 28. The anniversary feast of the *London* hospital, was held at Merchant *Taylor's-hall*, and 1204*l.* 17*s.* 4*d.* was collected for the further support of that charity.

Admiral *Boscawen* sailed from *St. Helen's* with a fleet of nine sail, to relieve Sir *Edward Hawke*, before *Brest*.

List of the Militia Forces, as established in the several counties of England, 1756.

Counties.	Cities and towns.	Number of men.
West-Riding of <i>York</i>	<i>York</i>	2480
North ditto	—	1440
East ditto	<i>Kingston upon Hull</i>	800
<i>Devon</i>	<i>Exeter</i>	3200
<i>Lincoln</i>	<i>Lincoln</i>	2400
<i>Essex</i>	—	1920

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Counties.	Cities and towns.	Number of men.
<i>Kent</i>	<i>Canterbury</i>	1920
<i>Norfolk</i>	<i>Norwich</i>	1020
<i>Somerset</i>	<i>Bristol</i>	1680
<i>Suffolk</i>	—	1920
<i>Southampton</i>	<i>Southampton</i>	1920
<i>Wilts</i>	—	1600
<i>Sussex</i>	—	1600
<i>Surrey</i>	—	1600
<i>Lancaster</i>	—	1600
<i>Glocester</i>	<i>Glocester</i> <i>Bristol</i>	1760
<i>Cornwall</i>	—	1280
<i>Northampton</i>	—	1280
<i>Salop</i>	—	1280
<i>Warwick</i>	<i>Coventry</i>	1280
<i>Dorset</i>	<i>Poole</i>	1280
<i>Chester</i>	<i>Chester</i>	1120
<i>Stafford</i>	<i>Litchfield</i>	1120
<i>Leicester</i>	—	1120
<i>Worcester</i>	<i>Worcester</i>	1120
<i>Derby</i>	—	1120
<i>Oxford</i>	—	1120
<i>Bucks</i>	—	1120
<i>Berks</i>	—	1120
<i>Hertford</i>	—	1120
<i>Northumberland</i>	<i>Newcastle upon Tyne, and Berwick upon Tweed</i>	1120
<i>Cambridge</i>	—	960
<i>Nottingham</i>	<i>Nottingham</i>	960
<i>Hereford</i>	—	960
<i>Durham</i>	—	800
<i>Bedford</i>	—	800
<i>Cumberland</i>	—	640
<i>Huntingdon</i>	—	640
<i>Westmoreland</i>	—	480
<i>Monmouth</i>	—	480
<i>Rutland</i>	—	240
<i>Tower Hamlets</i>	—	960
and the rest of	—	—
<i>Middlesex</i>	—	3200
<i>Glamorgan</i>	—	720
<i>Denbigh</i>	—	560
<i>Montgomery</i>	—	480
<i>Carmarthen</i>	<i>Carmarthen</i>	400
<i>Pembroke</i>	<i>Haverfordwest</i>	320
<i>Brecknock</i>	—	320
<i>Radnor</i>	—	240
<i>Flint</i>	—	240
<i>Cardigan</i>	—	240
<i>Merioneth</i>	—	160
<i>Carnarvon</i>	—	160
<i>Anglesey</i>	—	160
		62,680

E e

Dimen-

*Dimensions of the Royal George, taken in
band January 8, 1746, and launched Fe-
bruary 18, 1756.*

	Feet.	Inches.
Length by the keel	144	6½
Length on the gun-deck	178	0
Length from the forepart of the figure of the head to the after part of taffireel	212	9
Breadth extreme	51	0
Depth in hold	21	6
Burthen in tons 2000		
Draught of water		
afore	22	2
abaft	23	5
Her greatest height	64	0
Main mast when all on end, from the keel to the top- gallant mast, including the flag-staff	210	0
From the deck	176	0
Weight of cables.		
Inches. Tons. C. Q. lb.		
Nine 24 54 16 1 23		
Weight of the main-mast.		
Tons. C. Q. lb.		
15 12 0 0		
Number of guns on each deck.		
Lower deck	28	
Middle deck	30	
Upper deck	30	
Quarter deck	14	
	102	
Whole weight on each deck.		
Tons.		
Gun deck	91	
Middle ditto	65	
Upper deck	40	
Quarter deck and fore-castle	15	
Weight of anchors, and where made.		
C. Q. lb.		
Portsmouth one	83 2 17	
Chatham one	88 2 22	
Woolwich one	83 2 0	
Plymouth one	98 2 10	
Ditto one	21 1 0	
Ditto one	11 0 0	

May 4. The collection at the rehearsal of the music for the sons of the clergy's feast was 336*l.* 0*s.* 9*d.*

May 5. Since the 20th of last month their *Portuguese* majesties and the royal family occupied the timber palace which the King ordered to be built after the late destruction of *Lisbon* and intended to reside therein till a new palace could be built. The 27th of the said month the King gave

public audiences, for the first time, in that palace. The same day all the ministers received strict orders to appear, as formerly, in the tribunals, in their robes and habits of ceremony. The regiment of *Cascaes*, the first that could be assembled to mount guard about the King, was returned to its quarters, and the regiment of *Penire* had done the same: the other corps still encamped in the neighbourhood of *Belem*. The government employed detachments of them in clearing the streets of the ruined capital: the great street that traverses the city from north to south, and that which runs from east to west, were almost quite cleared of rubbish, and the communication between the several quarters of the city was opened, and made passable for carts, &c. Since the 15th of *April* they reckoned thirty-eight shocks, some of which were pretty violent, particularly those of the 15th at two o'clock in the morning, the 27th at fifteen minutes past eight, and the 30th at half an hour after five.

At a court of common council, a motion was made, that a petition should be presented to Parliament against an act now depending for repairing *London* bridge. The court was very full, and after a great many learned arguments on both sides of the question, they divided, and there appeared to be

For the petition	201
Against it	193

And the same committee who drew up the petition to Parliament some time since for a new bridge, were appointed to draw up a petition upon this occasion.

May 6. At the anniversary feast of the sons of the clergy, at Merchant Taylor's-hall, 431*l.* 17*s.* 4*d.* was collected, and 183*l.* 10*s.* 5*d.* before at St. Paul's, which with the money collected at the rehearsal, made in the whole 951*l.* 8*s.* 6*d.* being 144*l.* 15*s.* less than the collection last year.

May 8. Sir *Edward Hawke*, with part of his squadron, arrived at *Spithead*.

May 10. About six in the evening fell the largest storm of hail at *Maer*, in *Staffordshire*, that ever was known, attended with very violent thunder and lightning. The storm continued about three quarters of an hour. It began north-east, and went off south-east. The stones, generally speaking, were as large as hazle-nuts. The extent of the hail storm was about a mile square, and the ground was covered four inches deep with the hail.

May

May 11. A message was sent by his Majesty to both Houses of Parliament, signifying, "That his Majesty being desirous to be prepared again all attempts and designs whatsoever that may be formed by his enemies, in the present critical conjuncture, and considering that sudden emergencies may rise, which may be of the utmost importance, and be attended with the most pernicious consequences, if proper means should not be immediately applied to prevent or defeat them; his Majesty hoped, that he should be enabled by his parliament, to concert and take such measures, as should be necessary to disappoint or defeat any enterprizes or designs of his enemies, and as the exigency of affairs may require." For which message both Houses voted a loyal and dutiful address to his Majesty.

May 13. The King was pleased to recommend to the dean and chapter of *Bristol*, *John Hume*, D. D. to be by them elected bishop of *Bristol*, in the room of *Dr. Coneybeare*, deceased.

To grant to *Thomas Green*, D. D. one of his chaplains, the place of a prebendary of *Westminster*, in the room of

William Friend, D. D. canon of *Christ church*, *Oxford*, in the room of

David Gregory, D. D. dean of *Christ church*, in the room of the late *Dr. Coneybeare*.

To recommend to the chapter of *Hereford*, *Francis Webber*, D. D. to be chosen into the place of dean of that cathedral, in the room of

John Egerton, L. L. B. recommended by his Majesty to be elected bishop of the see of *Bangor*, in the room of *Dr. Pearce*, removed to *Rocheſter*.

Stiles and ladders were put up on the wall on *Richmond hill*, and on the wall next *Comb gate*, in *Surrey*, in order for foot passengers to have a free passage through *Richmond new park*, as formerly: so that this affair that had caused so much dissention, was accommodated.

May 15. The *Queenborough* man of war, with forty-five sail of transports, with the *Hessian* troops on board, consisting of 5500 foot, and 800 horse, arrived at *Southampton*.

May 17. His Majesty in council was pleased to order, that a commission should be prepared, to authorise and empower the lords of the Admiralty to grant letters of marque or commission to privateers.

May 18. War was declared against the

French king, and notice was given at the post-office, that no mail would go between these kingdoms and *France*.

His Majesty's declaration of war against the *French king* was as follows:

"GEORGE R.

"The unwarrantable proceedings of the *French* in the *West-Indies*, and *North America*, since the conclusion of the treaty of *Aix-la-Chapelle*, and the usurpations and encroachments made by them upon our territories, and the settlements of our subjects in those parts, particularly in our province of *Nova-Scotia*, have been so notorious, and so frequent, that they cannot but be looked upon as a sufficient evidence of a formed design and resolution in that court, to pursue invariably such measures, as should most effectually promote their ambitious views, without any regard to the most solemn treaties and engagements. We have not been wanting, on our part, to make, from time to time, the most serious representations to the *French king*, upon these repeated acts of violence, and to endeavour to obtain redress and satisfaction for the injuries done to our subjects, and to prevent the like causes of complaint for the future; but though frequent assurances have been given, that every thing should be settled agreeable to the treaties subsisting between the two crowns, and particularly that the evacuation of the four neutral islands in the *West Indies* should be effected (which was expressly promised to our ambassador in *France*) the execution of these assurances, and of the treaties on which they were founded, has been evaded under the most frivolous pretences; and the unjustifiable practices of the *French* governors, and of the officers acting under their authority, were still carried on, till, at length, in the month of *April*, 1754, they broke out in open acts of hostility, when, in time of profound peace, without any declaration of war, and without any previous notice given, or application made, a body of *French* troops, under the command of an officer bearing the *French king's* commission, attacked in a hostile manner, and possessed themselves of the *English* fort on the *Ohio* in *North-America*.

"But notwithstanding this act of hostility, which could not but be looked upon as a commencement of war, yet, from our earnest desire of peace, and in hopes the court of *France* would disavow this violence and injustice, we contented ourselves with sending such a force to *America*,

as was indispensably necessary for the immediate defence and protection of our subjects against fresh attacks and insults.

“ In the mean time great naval armaments were preparing in the ports of *France*, and a considerable body of *French* troops embarked for *North-America*; and though the *French* ambassador was sent back to *England* with specious professions of a desire to accommodate these differences, yet it appeared, that their real design was only to gain time for the passage of those troops to *America*, which they hoped would secure the superiority of the *French* forces in those parts, and enable them to carry their ambitious and oppressive projects into execution.

“ In these circumstances we could not but think it incumbent upon us, to endeavour to prevent the success of so dangerous a design, and to oppose the landing of the *French* troops in *America*; and in consequence of the just and necessary measures we had taken for that purpose, the *French* ambassador was immediately recalled from our court, the fortifications of *Dunkirk*, which had been repairing for some time, were enlarged; great bodies of troops marched down to the coast; and our kingdoms were threatened with an invasion.

“ In order to prevent the execution of these designs, and to provide for the security of our kingdoms, which were thus threatened, we could no longer forbear giving orders for the seizing at sea the ships of the *French* king, and his subjects. Notwithstanding which, as we were still unwilling to give up all hopes that an accommodation might be effected, we have contented ourselves hitherto with detaining the said ships, and preserving them, and, as far as it was possible, their cargoes entire, without proceeding to the confiscation of them; but it being now evident, by the hostile invasion actually made by the *French* king of our island of *Minorca*, that it is the determined resolution of that court to hearken to no terms of peace, but to carry on the war, which has been long begun on their part, with the utmost violence, we can no longer remain, consistently with what we owe to our own honour, and to the welfare of our subjects, within those bounds, which from a desire of peace, we had hitherto observed.

“ We have therefore thought proper to declare war; and we do hereby declare war against the *French* king, who hath so unjustly begun it, relying on the help of Almighty God, in our just undertaking,

and being assured of the hearty concurrence and assistance of our subjects, in support of so good a cause; hereby willing and requiring our captain general of our forces, our commissioners for executing the office of our high admiral of *Great Britain*, our lieutenants of our several counties, governors of our forts and garrisons, and all other officers and soldiers under them, by sea and land, to do and execute all acts of hostility, in the prosecution of this war against the *French* king, his vassals and subjects, and to oppose their attempts: willing and requiring all our subjects to take notice of the same; whom we henceforth strictly forbid to hold any correspondence or communication with the said *French* king, or his subjects. And we do hereby command our own subjects, and advertise all other persons, of what nation soever, not to transport or carry any soldiers, arms, powder, ammunition, or other contraband goods, to any of the territories, lands, plantations, or countries of the said *French* king; declaring, that whatsoever ship or vessel shall be met withal, transporting or carrying any soldiers, arms, powder, ammunition, or any other contraband goods, to any of the territories, lands, plantations, or countries of the said *French* king, the same, being taken, shall be condemned as good and lawful prize.

“ And whereas there are remaining in our kingdom, divers of the subjects of the *French* king, we do hereby declare our royal intention to be, that all the *French* subjects who shall demean themselves dutifully towards us, shall be safe in their persons and effects.

“ Given at our court at *Kensington*, the 17th of *May*, 1756, in the 29th year of our reign.”

The following was the ceremony observed at the said declaration:

The officers of arms, with the serjeants of arms, and trumpeters, mounted their horses in the stable-yard, *St. James's*, and proceeding thence to the palace-gate, Garter principal king of arms read his Majesty's declaration of war, and Norroy king arms proclaimed it aloud; which being done, a procession was made to *Charing-cross* in the following manner:

A party of horse-guards, or grenadiers, to clear the way.

Beadles of *Westminster* bareheaded, with staves, two and two.

Constables of *Westminster* in like manner.

High Constable of *Westminster* with his staff.

The Officers of the High Bailiff of *Westminster*

minster on horseback, with white wands.
Clerk of the High Bailiff of *Westminster*.
High Bailiff of *Westminster*, and on his
right hand the Deputy Steward.

Knight Marshal's men.

Knight Marshal.

Drums.

Drum Major.

Trumpets.

Serjeant Trumpeter in his collar, bearing
his mace.

Pursuivants, Blue mantle, Rougedragon,
Portcullis.

Richmond Herald.

Windsor Herald.

York Herald, between two Serjeants at
Arms.

Somerset Herald, between two Serjeants at
Arms.

Norroy king at arms, between two Ser-
jeants at Arms.

Garter king at arms, between two Serjeants
at Arms.

A troop of horse-guards.

At *Charing-cross*, Norroy king of arms
read the declaration, and Somerset herald
proclaimed it aloud.

In this method this procession was made
to Temple-bar, where the officers of the
city of *Westminster* retired, and within the
gate, the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, Recorder,
and Sheriffs in scarlet attended; and Blue-
mantle pursuivant having presented to his
Lordship the Earl Marshal's warrant, the
city procession followed the troops com-
manded by their colonel.

At the end of *Chancery-lane*, Somerset
herald read the declaration, and York he-
rald proclaimed it aloud.

At the end of *Wood-street*, where the
cross formerly stood, York herald read the
declaration, and Windsor herald proclaimed
it aloud.

And lastly, at the Royal-exchange,
Windsor read the declaration, and Rich-
mond herald proclaimed it aloud.

The spectators, almost innumerable, ex-
pressed their great satisfaction by loud ac-
clamations of joy at each place.

May 20. The engagement was between
admirals *Byng* and *Galliffoniere* off *Minorca*,
in which the former misbehaved.

The following is an account of the ships
on each side.

ENGLISH SQUADRON.

Ships Names.	Guns.	Wt. of Metal on the			Men.
		Low.	Mid.	Upp.	
		De.	De.	De.	
<i>Ramillies</i>	90	32	18	12	780
<i>Culloden</i>	74	32		18	600
<i>Buckingham</i>	68	32		18	535
<i>Lancaster</i>	66	32		18	520
<i>Trident</i>	64	24		12	500
<i>Intrepid</i>	64	32		18	480
<i>Captain</i>	64	24		12	480
<i>Revenge</i>	64	24		12	480
<i>Kingston</i>	60	24		9	400
<i>Defiance</i>	60	24		12	400
<i>Princess Louisa</i>	56	24		12	400
<i>Portland</i>	48	24		12	300
	778				5875
Frigates.					
<i>Deptford</i>	48	24			280
<i>Chesterfield</i>	40				250
<i>Phoenix</i>	22				160
<i>Dolphin</i>	22				160
<i>Experiment</i>	22				160
Total	932				6885

FRENCH SQUADRON.

Ships Names.	Guns.	Wt. of Metal on the		Seamen.	Soldiers.	Men.
		Low.	Upp.			
		De.	De.			
<i>Foudroyant</i>	84	5	24	700	250	950
<i>La Couronne</i>	74	4	24	650	150	800
<i>Le Guerrier</i>	74	42	24	650	150	800
<i>Le Temeraire</i>	74	42	24	650	150	800
<i>Le Redoutable</i>	74	42	24	650	150	800
<i>Le Hipopotame</i>	64	36	24	500	100	600
<i>Le Fier</i>	64	36	24	500	100	600
<i>Le Triton</i>	64	36	24	500	100	600
<i>Le Lion</i>	64	36	24	500	100	600
<i>Le Content</i>	64	36	24	500	100	600
<i>Le Sage</i>	64	36	24	500	100	600
<i>L'Orphée</i>	64	36	24	500	100	600
	828			6800	1550	8350
Frigates.						
<i>La Junon</i>	46		18	300		300
<i>La Rose</i>	30		18	250		250
<i>La Gracieuse</i>	30		18	250		250
<i>La Topaze</i>	24		18	250		250
<i>La Nymphé</i>	24		18	200		200
Total	982			8050	1550	9600

At

At the anniversary feast and sermon of the *Middlesex* hospital, 21ol. 7s. 11d. was collected for the support of that charity.

Nineteen transports, having on board 9000 *Hanoverians*, arrived at *Gatham*.

May 27. His Majesty went to the House of Peers, in the usual state, and gave the royal assent to

An act for granting a certain sum out of the sinking-fund.

An act for raising the sum of 1,000,000*l*.

An act for the encouragement of seamen.

An act for extending the act for the government of the navy, to the lakes and rivers of *North-America*.

An act for encouraging the fisheries in *Scotland*.

An act for building a bridge at *Blackfriars*.

An act for making a new road from *Islington* to *Paddington*.

An act for the relief of debtors;

And to many other public and private bills.

After which his Majesty made a most gracious speech from the throne, and the Parliament was adjourned to *Friday* the 18th of *June* next.

His Majesty's speech was as follows :

" *My Lords and Gentlemen,*

" After so long and unwearied application to the public business, it is reasonable that I should give you some recess. I must, at the same time, return you my hearty thanks for the vigorous and effectual support you have given me, in maintaining that just and national cause in which I am engaged.

" The injuries and hostilities, which have been for some time committed by the *French* against my dominions and subjects, are now followed by the actual invasion of the island of *Minorca*; which stands guaranteed to me by all the great powers of *Europe*, and in particular by the *French* king. I have therefore found myself obliged, in vindication of the honour of my crown, and of the rights of my people, to declare war in form against *France*. I rely on the Divine Protection, and the vigorous assistance of my faithful subjects, in so just a cause.

" *Gentlemen of the House of Commons,*

" I return you my hearty thanks for the readiness and dispatch with which you have granted me such large supplies. You may depend on their being strictly applied to

the good purposes for which they were given.

" *My Lords and Gentlemen,*

" Nothing has given me more inward satisfaction than the confidence which you repose in me. It is the most acceptable return you could make to me; and you may be assured, shall be made use of only for your good. The preservation of your religion, liberties, and independency, is, and always shall be, my great aim; and I trust you will not be wanting to yourselves."

The justices *Fielding* and *Welch* set on foot a subscription, which was greatly encouraged, particularly by the gentlemen at *White's*, by which upwards of 260 vagrant and friendless lads were clothed, and sent on board the fleet, to serve their king and country.

The governors of the Foundling-hospital gave notice to the churchwardens and overseers of parishes, that the Parliament having granted to his Majesty a sum towards enabling the said governors to receive all children, under a certain age, which may be brought into the said hospital, between the first day of *June* and the last day of *December* next following, to deliver in, within ten days, an account of the number of exposed and deserted young children, under the age of two months, who are nursed at the expence of each parish, distinguishing whether brought up at the breast or hand, that proper nurses might be procured for their reception.

This month several hundred thousand pounds weight of indigo were entered at the Custom-house, being the produce of the province of *South Carolina*.

The following is an exact account of the *Spanish* navy, received from an intendant of their marine; built since the year 1750.

Eleven ships of 70 guns each, twenty-two of 68, one of 64, and one of 58; twenty frigates, most of them of 26 and 30 guns each; one xebecque of 30, ten of eighteen, and one of 14 guns.

By the last war, the *Spanish* navy was so much reduced, that of the old ships no more remained, than two ships of 80 guns, three ships of 70, one of 68, three of 64, and two of 62 guns, two frigates of 50 and 30 guns, two packet boats of 18 guns, four bomb vessels of 8 guns, five galleys of 5 guns, and four fire ships of 6 guns each; so that the *Spanish* navy at this time consisted of

46 Ships

46 Ships of the line, carrying	3142 guns.
22 Frigates	568
12 Xebecques	224
2 Packet boats	36
4 Bomb vessels	32
4 Fire-ships	24
5 Galleys	25

95 Vessels. 4051 guns.

Lord Cathcart was appointed his Majesty's high commissioner to the general assembly of the church of Scotland.

Stephen Cottrell, esq. one of the clerks of the privy-council extraordinary, in the room of

William Blair, esq. one of the clerks in ordinary, in the room of Gilbert West, esq. deceased.

Richard Whatley, esq. consul general at Tetuan, in the room of William Pettigrew, esq. deceased.

Brice Fisher, esq. agent victualler to Gibraltar, in the room of Peter Burrell, esq. deceased.

William Denny, esq. lieutenant governor of Pennsylvania, in the room of Mr. Hunter Morris, recalled.

June 2. The Foundling-hospital was opened for the reception of all children under two months old, when 117 children were taken in.

The high wind did a great deal of damage both above and below bridge; several wharves were staved, and a corn lighter sunk below Horslydown. Many young trees in the rope-walk leading from New Gravel-lane to St. George's-fields, were blown down. The gardeners were also sufferers by the storm.

June 4. Three houses were consumed by fire in Old Palace-yard, Westminster.

June 5. The King appointed lord Tyrnawley to be governor of Gibraltar;

And William Bateman, esq. a commissioner of the navy.

The Parliament of Ireland was further prorogued to Tuesday, July 20.

Our fleets and cruizers made many valuable captures for two months past from the French, both in Europe and America.

June 6. At Wimbish in Essex, during the time of evening service, a ball of fire fell into the church there, beat down several large stones, one of which fell upon a man, and wounded him very much. Many people were rendered speechless for a while, and the smell of sulphur was very great.

By the late alterations and promotions of flag officers and captains in his Majesty's navy, the admirals were;

Admiral of the fleet, James Stewart, esq.

Admirals of the white; the honourable George Clinton, and Sir William Rowley, knight of the Bath.

Admirals of the blue; William Martin, esq. Isaac Townshend, esq. governor of Greenwich hospital, Lord Anson, and the honourable John Byng.

Vice-admiral of the red, Henry Osborn, esq.

Vice-admirals of the white, Thomas Smith, esq. Thomas Griffin, esq. and Sir Edward Hawke, knight of the Bath.

Vice-admirals of the blue; Charles Knowles, esq. honourable John Forbes, honourable Edward Boscawen, and Charles Watson, esq.

Rear-admirals of the red; Temple West, esq. George Pocock, esq. hon. George Townshend, Savage Moslyn, esq. and Francis Holburne, esq.

Rear-admirals of the white; Henry Harrison, esq. Thomas Cotes, esq. Thomas Frankland, esq. lord Harry Paulet, Harry Norris, esq. and John Brett, esq.

Rear-admirals of the blue; Thomas Broderick, esq. Sir Charles Hardy, knt. earl of Northesk, and Charles Saunders, esq.

Admirals out of the service; Edward Vernon, esq. and the earl of Granard, senior to all the foregoing admirals; and lord Vere, next before lord Anson.

The French king's declaration of war was as follows.

"It is notorious to all Europe that the king of England made an attack in 1754, on the King's possessions in North America, and that in the month of June last the English navy, in contempt of the law of nations, and the faith of treaties, began to commit the most violent hostilities on his Majesty's ships, and the navigation and commerce of his subjects. The King, though justly incensed at this breach of faith, and the insult offered to his flag, suspended for eight months the effects of his resentment, and the discharge of what he owed to the dignity of his crown, for fear of exposing Europe to the calamities of a new war. With this salutary view France at first only opposed to the unwarrantable proceedings of England, a conduct full of moderation. Whilst the English navy by the most odious violencies, and at some times by the vilest artifices, made captures of French vessels navigating in full security

security under the safeguard of the public faith; his Majesty sent back to *England* a frigate taken by the *French* navy, and *English* vessels traded without molestation to the ports of *France*. Whilst the *French* soldiers and sailors were receiving the hardest treatment in the *British* isles, and those bounds which the law of nature and common humanity have prescribed to the most rigorous rights of war were transgressed with respect to them, the *English* travelled and resided at full liberty in *France*, under the protection of that regard which civilized nations reciprocally owe to one another. Whilst the *English* ministry were under an appearance of sincerity imposing upon the King's ambassador by false protestations, orders directly contrary to the deceitful assurances given of a speedy accommodation were carrying into execution in *North America*. Whilst the court of *London* was employing every caballing art, and the subsidies of *England*, to instigate other powers against the court of *France*, the King did not even ask of these powers the succours which guarantees or defensive treaties authorised him to demand, and recommended to them such measures only as tended to their own peace and security. Such hath been the conduct of the two nations. The striking contrast of their proceedings ought to convince all *Europe*, that the one is guided by motives of jealousy, ambition, and covetousness; and that the conduct of the other is founded on principles of honour and justice, and moderation. The King hoped that the king of *England*, consulting in the end only the laws of equity and the interest of his own glory, would disavow the scandalous excesses into which his naval officers continued to give. His Majesty had even furnished him with a just and decent method of doing this, by demanding immediate and full restitution of the *French* vessels taken by the *English* navy; and had offered on this preliminary condition to enter into a negociation for that further satisfaction which he had a right to expect, and to agree to an amicable accommodation of the differences relating to *America*. The king of *England* having rejected this proposal, the King saw, in his refusal, an authentic declaration of war, as his Majesty had intimated in his requisition. The *British* court might therefore have dispensed with observing a formality that was become useless: a more essential motive ought to have hindered them from submitting to the judgment of *Europe* the pretended injuries

alleged by the king of *England* in the declaration of war he has published at *London*. The vague imputations contained in this paper have indeed no reality at bottom; and the very manner in which they are set forth would prove their futility, even if their falsehood had not been already clearly demonstrated in the memorial which the king hath caused to be delivered to the several courts, containing a summary of those facts, with their proofs, that relate to the present war and the negotiations which have preceded it. There is, however, one important fact which was not mentioned in that memorial, because it was impossible to foresee that *England* would attempt to deceive in such a gross manner. This regards the works raised at *Dunkirk*, and the troops which the king hath caused to be assembled on the coasts of the ocean. To hear the king of *England* in his declaration of war, who would not think he was determined by these two objects, to give orders for seizing at sea the king's ships and those of his subjects? Nevertheless it is universally known, that the works at *Dunkirk* were not begun till after the attack and capture of two of his Majesty's ships, in time of profound peace, by a squadron of thirteen *English* ships. It is equally notorious that the *English* navy had made captures of *French* vessels six months before the first battalions ordered by the king to repair to the maritime coasts began their march in *February* last. Should the king of *England* ever reflect on the falsehood of the reports that have been made to him with regard to these two points, will he forgive those who induced him to advance facts, the supposition whereof cannot be varnished with even the least plausible appearances? What the king owes to himself, and what he owes to his subjects, have at last obliged him to repel force by force: but unvariably adhering to his natural sentiments of justice and moderation, his Majesty hath directed his military operations only against the king of *England* his aggressor; and it has been the sole object of all his political negociations to justify that confidence which the other nations of *Europe* place in his friendship and the uprightness of his intentions.

“ It would be useless to enter into a detail of the motives that have forced the King to send a body of his forces into the island of *Minorca*, and which this day oblige his Majesty to declare war against the king of *England*, as he hereby doth declare
war

war against him both by sea and land. By acting on principles that so deservedly determine his resolutions he is sure of finding in the justice of his cause, the valour of his troops, and the love of his subjects, those resources which he hath always experienced on their part: and above all, he counts upon the protection of the God of armies. His Majesty ordains and enjoins all his subjects, vassals, and servants, to fall upon the subjects of the king of *England*; forbids them in the most express manner from hereafter having any communication, commerce, or intelligence with them, on pain of death, and his Majesty hath in consequence from henceforward revoked and doth revoke all permissions, passports, safe-guards and safe-conducts, which may have been given by himself, or by his lieutenant-generals and other his officers, and hath declared them and doth declare them null, void, and of no effect; forbidding all persons to have any regard thereto. His Majesty orders and commands the duke de *Pentbriere*, admiral of *France*, the marshals of *France*, his Majesty's governors and lieutenant-generals in his provinces and armies, major-generals, colonels, captains, heads and conductors of his military people, as well horse as foot, *French* as foreigners, and all other his officers whom it may concern, that they and each of them cause the purport of these presents to be executed in the extent of their powers and jurisdictions, for such is his Majesty's pleasure. He wills and intends that these presents shall be published and fixed up in all his cities, as well maritime as others, and in all the ports, harbours, and other places of his kingdom, and territories under his obedience, where it shall be needful, that none may pretend ignorance thereof.

“ Given at *Versailles*, June 9, 1756.”

June 10. The commissioners of *Old-street* turnpike marked out the new road, from the *London Apprentice* at *Hoxton*, through the gardens by *Holywell-mount*, and thence through *Worship-street*, to the *Red Lion* on *Windmill-hill*.

June 11. The following gentlemen were nominated for sheriffs by the Lord Mayor, at *Guildhall*. *John Ogilby*, haberdasher; *John Fisher*, draper; *John Gwilt*, silk-throwster; *Matthew Rolleston*, goldsmith; *Thomas Bray*, weaver; *John Roberts*, dyer.

Mr. Fisher, on the *Tuesday* ensuing, paid 400*l.* and twenty marks into the chamber of *London*, to be excused from serving the said office.

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June 16. An express arrived from *Jamaica*, with advice that admiral *Townshend*, with his fleet and convoy, was safely arrived there.

Sir *Edward Hawke*, admiral *Saunders*, lord *Tyrrawley*, and the earl of *Panmure*, sailed from *Portsmouth* in the *Antelope* for *Gibraltar*.

June 18. Both Houses of Parliament met pursuant to their last adjournment, after which they adjourned to the 15th day of *July*.

June 19. *John Gwilt*, esq. paid the usual fine, to be excused from serving the office of sheriff of the city of *London* and county of *Middlesex*.

June 22. The King was pleased to determine all former commissions for appointing principal officers and commissioners of his Majesty's navy, and to constitute and appoint *Digby Dent*, *Thomas Slade*, *William Bately*, *Daniel Devert*, *Richard Hall*, *Robert Osborn*, *George Adams*, *William Bateman*, *George Cockburne*, *Timothy Brett*, *Frederick Rogers*, *Richard Hughes* the younger, *Thomas Cooper*, and *Charles Colby*, esqrs. principal officers and commissioners of his Majesty's navy. And he was pleased to constitute the said *Digby Dent*, comptroller of the navy, except the controlling the treasurer's, victualling and storekeeper's accounts.

Thomas Slade and *William Bately*, jointly and severally surveyor of the navy.

Dan. Devert, clerk of the acts of the navy.

Richard Hall, commissioner to control the treasurer's accounts.

Robert Osborn, commissioner to controul the victualling accounts.

George Adams, commissioner to controul the storekeeper's accounts.

Frederick Rogers, commissioner for the yard at *Plymouth*.

Richard Hughes, jun. commissioner for the yard at *Portsmouth*.

Thomas Cooper, commissioner for the yards at *Chatham* and *Sheerness*.

Charles Colby, commissioner for the naval affairs in the *Mediterranean*.

John Bell, esq. commissioner of sick and wounded seamen, and for exchange of prisoners.

Nathaniel Kinderley, esq. serjeant at arms, in ordinary, in the room of *Mr. Turst*, deceased.

Sir *John Milne*, lieutenant governor of *Guernsey*, in the room of *Charles Straban*, esq. who resigned.

Edmund Atkin, esq. agent and superintendent

F f

tendant of the affairs of our allied *Indians* in *Virginia*, the *Carolinas*, and *Georgia*.

John Phillipson, esq. chosen deputy governor of the *South-Sea* company, in the room of the present sub-governor.

June 24. *William Bridgen*, esq. alderman and cutler, and *William Stephenson*, esq. alderman and grocer, were, at a common hall, returned sheriffs of the city of *London* and county of *Middlesex* for the ensuing year; but a poll was demanded for Messrs. *Whately* and *Truman*, which began the next day.

Buckland's regiment was sent to *Guernsey* and *Jersey*, and several small men of war were ordered to cruize for the defence of of those islands.

M. Mitchell, his *Prussian* majesty's agent, notified to the earl of *Holderness*, by order of the King his master, that the remainder of the principal and interest of the seven per cent. *Silesia* loan would be paid in a few days; and that part of the money was already lodged in the Bank for that purpose. It was accordingly paid.

A fire at *Bath* consumed the house of Mrs. *Fleming* in the *South Parade*; damage near 5000*l*.

An earthquake was felt at *Ashford*, in *Kent*, and in the neighbouring villages, which lasted about a minute, to the great terror of many of the inhabitants. It was accompanied in some places with a noise like the report of a cannon, and at others like the rumbling of a waggon at a distance.

There were very violent storms of hail at *Worcester*, attended with thunder and lightning, which did considerable damage to the gardens, &c. thereabouts. Some of the hail stones measured three inches in circumference.

June 26. *Calcutta* was taken by the *Nabob*, and the garrison thrust into the black hole, to the number of 250, of whom 16 only were alive in the morning.

June 27. *Fort St. Philip*, in *Minorca*, surrendered to the *French*.

The *Warwick* man of war of sixty guns, was taken by a *French* squadron in the *West Indies*.

The Parliament of *Ireland* was further prorogued to *Tuesday, July 20*.

Our fleets and cruizers made many valuable captures for two months past from the *French*, both in *Europe* and *America*.

GRANTS for 1756.

NOVEMBER 24, 1755.

	£.	s.	d.
For maintaining 50,000 seamen for 1756, including 9,138 marines	2600000	0	0

DECEMBER 8.

1. For assisting the distressed people of <i>Portugal</i>	100000	0	0
2. For defraying the charge of 34,263 effective men for guards and garrisons, and other his Majesty's land forces for 1756, including 3759 invalids	930603	6	9
3. For maintaing his Majesty's forces and garrisons in the plantations, <i>Minorca</i> and <i>Gibraltar</i> , and for provisions for the garrisons in <i>Nova-Scotia</i> , <i>Newfoundland</i> , <i>Gibraltar</i> , and <i>Providence</i> , for 1756	298534	17	10½
4. For the charge of the office of ordnance for land service, for 1756	152435	5	6
5. For the extraordinary expence of ditto, not provided for by Parliament	146721	15	2
	1628295	5	3½

DECEMBER 15.

1. For a subsidy to the empress of <i>Russia</i>	100000	0	0
2. For ditto to the Landgrave of <i>Hesse-Cassel</i>	54140	12	6
3. For ditto to the elector of <i>Bavaria</i>	10000	0	0
	164140	12	6

DE-

DECEMBER 18.

	£.	s.	d.
1. For the ordinary of the navy, including half-pay to the sea-officers, for 1756	219021	3	0
2. For building the hospital at <i>Hastler</i> , near <i>Gosport</i> , for 1756	20000	0	0
3. For <i>Greenwich</i> hospital	10000	0	0
4. For out-pensioners of <i>Chelsea</i> hospital, for 1756, upon account	53955	19	6

302977 2 6

JANUARY 22, 1756.

For defraying the charge of ten new regiments of foot, for 1756

91919 10 0

FEBRUARY 3.

1. To <i>New England</i> , <i>New-York</i> , and <i>Jersey</i> in <i>America</i> , as a reward for their past services, upon account	115000	0	0
2. To <i>Sir William Johnson</i> , as a reward for his services	5000	0	0

120000 0 0

FEBRUARY 10.

1. For supporting the colony of <i>Nova-Scotia</i> , for 1756	55032	16	0
2. For ditto in 1754, not provided for by Parliament	687	2	7
3. For defraying the charges of eleven troops of light dragoons, for 1756	49628	11	3
4. For extraordinary expences of the land forces in 1755, not provided by Parliament	75835	7	3
5. For allowances to the several officers and private gentlemen of the two troops of horse guards and regiment of horse reduced, and to the superannuated gentlemen of the four troops of horse guards, for 1756	3539	5	10
6. For the reduced officers of the land forces and marines, for 1756, upon account	38000	0	0
7. For pensions to the widows of reduced officers, for 1756	2484	0	0
8. For the colony of <i>Georgia</i> to <i>June 24</i> , 1756	3557	10	0
9. For the charge of the regiment of foot to be raised in <i>North America</i> , for 1756	81178	16	0
10. For the deficiency of the half subsidies of tonnage and poundage, charged with the payment of several annuities, by the acts of the the 6th of queen <i>Anne</i> and 6th of king <i>George I.</i> to <i>Jan. 5</i> , 1756	71181	2	3 $\frac{1}{4}$
11. To <i>John Roberts</i> , late governor of <i>Cape-coast</i> castle in <i>Africa</i> , for his extraordinary charges in defending the <i>British</i> forts there against the hostilities of the <i>Dutch</i> , and encroachments of the <i>French</i> , in 1750	6032	7	1

387157 1 3 $\frac{1}{4}$

FEBRUARY 12.

1. For paying to some <i>Spanish</i> merchants the value of their effects seized on board a <i>Spanish</i> ship taken by the squadron under admiral <i>Knowles</i> , upon their assigning to trustees for the public their right to these effects	13869	7	10
2. Towards buildings, rebuildings, and repairs of the navy, for 1756	200000	0	0
3. Towards paying off the debt of the navy	300000	0	0

513869 7 10

MARCH 2.

For widening the streets from *Charing cross* to *Westminster hall*

10000 0 0

APRIL 8.

1. For the deficiency of last years grants	3038	6	10 $\frac{1}{2}$
2. For captain <i>Cornwall's</i> monument	3000	0	0
3. To the <i>African</i> company	10000	0	0

16038 6 10 $\frac{1}{2}$

MAY 3.

	£.	s.	d.
1. For the charge of 6544 foot, with the general officers and train of artillery, of the <i>Hessian</i> troops, from Feb. 23, 1756, to December 24, following, together with the subsidy, pursuant to treaty	163357	9	9
2. For the charge of two regiments of foot, ordered from <i>Ireland</i> to <i>North America</i> , and of four regiments of foot on the <i>Irish</i> establishment, serving in <i>North-America</i> and the <i>East-Indies</i> , for 1756	79915	6	0
3. To the Foundling-hospital	10000	0	0
	253272	15	9

MAY 8.

For the charge of 3605 foot, with the general officers, train of artillery, and hospital, of the <i>Hanover</i> troops, from May 11, 1756, to December 24, following	121447	2	6
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MAY 13.

For such measures as may be necessary for defeating the enemy's designs, and as the exigency of affairs may require, upon account	1000000	0	0
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MAY 17.

For making good his Majesty's engagements with the king of <i>Prussia</i>	20000	0	0
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Total of the supply granted by last session of Parliament	7229117	4	6 $\frac{3}{4}$
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July 2. Ended the poll for sheriffs of *London* and *Middlesex*, when the aldermen *Stephenson* and *Bridgen* were declared duly elected.

July 5. Admiral *Cotes* arrived at *Portsmouth*, from *Jamaica*, with the *Severn* and *Falcon*, and thirteen ships under his convoy.

A dreadful fire broke out at *Constantinople*, which destroyed between twelve and 15,000 houses, and by which upwards of 1000 people perished, besides 300 that were after executed for pillaging the houses, whilst the wretched inhabitants were employed in guarding against, or in extinguishing the flames; and what added to their distress, was the plague's raging violently at the same time in that city.

July 7. The Parliament was prorogued to Tuesday, August 17.

Commodore *Howe*, of the *Dunkirk*, sent advice of his having taken a small *French* island, not far from *Guernsey*, and made 100 soldiers in the fort there prisoners of war.

The whale fishery this year met with remarkable success.

The encouragement for annoying our enemy at sea stood thus, according to an act passed in the last session of Parliament, and a proclamation issued by his Majesty on the seventh of this month.

The flag officers, commanders, and other officers, seamen, marines, and sol-

diers, on board his Majesty's ships, were to have the sole interest in and property of every ship and cargo which they should take from and after the 17th of May, 1756, during the continuance of this war with *France*; besides which they, and privateers also, were to be paid five pounds for every man alive on board any ship taken, sunk, burnt, or otherwise destroyed, at the beginning of the engagement between them. The rest of the proclamation laid down the method of proving their right to the said bounty of five pounds, and regulated the manner of dividing the produce of prizes among the captors.

July 14. A very fine marble statue, done by *Rysbrack*, of the late duke of *Somerset*, who was chancellor of *Cambridge* for above sixty years, was placed in the senate house, on the left-hand of the east door, just before the pillars that support the gallery at the end. It exhibits a noble figure of the duke, in the younger part of his life, raised on a square pedestal, and dressed after *Vandyke's* manner, with the ensigns of the order of the garter, leaning in an easy posture on his left arm, and holding out a roll in his right hand. The whole piece has a very graceful and majestic look, is extremely well executed, and does great credit to the ingenious artist. It was a present made to the University by the duke's illustrious daughters, the marchioness of *Granby* and lady *Guernsey*. The fol-

following inscription in capitals, is set on the front of the pedestal:

CAROLO
DVCI SOMERSETENSI
STRENUO IVRIS ACADEMICI DEFEN-
SORI
ACERRIMO LIBERTATIS PVBLICAE
STATVM [VINDICI
LECTISSIMARVM MATRONARVM MVNVS
L. M. PONENDAM DECREVIT
ACADEMIA CANTABRIGIENSIS
QVAM PRAESIDIO SVO MVNIVIT
AVXIT MVNIFICENTIA
PER ANNOS PLUS SEXAGINTA
CANCELLARIUS.
On their reverse,
HANC STATVAM
SVAE IN PARENTEM PIETATIS
IN ACADEMIAM STVDII
MONUMENTUM
ORNATISSIMAE FEMINAE
FRANCISCA MARCHIONIS DE GRANBY
CONIVX
CHARLOTTA BARONIS DE GUERNSEY
S. P. FACIENDAM CVRAVERVNT
M. D. C. C. L. VI.

Admiral *Boscawen* took fourteen sail of *French* victuallers off *Belleisle*.

July 27. His Majesty's ship the *Antelope*, arrived at *Gibraltar* on the 3d of this month, and Sir *Edward Hawke* took upon him the command of his Majesty's Squadron there; and on the 9th the *Antelope* sailed from thence for *England*, having admiral *Byng*, lieutenant-general *Fowke*, and other officers on board, and arrived at *Spithead*, where admiral *Byng* was put under arrest, Sir *Edward* sailed with the Squadron. from *Gibraltar*, the day after the *Antelope* left that place.

Viscount Weymouth was appointed high steward of *Tamworth*, in the room of the earl of *Granville*, who resigned.

They had terrible thunder and lightning at *Manhemot*, in *Cornwall*.

The earl of *Loudoun*, general in chief of the troops in *North America*, arrived at *New York* on July the 26th.

The *Delaware* Indians, who lately committed such ravages on the frontiers of *Pensylvania*, laid down the hatchet, and entered into a new treaty with that province, chiefly through the management of the quakers.

Was brought on shore at *Penzance*, taken by the fishermen, driving for mackerel, the largest turtle that ever was seen in these parts: it was kept alive some days, and seen by several hundred people,

and after being bled to death, it weighed 600 and three quarters gross weight.

In the township of *Sowerby*, in the parish of *Halifax* in *Yorkshire*, on the 5th of *June*, happened some terrible thunder and lightning.

July 27. Admiral *West* arrived in town and the next day waited on the lords of the Admiralty, to give an account of his conduct. On the 29th he waited on his Majesty, and was most graciously received.

Aug. 4. A camp was formed at *Cox's* heath, near *Maidstone*, into which the *Hanoverians* marched.

Aug. 5. Admiral *Byng* set out from *Portsmouth* at three in the morning, escorted by a party of dragoons, but was met by a messenger about three miles from thence with orders for his conveyance back again.

Aug. 9. Admiral *Byng* set out from *Portsmouth*, under the escort of a party of guards, and on his arrival at *Greenwich*, was confined to an apartment adjoining to the hospital, properly guarded.

Aug. 13. The following address from the high sheriff, grand jury, justices of the peace, and gentlemen of the county of *Dorset*, was presented to his Majesty by the two representatives for that county.

"We your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects the high sheriff, grand jury, justices of the peace, and gentlemen of the county of *Dorset*, most humbly beg leave at this critical conjuncture, to assure your Majesty of our most firm and unshaken zeal for your Majesty's person and government; and, that we shall with the greatest alacrity, embrace every opportunity of exerting ourselves in the support of both.

"Under the government of a king of your Majesty's great and martial disposition, and in the prosecution of so just and national a war, we are not at all intimidated by the threats and power of *France*, a nation this has never feared, has often humbled: but when we reflect upon the loss of the island of *Minorca*, so gloriously obtained, so advantageously kept, of such inestimable value to the trade of these kingdoms; when we are convinced, that this attempt of our natural and inveterate enemies was so notorious, that very few of your Majesty's faithful subjects had the least doubt of the design long before it was put in execution; yet the island was left defenceless, the *Mediterranean* without an *English* fleet. These reflexions fill us with fear and amazement: and we most humbly hope that your Majesty will be pleased to direct such

such an enquiry to be made into the conduct, which has together so astonishingly turned this desperate and rash attempt of our enemies into victory and glory; and has covered this nation with reproach and dishonour; that from whatever causes it hath proceeded, the persons by whom they were occasioned may receive that punishment they have so justly deserved."

At a general court-martial held on *Tuesday, August 10, 1756*, general Sir *Robert Rich*, president, assisted by one general, and eleven lieutenant generals, lieutenant general *Thomas Fowke*, late governor of *Gibraltar*, came prisoner before the court, and was accused of disobeying his Majesty's orders, signified by his Majesty's secretary at war, to send a reinforcement of troops from the garrison of *Gibraltar* to the island of *Minorca*.

The court was of opinion, that he was guilty of the charge, and adjudged, that he should be suspended for the space of one year.

The Parliament, which stood prorogued to the 17th instant, was further prorogued to *September 28*.

Aug. 14. Fort *Oswego* was taken by the *French*.

Aug. 17. On *Saturday* his Majesty dismissed lieutenant general *Thomas Fowke* from his service.

Aug. 18. The *Rocheſter* and *Port-Mahon* men of war, and two sloops, brought into the *Downs* a *Dutch* man of war of fifty guns, with twenty-five ships and transports, which were under her convoy, laden with masts planks, and other military and naval stores, for *Brest*.

At a common-council at Guildhall, it was agreed to present an address to his Majesty, on the present posture of affairs, and a committee consisting of nine aldermen, and seventeen commoners, being appointed to draw it up, they withdrew for that purpose, and the same being read, was approved of, and ordered to be presented accordingly.

Aug. 20. The Lord-Mayor, aldermen and common-council, presented to his Majesty the following address of the city of *London*.

"Most gracious Sovereign,

"We your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects the Lord Mayor, aldermen, and commons of the city of *London*, in common-council assembled, humbly beg leave to approach your sacred person, and with hearts full of gratitude for your Ma-

jeſty's paternal care of the true interests of your people, to express our sorrow and apprehensions for the disquietudes which our late losses and disappointments must create in your Majesty's royal mind.

"The loss of the important fortresses of *St. Philip*, and island of *Minorca* (possessions of the utmost consequence to the commerce and naval strength of *Great-Britain*) without any attempt, by timely and effectual succours, to prevent or defeat an attack, after such early notice of the enemy's intentions, and when your Majesty's navy was so evidently superior to theirs, will, we fear, be an indelible reproach on the honour of the *British* nation.

"Nor can we help expressing our apprehensions for the great danger of your Majesty's possessions in *America*, by the mismanagements and delays which have attended the defence of those invaluable colonies, the object of the present war, and the principal source of the wealth and strength of these kingdoms.

"Permit us, at the same time, royal Sir, to lament the want of a constitutional and well-regulated militia, the most natural and certain defence, under Divine Providence, of your Majesty's sacred person and government against all invaders whatsoever, as thereby your Majesty's fleets and armies may be more securely employed abroad, to the annoyance of your Majesty's enemies; your faithful and loyal subjects being ready and willing, whenever called upon by your Majesty, to shed the last drop of their blood in your service.

"As your Majesty's reign has ever been distinguished by a love of liberty and justice, we cannot doubt of your Majesty's directing the authors of our late losses and disappointments to be enquired into and punished, that your Majesty's known intentions of protecting and defending your subjects in their rights and possessions may be faithfully and vigorously carried into execution, and that the large supplies, so necessarily called for, and so cheerfully granted, may be religiously applied to the defence of these kingdoms and colonies, and their commerce, and to the distressing our inveterate and perfidious enemies, as the only sure means of obtaining a lasting and honourable peace.

"And we do, with the utmost sincerity of heart, assure your Majesty, that your loyal city of *London* will, at all times, readily and cheerfully contribute to whatever may be necessary for the defence of

of your Majesty, and your illustrious family, and towards the attainment of these great and desirable ends."

To which address his Majesty was pleased to return the following most gracious answer.

"I thank you for these professions of your duty to me. My concern for the loss of my island of *Minorca* is great and sincere. My utmost care and vigilance have been, and shall be, exerted to maintain the honour of the nation, and commerce of my subjects. The events of war are uncertain; but nothing shall be wanting on my part towards carrying it on with vigour, in order to a safe and honourable peace, and for recovering and securing, by the blessing of God, the possessions and rights of my crown.

"I will not fail to do justice upon any persons who shall have been wanting in their duty to me, and their country; to enforce obedience and discipline in my fleets and armies; and to support the authority and respect due to my government."

Aug. 25. Was a great riot at *Sheffield*, occasioned by the dearth of corn, and some lives were lost.

A resolution was taken to raise immediately fifteen battalions of 780 men each, to be added to the fifteen following regiments on the *British* establishment, viz. those of *Howard*, *Duroure*, *Wolfe*, *Bockland*, *Skelton*, *Beaucklerk*, *Kingsley*, *Huske*, *Cornwallis*, *Holmes*, *Leighton*, *Hay*, *Effingham*, *Manners*, and *Steuart*; as also to raise twenty companies of marines more.

The foul air in one of the pits at *Chartres Haugh* colliery, on the river *Wear*, took fire, by which four men were killed and torn to pieces. The explosion was so violent, that a corf, laden with coal, was blown up from the depth of eighty fathoms out at the mouth of the pit; and a vast quantity of coal-dust and rubbish thrown to a considerable distance, discolouring the surface of the ground round about. The crack was so loud as to be heard by people in their beds near two miles off, rumbling like deep thunder and the discharge of many cannon. Had this fatal explosion happened an hour later, the effects would have been much more deplorable; for the rest of the pitmen, to a great number, were just upon the point of descending into the colliery to their work.

There was great riotings in many parts, and some mischief done, particularly in *Warwickshire*, occasioned by the dearth of

corn, and four of the rioters convicted thereof at *Warwick* assizes, were ordered for execution.

By a dreadful fire at *Berghen*, in *Norway*, 1660 families were burnt out of their dwellings.

August 27. Admiral *Knowles* arrived at *Plymouth* in the *Hind* sloop, from his late government of *Jamaica*.

Aug. 29. *Saxony* was invaded by the king of *Prussia*.

A great number of landmen and boys were clothed by the patriotic subscription of a number of gentlemen, ladies, and merchants, who called themselves the *Marine Society*, and sent to serve on board our ships of war.

The high sheriffs, grand juries, justices of the peace, and gentlemen of *Bedfordshire*, *Bucks*, *Huntingdon*, *Suffolk*, *Herefordshire*, *York*, *Essex*, *Lancashire*, *Lincolnshire*, *Devonshire*, *Somersetshire*, *Exeter* and *Maidstone*, gave instructions to their members to promote a parliamentary enquiry into our late miscarriages, particularly those in the *Mediterranean*.

The privateers of *London*, *Bristol*, *Liverpool*, *Guernsey* and *Jersey*, had great success against the enemy this month, and amongst other captures made prize of several of their privateers. Captain *Fortunatus Wright*, of the *St. George* privateer, of *Liverpool*, of twelve guns and eighty men, performed a very gallant action off the port of *Leghorn*, where to the honour of his country, he fought a *French* xebecque of sixteen carriage guns, and 280 men, who with two other privateers, who were then in sight, had long blocked up that port, and forced her to sheer off, having her captain, lieutenant, and lieutenant of marines, and seventy or eighty men killed, and seventy wounded. He lost himself only four, and had nine wounded. The whole of this desperate engagement was seen from the port, and procured security for the vessels bound inward and outward, and greatly elated the *English* and their friends in that city. Captain *Wright* at his return to *Leghorn*, was confined by order of the regency.

The parliament of *Ireland*, which was prorogued to the 24th instant, was further prorogued to *October* 12th next.

They wrote from *New-Jersey*, that Sir *William Johnson* had made a treaty with a treaty with the *Indians*, in consequence of which all scalping ceased, and there was not an unfriendly *Indian* to be seen.

An

An Account of all the public Debts at the receipt of his Majesty's Exchequer, standing out at January 5, 1756, (being Old Christmas Day) with the annual interest, or other charges payable for the same.

EXCHEQUER.		Principal debt.			Annual Interest, or other charges paid for the same.		
		£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Annuities for long terms, being the remainder of the original sum contributed and unsubscribed to the South Sea company	—	1836275	17	10 $\frac{3}{4}$	136453	12	8
Annuities for lives, with benefit of survivorship, being the original sum contributed	—	108100	0	0	7567	0	0
Ditto for two and three lives, being the sum remaining after what is fallen in by deaths	—	84755	14	10 $\frac{3}{4}$	10251	12	0
Duties on salt further continued 1745	—	167400	0	0	5859	0	0
Exchequer bills made out for interest of old bills	—	2200	0	0			
EAST-INDIA Company.							
By two acts of parliament 9 W. III. and two other acts 6 and 9 Anne, at 3l. per cent. per ann.	—	3200000	0	0	97285	14	4
Annuities at 3l. per cent. for 1744, charged on the surplus of the additional duties on low wines, spirits and strong waters.	—	1000000	0	0	30401	15	3
BANK of ENGLAND.							
On their original fund at 3l. per cent. per an. from Aug. 1, 1743	—	3200000	0	0	100000	0	0
For cancelling Exchequer bills, 3 Geo. I.	—	500000	0	0	17500	0	0
Purchased of the South Sea company	—	4000000	0	0	141898	3	5 $\frac{1}{2}$
Annuities at 3l. 10s. per cent. charged on the duties on coals, &c. since Lady-day 1719	—	1750000	0	0	61250	0	0
Ditto charged on the surplus of the funds for lottery 1714	—	1250000	0	0	43750	0	0
Ditto at 3l. 10s. p.c. 1746, charged on duties on licenses for retailing spirituous liquors since Lady-day, 1746	—	986800	0	0	34538	0	0
Ditto at 3l. per cent. charged on the sinking fund, by the act 25 Geo. II.	—	9137821	5	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	278585	2	9
Ditto at 3 per cent. and 3l. 10s. charged on ditto, viz.							
At 3l. per cent.	2716867l. 18s.						
At 3l. 10s. per cent.	14984455l. 18s. 4d.	17701323	16	4	615846	0	0
Ditto at 3l. p. ct. being part of 1,000,000l. charged on the said fund by the said act.	—	900000	0	0	27000	0	0
SOUTH-SEA Company.							
On their capital stock and annuities, 9 Geo. I. viz.							
At 4l. per cent.	3662784l. 8s. 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.						
At 3l. 10s. per cent.	15335720l. 5s.						
At 3l. per cent.	6026805l. 5d.	25025309	13	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	178632	12	0 $\frac{1}{2}$
Ann. at 3 p. c. 1751, charged on the sinking fund	—	2100000	0	0	64181	5	0
		£. 72949986	8	2 $\frac{1}{4}$	2612738	17	11

Memorandum. The subscribers of 100l. to the lottery 1745, were allowed an annuity for one life at 9s. a ticket, which amounted to 22,500l. but was now reduced by lives fallen in to 20695l. and the subscribers of 100l. to the lottery 1746, were allowed an annuity for one life of 18s. a ticket, which amounted to 45000l. but was now reduced by lives fallen in to 41,043l. 10s. which annuities were an increase of the national debt, but cannot be added thereto, as no money was advanced for the same.

The land-tax and duties on malt, being annual grants, are not charged in this account, nor the 1,000,000l. charged on the deductions of 6d. per pound on pensions, &c.

Memorandum. The accounts of the Exchequer continuing to be made to the old quarter days, is the reason that this is made to January 5, 1756, (old Christmas-day) and not to Christmas-day last.

Our

Our accounts from *Paris* were full of their rejoicings for their conquest of *Minorca*: and indeed they had reason; for it was what the most sanguine of sanguine *Frenchmen* could never have expected from their own strength or their own conduct. In the mean time the disputes between their Parliaments and clergy seemed to increase rather than diminish; and the Parliament of *Paris* lately entered into a dispute with the king himself, by refusing to obey his express command to register several edicts he had lately published for reviving some former taxes.

Some labourers, who were employed at *Kegworth*, in *Leicestershire*, to get some gravel in a close near the high road, in order to mend the same, dug up a large earthen vessel, about two feet below the surface, which might contain about two gallons. This pot, all eagerly assisted in removing to the bank side, but as soon as it was landed, it dropt to pieces, and instead of exhibiting large pieces of gold and silver, nothing was to be seen but small human bones, intermixed with a black kind of earth. Soon after another pot was discovered, and presently eight more of different dimensions and forms, all containing the bones of children. All these vessels were found placed in a strait line, within an inch of one another, and upon being removed out of their places dropt into a thousand pieces, and presented the beholders with skulls, &c.

Sept. 12. A violent hurricane occasioned great damages in *Martinico*. In the north and south parts particularly, the greater part of the dwelling-houses, mills, sugar-houses and coffee ware-houses were entirely demolished. The plantations did not escape: such as the winds had not rooted up were spoiled by an inundation of water, the hurricane being attended with heavy and continual rains. All sorts of tame fowl, and a great number of horses, oxen, mules, sheep, &c. were struck dead, or swept into the sea by the violence of the wind. A great part of the shipping and boats perished also on this occasion. All the cruising vessels which were upon the coast perished. Few white people lost their lives on land in this hurricane; but the number of negroes that perished was very considerable.

Thirty-four sail of ships from *Barbadoes* and the *Leeward-Islands*, arrived at *Plymouth*, under convoy of the *Winchester* and *Woolwich* men of war.

VOL. III.

Sept. 15. A violent storm of thunder and lightning happened at *Eddiscastle*, in *Staffordshire*.

The Parliament was prorogued by proclamation from the 28th instant, to *Thursday*, November 18, to sit for the dispatch of business.

Sept. 28. *William Bridgen* and *William Stephenson*, esqrs. aldermen, were sworn into the office of sheriffs of *London* and *Middlesex*, at *Guildhall*, for the year ensuing.

Fifty-two houses, and some stables, were consumed by fire, at *Tullamore*, in the *King's county*, in *Ireland*.

The war between the two states of *Algiers* and *Tunis* ended in the subversion of the latter. It August last the *Algerines*, after taking the fort of *Quef*, which covered the frontier of *Tunis*, marched up and laid siege to that city, which they made themselves masters of by assault, on the first of *September*; but the bey of *Tunis* had before made his escape in a *Maltese* ship, and with his family taken shelter in that island.

Oct. 2. A proclamation was issued by the Lords Justices and privy council of *Ireland*, ordering an immediate embargo upon all ships and vessels laden with beef, pork, or butter, going from any of the ports in that kingdom, except such ships, &c. as were employed in carrying provisions to his Majesty's dominions in *America*, or elsewhere.

Oct. 3. Several houses were consumed by fire at *Maidstone*.

At *Penrith*, in *Cumberland*, about one in the morning, a most dreadful hurricane happened, which continued with increasing violence till five o'clock. It blew down the north west battlement of the church, and the battlements of *Mrs. Gaitsgarth's* tower, which fell upon the roof of the lower house, broke through the same, and into a room where two young ladies were in bed; one of whom was unfortunately killed, and the other buried in the ruins, but taken out alive. Scarce a house in that town but what received some damage; and in the neighbouring country almost all the trees were shivered to pieces, or were blown up by the roots.

At *Newcastle* the hurricane blew down several houses, unroofed others, and many others were stripped of their chimney tops, &c. The damage done on the river was very deplorable, viz. about 40 keels were either sunk or driven to sea, and several men on board lost.

G g

At

At *Aldstone-moor* the people imagined the earth shook; so that they ran under the hedges for safety, but were soon dislodged from thence by the breaking of trees, tumbling of stones, &c.

The accounts from *Sunderland* were very shocking; above 40 keels being missing, and several ships damaged and driven to sea. The bodies of twelve men were taken up in the afternoon, and many more lost.

The accounts from divers parts of that country were equally extraordinary, houses unroofed, stacks of corn and hay swept entirely away, large oak trees broken off at their middles; and many other extraordinary effects produced.

The effects of this storm were felt at great distances, and very severely, particularly through the bishoprick of *Durham* and *Nottinghamshire*; at *Greenock* and *Port-Glasgow*, in *Scotland*, great damage was done to the shipping, some hundreds of fir-trees were blown down, and many lives lost. It had the same consequences at *Amsterdam* and *Rotterdam*, which last was quite overflowed with water, as was the whole city of *Hamburg*, and its adjacent flat country stripped bare with the violence of the wind.

Oct. 14. A fire broke out at Mr. Smith's boat-house, at *Nutkins's-corner*, near *East-lane*, *Rotherhithe*, about ten o'clock at night, by which seven houses, two timber-yards, a boat-house, a sloop and a pleasure-boat, were consumed.

Died, *John Henley*, M. A. the noted orator of *Clare-market*, who for such a number of years contributed to the amusement of the low and profane, by his exhibitions, and was a plain proof that resentment, vanity, pride and self-sufficiency will carry, even men of some considerable share of learning and knowledge, further than the dictates of good sense, religion or morality will justify. He was in the 64th year of his age.

The time limited by his Majesty's order in council, for prohibiting the exporting out of the kingdom, or carrying coastwise, gunpowder, salt-petre, or any sort of arms or ammunition, expiring the 29th, his Majesty was pleased to order it to be continued six months longer.

The journeymen clothiers in *Wiltshire*, arose against their masters, on account of their wages being lowered, and committed some outrages.

Two men of war were sent by Sir *Edward Hawke*, to *Leghorn*, on the 21st of September, as a convoy to the homeward bound

ships from that port, and peremptorily to demand the release of the gallant captain *Fortunatus Wright* and his snow, the *St. George*, which they obtained, and brought away with them.

The *Powis* estate at *Hendon*, in *Middlesex*, was sold for 73,050*l.* viz. the manor for 13,400*l.* the demesne lands for 40,570*l.* and the great tythes for 19,080*l.*

By accounts from *Barbadoes*, it appeared the *French* had attempted to settle the neutral islands.

Oct. 20. The prince of *Wales*, and the princess dowager and her family, came to *Leicester-house*, from *Kew*, for the winter.

Our privateers continued to act with surprising success, their captures greatly exceeding in number and value, those of the enemy. In *North-America* and the *West-Indies*, the spirit of privateering prevailed so much, that every port spread the ocean with its cruizers, particularly *New-York*, *Philadelphia*, *Antigua*. and *Jamaica*.

The right honourable lord *Bathurst* was appointed captain of the band of gentlemen pensioners, in the room of the earl of *Buckinghamshire*.

Bartholomew Burton, *George Aufrere*, *Robert Fetherstonebaugh*, *George Wombwell*, *John Barker*, *Nicholas Linwood*, *Timothy Brett*, *Robert Wilson*, *Henry Saxby*, *Samuel Touchet*, *Albert Nesbitt*, *John Cleveland*, jun. *John Eames* and *John Gwilt*, esqrs, were appointed commissioners for the sale of prizes taken before the declaration of war.

Oct. 25. Although the utmost precautions were used to conceal from her royal highness the Dauphiness, the melancholy circumstances of her august father, the king of *Poland*, the affecting news at length reached her ears, whereupon she was seized with such a violent fit of grief, that it brought on her labour pains, which ended on the 21st inst. in a miscarriage. On this account the *Prussian* minister was immediately ordered to quit *Versailles*, and orders were dispatched to the *French* minister at *Berlin*, to retire from that court without taking leave.

Nov. 6. The King was pleased to appoint *Robert Henley*, esq. to be his Majesty's attorney-general, and to confer on him the honour of knighthood.

The honourable *Charles Yorke*, esq. to be his Majesty's solicitor-general.

Arrived at *Plymouth*, the *Renomée*, from *Quebeck*, having 384 officers and soldiers of the garrison of *Oswego* on board to exchange for *French* prisoners.

The

The Rotunda of the antient Pantheon, at Rome, suddenly fell in, to the entire demolition of that magnificent and celebrated building, a precious remain of the ancient Roman architecture.

The roof of the Pantheon was a round dome, without pillars or windows, the diameter of which was seventy-two common paces: this agrees with 144 feet, or $218\frac{3}{4}$ palmi, as it is computed by others. Some reckon the diameter within to be 132 feet exclusive of the wall, which is eighteen feet thick: the diameter however, exceeds the height which was ascended by a staircase of 190 steps. This church though it had no windows, but only a round aperture $37\frac{1}{2}$ in diameter in the center of the dome, was very light in every part. The pavement was made of large square stones of porphyry, sloping all round towards the center, where the rain-water, falling down through the aperture at the top of the dome, was conveyed away by a proper drain, covered with a stone full of holes.

Nov. 9. *Marske Dickinſon*, eſq. Lord Mayor elect, was ſworn into that high office, at *Weſtminſter*, with the uſual ceremonies.

Nov. 10. Being his Maſteſty's birth-day, when he entered into the 74th year of his age, it was obſerved with the uſual demonſtrations of joy.

Nov. 11. The great price of corn having almoſt ſtarved the common people in *Shropſhire*, *Warwickſhire*, and parts adjacent, who had lived ſeveral days on ſalt and grains; in conjunction with the colliers, roſe and committed great diſorders, at *Much-Wenlock*, *Shiſſnal*, *Wellington*, and ſeveral other places.

Nov. 13. Vice-admiral *Knowles* failed in the *Effex*, to take the command of the fleet off *Breſt*.

Nov. 16. The King was pleaſed to appoint the duke of *Devonſhire*, the right honourable *Henry Legge*, *Robert Nugent*, eſq. the lord viſcount *Duncannon*, and the honourable *James Grenville*, to be his Maſteſty's commiſſioners for executing the office of treaſurer of his Maſteſty's Exchequer.

The King was pleaſed to grant to the right honourable *Henry Legge*, the offices of chancellor and under-treaſurer of his Maſteſty's Exchequer.

The King was pleaſed to grant to the right honourable the earl of *Ilcheſter*, and *James Creſſett*, eſq. the office of comptroller of the accounts of his Maſteſty's army.

The emperſs Queen claimed, in all the

forms, the ſuccour of the *Germanick* body, by virtue of the guaranty of the Pragmatic Sanction and treaty of *Dreſden*. Her Maſteſty alſo claimed the aſſiſtance of the crowns of *France* and *Sweden*, as guaranties of the peace of *Weſtpbalia*. The Grand Signior permitted her court to purchaſe 4000 horſes for remounting the cavalry.

As ſoon as the capitulation for the ſurrender of the *Saxon* army to the king of *Pruſſia* was agreed to, the king of *Poland* ſet out for that kingdom, and moſt of his *Saxon* troops entered into the ſervice of his *Pruſſian* maſteſty.

Nov. 18. About ten minutes before twelve o'clock at night a ſhock of an earthquake was felt at *Inverballen*, in *Argyleſhire*, which laſted twenty ſeconds. At *Rothſay* it was ſo ſenſible, that the chamber bells in ſome houſes were rung, and it was preceded by a rumbling noiſe, like thunder at a diſtance.

Nov. 19. Arrived at *Spithead* the *Colcheſter* and *Deptford* men of war, having on board the brave general *Blakeney*, and the witneſſes *pro* and *con* in *Byng's* affair, and under their convoy nineteen transports, with the remains of the garrifon of *Minorca*. The general was welcomed to *Portſmouth* by loud acclamations, ringing of bells, illuminations, &c. He was at the aſſembly the night of his arrival, danced a minuet with a young lady, and afterwards played at cards.

The earl *Temple*, lord *Mansfield*, *John viſcount Bateman* (treaſurer of his Maſteſty's houſhold) and *Richard Edgecombe*, eſq. (comptroller of his Maſteſty's houſhold) were ſworn of his Maſteſty's moſt honourable privy council.

His Maſteſty having conſtituted chief juſtice *Willes*, Mr. baron *Smythe*, and Mr. juſtice *Wilmot*, lords commiſſioners for the cuſtody of the great ſeal, was this day pleaſed in council to deliver to them the great ſeal of *Great-Britain*: and the ſaid lords commiſſioners did thereupon take the oaths of allegiance and ſupremacy, and alſo the oath as lords commiſſioners for the cuſtody of the great ſeal.

Dr. *Squire*, was appointed clerk of the cloſet.

Mr. *Stone*, ſecretary.

Mr. *Mafham*, auditor-general.

Mr. *Simon Fanſhaw*, comptroller of the houſhold.

Charles Pratt, eſq. attorney-general.

Nov. 23. General *Blakeney* arrived in town, and waited on his Maſteſty and the duke

duke of *Cumberland*, and was most graciously received.

Nov. 27. Between five and six in the morning, two sets of chambers, in *Staple's-Inn, Holborn*, were consumed by fire, and a young lady, two children, and their nurse, unfortunately perished in the flames.

The exportation of all grain in general, was prohibited by an order of council.

Four battallions of the *Hanoverians* embarked at *Chatham*, on board twenty-eight transports, in order to return home.

The act for more effectually and speedily recruiting the land forces, which was suspended the first of *May* last, was again directed, by an order of council, to be put in execution.

Captain *Fortunatus Wright*, since his release, took two *French* prizes worth 15,000*l*.

The inhabitants of *Whitby* sustained more than a common share of the calamity arising from a storm, four of their best ships being lost. The amount of their whole loss at that single town, was 20,000*l*.

An embargo was laid upon the exportation of all kinds of grain in *Ireland*.

His Majesty's ships the *Sutherland* and *Kennington* sailed from *Cork*, having under their convoy fourteen transports with general *O'Farrel's* regiment of foot, the additional companies, and a great quantity of stores, bound for *America*.

The *New-Yorkers*, who had fitted out twenty stout privateers, had most prodigious success, their captures amounting to above 60,000*l*.

At a chapter of the *Bath*, lieutenant general *William Blakeney* was created a knight of that most honourable order.

Nov. 29. The *Saxon* minister delivered to the diet a new and very ample memorial, setting forth the lamentable state of *Saxony*, and imploring afresh the assistance of the states of the empire.

The king of *Prussia* also addressed a letter to the diet, demanding the assistance of the several states, agreeable to their guaranties of the treaties of *Westphalia* and *Dresden*. But the minister of *Mentz*, as director of the diet, having refused to lay it before the diet, the *Brandenburg* minister ordered it to be printed; and sent to his court for further instructions.

The duke of *Wurtemberg* refused a passage through his territories to the *Austrian* troops that were marching from the *Netherlands* to *Bohemia*, under pretence that his country could supply them with a suf-

ficient number of horses and carriages for their baggage and artillery.

Dec. 1. Was the king of *Prussia's* first action with count *Brown* at *Lowositz*, in which he proved victorious.

Dec. 2. His Majesty went, with the usual state, to the House of Peers, and opened the session with the following most gracious speech to both Houses of Parliament:

“ *My Lords and Gentlemen,*

“ I have called you together in a conjuncture, which highly requires the deliberation, advice, and assistance of Parliament; and I trust, that (under the guidance of Divine Providence) union and firmness in my affectionate people, will carry me with honour through all difficulties, and finally vindicate the dignity of my crown, and its indubitable rights, against the antient enemy of these kingdoms.

“ The succour and preservation of *America* cannot but constitute a main object of my attention and solicitude; and the growing dangers, to which our colonies may stand exposed, from our late losses in those parts, demand resolutions of vigour and dispatch.

“ An adequate and firm defence at home must have the chief place in my thoughts; and in this great view, I have nothing so much at heart, as that no ground of dissatisfaction may remain in my people.

“ To this end, a national militia, planned and regulated with equal regard to the just rights of my crown and people, may, in time, become one good resource, in case of general danger; and I recommend the framing of such a militia to the care and diligence of my Parliament.

“ The unnatural union of councils abroad; the calamities which, in consequence of this unhappy conjunction, may, by irruptions of foreign armies into the empire, shake its constitution, overturn its system, and threaten oppression to the Protestant interest there, are events which must sensibly affect the minds of this nation, and have fixed the eyes of *Europe* on this new and dangerous crisis.

“ The body of my electoral troops, which I ordered hither at the desire of my Parliament, I have directed to return to my dominions in *Germany*, relying, with pleasure, on the spirit and zeal of my people, in defence of my person and realm.

“ *Gentlemen*

" *Gentlemen of the House of Commons,*

" I will order the proper estimates to be laid, in due time, before you; and I rely on your wisdom, that you will prefer more vigorous efforts (though attended with large expence) to a less effectual, and therefore less frugal plan of war.

" I have placed before you the dangers and necessities of the public; it will be your care to lay, in such a manner, the burdens you may judge unavoidable, as will least distress and exhaust my people.

" *My Lords and Gentlemen,*

" I cannot here be unmindful of the sufferings of the poorer sort, from the present high price of corn, and the disturbances which have arisen therefrom; and I recommend to you to consider of proper provisions, for preventing the like mischiefs hereafter.

" Unprosperous events of war in the *Mediterranean* have drawn from my subjects signal proofs, how dearly they tender my honour, and that of my crown; and they cannot, on my part, fail to meet with just returns of unwearied care, and unceasing endeavours for the glory, prosperity, and happiness of my people."

Dec. 3. The humble address of the right honourable the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament assembled, was as follows:

" *Most gracious Sovereign,*

" We your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, in Parliament assembled, beg leave to return your Majesty our humble thanks for your most gracious speech from the throne.

" The importance of the present crisis, and the dangerous consequences which may result from the unnatural union of councils in *Europe*, are so sensibly felt by this House, that we should think ourselves wanting in our duty to your Majesty, and our country, if we did not beg leave to offer, at your royal feet, our strongest assurances, that we will, to the utmost of our power, promote and effectuate such measures, as shall be found expedient for vindicating the honour of your crown, and asserting the just rights of your Majesty, and your subjects.

" Permit us to return your Majesty our most humble and grateful thanks for your Majesty's gracious condescension to the request of your Parliament, in causing a body of your electoral troops to come into this country, at a conjuncture so critical to its preservation and defence.

" With the deepest sense of our obligations to your Majesty, we beg leave to approach your throne, there to offer the tribute of our warmest gratitude, for that paternal care and solicitude, which your Majesty has expressed for the succour and preservation of *America*; nor are we less sensibly affected with your Majesty's gracious attention to the safety and honour of this kingdom, by recommending to our care the forming such a plan of defence at home, as may enable your Majesty to exert the power of *Great-Britain* with vigour and success abroad.

" The many blessings we enjoy under your Majesty's mild and gracious government, call for the warmest and sincerest acknowledgments of our hearts; and demand, on our part, the most firm and loyal assurances to your Majesty, that, not discouraged by any unprosperous events of war, we will, with the greater ardour and alacrity, employ our most zealous efforts to extricate your Majesty from all difficulties, with honour and dignity to your Majesty's crown, and prosperity to your people.

" We beg leave to return your Majesty the thanks of this House, for the tender and compassionate regard your Majesty has shewn to the sufferings of the poorer sort, from the high price of corn; and to assure your Majesty, that we will take that matter into our immediate consideration, in order to provide such speedy and adequate relief, as the nature and importance of the case require."

To which address his Majesty was pleased to return the following most gracious answer:

" *My Lords,*

" I return you my hearty thanks for this very dutiful and affectionate address. The warm expressions, with which you repeat the assurances of your determination to exert yourselves in the defence of the rights and possessions of my crown, give me the greatest satisfaction; and you may be assured, the only use I shall make of the confidence you repose in me, will be to pursue such measures, as the present critical conjuncture renders necessary for the welfare and prosperity of my kingdoms."

Lord *Sandys* took his seat as Speaker of the House of Lords.

The humble address of the House of Commons to the King, was as follows:

" *Most gracious Sovereign,*

" We your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the Commons of *Great-Britain*

Britain in Parliament assembled, beg leave to return our humble thanks for your most gracious speech from the throne.

"Your faithful Commons, excited by duty, and warm with gratitude, do from our hearts acknowledge the paternal care and royal condescension of your Majesty, in pointing out from the throne, such a plan of force for our defence, as may best tend to the satisfaction of your people, and in particular, a well-modeled national militia, as one proper security for your Majesty's person and realm.

"In this present arduous conjuncture, your faithful Commons, next after Divine Providence, rely on your Majesty's wisdom and magnanimity, remembering *British* efforts in times past, under princes, whose first glory was to found, like your Majesty, the strength of their government in the contentment and harmony of their subjects.

"Thus united, and thus animated, this House will chearfully support your Majesty through all difficulties, and vindicate, to the utmost, the dignity of your crown, and its indubitable rights, against the antient enemy of these kingdoms.

"We trust your Majesty, strong at home, will find yourself revered abroad, and in a condition to support that weight and consideration in *Europe*, which belong to a king of *Great Britain*, notwithstanding the unnatural and unhappy union of councils, which have formed on the continent, so new and dangerous a crisis.

"This House thinks with pain on the sad events of war in the *Mediterranean*, and in *America*: they will take these affecting matters into their most serious consideration, not imputing blame to any unheard; and will, with all confidence, alacrity, and dispatch, second your Majesty's royal care for the speedy succour and preservation of *America*, under the growing dangers to which those invaluable possessions stand exposed.

"We beg leave to assure your Majesty, that your faithful Commons will consider of proper provisions for the relief of the poorer sort from the present high price of corn, and for preventing the like mischiefs hereafter, according to the royal and compassionate recommendation of your Majesty."

To which address his Majesty returned the following most gracious answer.

"Gentlemen,

"I return you my thanks for this dutiful

and loyal address: nothing can give me so great satisfaction, or tend so much to the public safety, as union and harmony amongst my subjects.

"You may rely on my constant care and attention to the welfare of my people."

Dec. 4. The King was pleased to appoint the right honourable *William Pitt*, esq. to be one of his Majesty's principal secretaries of state, in the room of the right honourable *Henry Fox*.

It was ordered by his Majesty in council, that an embargo be forthwith laid upon all ships laden, or to be laden, in the ports of *Great Britain* and *Ireland*, with corn, malt, meal, flour, bread, biscuit, and starch, to be exported to foreign parts.

Dec. 5. Three regiments more of the *Hanoverian* auxiliaries embarked on board the transports at *Chatham*, in order to return to *Germany*.

Dec. 11. The colliers of *Cumberland* rose on account of the dearth of provisions, but were dispersed before they could do much mischief. The tinnerns in *Cornwall* also about the same time plundered the town of *Padstow* of corn, &c. and then dispersed.

The colliers in the forest of *Dean*, with others, seized several vessels laden with barley, &c. going down the river *Wye* to *Bristol*, and plundered several mills in those parts, carrying off near 3000 bushels of grain of all sorts.

Many towns and corporations, and numbers of noblemen and gentlemen, most laudably exerted themselves, in various parts of the three kingdoms, to relieve the poor at this time of scarcity, and to provide against the further increase of such an alarming calamity.

Proclamations were published for a general fast to be observed in *Scotland* on *February* 10, next, and in *Ireland* on the 11th of the same month.

The King was pleased to appoint *John Forbes*, esq. a lord of the admiralty.

Claudius Amyand, esq. a commissioner of the customs.

William Sloper, esq. a lord of trade.

Thomas Potter, esq. joint paymaster-general.

Charles Townshend, esq. treasurer of his Majesty's chamber.

Earl of *Breadalbane*, chief justice in eyre, in the room of lord *Sandys*.

Sir *Richard Lyttleton*, master of the jewels, in the room of the earl of *Breadalbane*.

John Pitt, esq. surveyor-general of his Majesty's

Majesty's woods, in the room of *John Philipson*, esq. deceased.

The King was pleased to order letters patents to be passed under the great seal of *Ireland*, containing a grant of the dignity of a baron of the said kingdom unto *Sir William Blakeney*, knight of the Bath, lieutenant general of his Majesty's forces, and his heirs male, by the name, style, and title of baron *Blakeney*, of *Castle Blakeney*, in the county of *Galway*.

This day died at his lodgings in *Chappelle-street, Soho*, aged sixty, *Theodore* baron *Newhoff*, some years since crowned king of *Corfica*,

The following is some Account of *Theodore*, late king of *Corfica*.

The family of *Newhoff* have long been free barons of the county *de la Marche*, the late *Theodore Anthony Newhoff*, was born at *Metz*, in 1669, being the son of *Adolphus*, baron *Newhoff*: he had a sister married to the count *de Trevoux*, and he was educated in the family of *Madame* the duchess of *Orleans*. After a great variety of adventures in most parts of *Europe*, where he distinguished himself by his genius for intrigue in political affairs, he became secretary to the famous *Swedish* baron *Goertz*, at the *Hague*, and, after his unfortunate catastrophe, was successively employed, in the most secret commissions, by the duke *de Riperida*, cardinal *Alberoni*, and by count *Zinzendorf*, the Imperial minister. In 1733, after certain stipulations between him and the chiefs of the *Corfican* malecontents, at *Leghorn*, he agreed to become their king, and, arriving in that island with the assistance of a large quantity of military stores, on *Mar. 15*, 1736, he was elected their monarch, in a general diet, and crowned *April 15*, 1736, instituting at his coronation a new order of knighthood, called the order of the *Redemption*, of which he named himself grand master. At the latter end of 1737, after having had many successful conflicts with the *Genoese*, he left *Corfica*, in order to stickle with certain powers of *Europe* for assistance; but was unfortunately arrested in *Holland* for a debt of 5000 florins. Getting clear of this impediment, he was sent with supplies by a court in the alliance against the *French*, who then had possession of *Corfica*, at the breaking out of the late war, and arrived there in *Jan. 1742*. Not being, however, properly supported, he was obliged again to leave his faithful subjects, since which he was a wanderer in most parts of *Europe*, and, soon after his arrival in

England, was arrested, and detained some years a prisoner in the *King's-bench* and *Fleet* prisons, till released by the late act of insolvency. Though thus, legally, in du-rance, in this land of liberty, many sums of money were raised for him by subscriptions, and benefactions of illustrious, humane, and public-spirited individuals, which served to soften the latter moments of this subject of the sport and caprice of Fortune.

A gentleman caused a marble to be erected in *St. Anne's* church-yard for him, with the following inscription:

Near this place is interred
Theodore, king of *Corfica*,
 Who died in this parish, *Dec. 11*, 1756,
 Immediately after leaving
 The *King's-bench* prison,
 By the benefit of the act of insolvency;
 In consequence of which
 He registered his kingdom of *Corfica*
 For the use of his creditors.

The grave, great teacher, to a level brings,
 Heroes and beggars, galley slaves and kings;
 But *Theodore* this moral learn'd, e're dead,
 Fate pour'd its lessons on his living head,
 Bestow'd a kingdom, and denied him }
 bread.

Dec. 15. His Majesty in council was pleased to declare his grace *John* duke of *Bedford*, lieutenant general and governor general of *Ireland*.

To appoint his grace the duke of *Devonshire* to be lord lieutenant of the county of *Derby*.

Lord Falmouth was sworn of the privy-council.

Thomas Tyrrwhit, esq. was appointed first clerk and deputy in the war-office, in the room of *Mr. Sherwin*, deceased.

Right honourable *John Bowes*, esq. appointed lord high chancellor of *Ireland*, in the room of lord viscount *Jocelyn*, deceased.

The house of Lords being met, a message was sent to the house of Commons by the honourable *Sir Henry Bellenden*, gentleman-usher of the black rod, acquainting them, that "the Lords authorized by virtue of his Majesty's commission for declaring his royal assent to the thereinmentioned acts, did require the attendance of that honourable House in the house of Peers, to hear the commission read;" and the Commons being come thither, the said commission, empowering his royal highness the duke of *Cumberland*, the lord archbishop of *Canterbury*, and several other lords therein named, to declare and notify the royal assent to the said

aid public acts, was read accordingly, and the royal assent was given to, An act to make provision for quartering the foreign troops in his Majesty's service now in this kingdom.

Dec. 21. Admiral Knowles, in the *Essex*, arrived at *Plymouth* from the bay of *Biscay*.

Mr. Byng set out from *Greenwich*, under the guard of a troop of horse, for *Portsmouth*.

The house of Lords adjourned to Jan. 11, and the Commons to the 7th of the same month.

A proclamation was issued for a general fast on Friday, Feb. 11.

Numbers of able-bodied men were pressed for his Majesty's service since the act for that purpose was again put in execution.

In consequence of a resolution taken in a grand council at St. James's, a proclamation was published in the *Gazette*, at the latter end of *November*, for putting the laws in speedy and effectual execution against forestalling, regrating, and engrossing of corn; particularly the act of 5 and 6 *Edward VI.* by which the buying or contracting for any corn before it actually arrives in some market, city, &c. is prohibited and adjudged forestalling; and the obtaining any corn at any fair or market, and selling it in a fair or market in the same place, or within four miles thereof, is adjudged regrating; and the buying corn to sell it otherwise than is therein particularly allowed, is judged an unlawful engrossing thereof; the punishment for the first offence against this act is two months imprisonment, besides forfeiture of the corn; for the second, half a year's imprisonment, and loss of double the value of the corn; and for the third offence, setting on the pillory and forfeiture of goods and chattels, and imprisonment during the King's pleasure. By this act it is farther enacted, that every person who shall have a sufficient provision of corn for his house, and for sowing his ground, and shall buy corn at any market for the change of his seed, shall the same day bring to market as much corn as he bought for seed, and sell it at the market price, on pain of forfeiting double the value of the corn so bought.

This proclamation also expressly enjoined the putting in execution an act of the 5th of *Elizabeth*, by which it is enacted, that the licences to be granted for buying corn, pursuant to an act of 5 and 6 *Edward VI.* shall only be granted at the ge-

neral quarter sessions for one year, to none but an householder, a married man not under the age of thirty, and not less than three years resident in the county.

Dec. 27. Admiral Byng was brought to his trial, before the court-martial, ordered for that purpose on board the *St. George*, in *Portsmouth* harbour.

A general bill of Christenings and Burials, within the bills of mortality, from December, 16, 1755, to December 14, 1756.

Christened.		Buried.	
Males	7591	Males	10284
Females	7248	Females	10588
In all	14839	In all	20872

Decreased in the burials this year 1045.

Whereof have died

Under two years of age	—	7466
Between two and five	—	1973
Five and ten	—	605
Ten and twenty	—	573
Twenty and thirty	—	1526
Thirty and forty	—	1982
Forty and fifty	—	2065
Fifty and sixty	—	1788
Sixty and seventy	—	1412
Seventy and eighty	—	976
Eighty and ninety	—	451
Ninety and a hundred	—	55

According to the annual bill published at *Amsterdam*, for the year 1756, there had died in that city, in the space of the year, 7011 persons; and within the same space, 1547 ships, from different places, had entered the *Texel*.

The number of christenings in *Paris*, during the last year, was 19,412; burials 20,021; marriages 4501; and foundling children 4273.

1757, Jan. 4. A proclamation was ordered for giving encouragement to seamen, and able-bodied landmen, to enter themselves on board his Majesty's ships of war; for granting rewards for discovering such seamen as should conceal themselves; for pardoning such seamen as had deserted, and should return into the service; and also for taking up all straggling seamen.

A courier arrived here from *Paris*, with the account of an attempt made on the 5th instant on the *French* king's life; the particulars of which were as follow: on the above-mentioned day, the King went from *Trianon* to *Versailles*, to visit Madame *Victoire*. About six in the evening, as his Majesty was stepping into his coach to return to *Trianon*, a man who had concealed him-

himself behind the hind wheels, rushed forward, with his hat on, and made his way to the King's person, through the guards, one of whom he even shoved against the Dauphin, and struck his Majesty in the right side, of which, however, the King only complained by saying, "That man has given me a violent blow, he must be either mad or drunk:" but having perceived that his hand, which he clapped to his side, was bloody, he said, "I am wounded, seize that fellow, but do not kill him." His Majesty was immediately carried to his apartment. The wound, which from the very first was not thought dangerous, was given with a sharp-pointed knife, which glanced upwards between the fourth and fifth rib, and not of any considerable depth; and, at the first dressing, it was even judged that the cure would be speedy. That night the King slept an hour and a quarter. The villain who committed this attempt was named *Damien*, and a native of *Arras*. The weapon he made use of was found upon him, and proved to be a common clasp knife with two blades. At first it was feared it might have been poisoned, but he assured the contrary; and the experiments made with it on several animals made good his assertion. The wound was so slight, that his Majesty was able to assist, on the 9th, at a council that was held at *Ver-sailles*.

Jan. 11. This day between two and three o'clock in the morning, at *Norwich* they had a slight shock of an earthquake, preceded by a rumbling noise in the air. It was likewise felt at *Yarmouth*, *Diss*, *South Walsham*, *Loddon*, *Bungay*, *Easton*, *Sproston*, &c. at the same moment of time.

Our cruizers and privateers continued to have great success against the enemy, and no less than sixteen of their privateers were taken within the last three months.

Jan. 19. His Majesty went to the House of Peers, and gave the royal assent to the following bills: to the land-tax bill; to the malt-bill; to two naturalization bills; to two name bills; and to several other private bills.

Jan. 22. Was held a general court of the Free British Fishery society, to take into consideration the state of the company's affairs; a very regular and exact account of which being laid before the proprietors, by the council, the court came to the following resolutions, *nem. con. viz.* 1. That it was the opinion of this general court to carry on the fishery. 2. That an humble

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application should be made to Parliament, representing the state of the society's affairs, and praying for such farther encouragement and assistance as should be thought proper, to enable them to carry on this great national undertaking, in such manner as to answer the important purposes for which it was designed. And the council, with several other proprietors who were named for that purpose, were desired to prepare such petition.

Jan. 24. A most dreadful fire happened at *Morton Hampstead*, in *Devonshire*, which spread so fast (most of the houses being thatched) that the inhabitants were terribly alarmed with the apprehension of the whole town being destroyed: but by the unwearied endeavours of the people in covering their houses with hides and other things, to prevent the flames catching the thatch, the fire was providentially extinguished, without more than six houses being entirely consumed.

Jan. 28. An express arrived at the Admiralty from *Portsmouth*, which brought an account of the resolution of the court-martial to the following purpose: "The court-martial were of opinion, that admiral *Byng* did not do his utmost to engage the enemy, and therefore were of opinion, that he was fallen under part of the twelfth article of war, and adjudged and sentenced him to be shot to death; but as it did not appear to the court, that it was through cowardness or disaffection, they unanimously recommended him to mercy."

The twelfth article referred to is as follows: "Every person in the fleet, who through cowardice, negligence, or disaffection, shall, in time of action, withdraw or keep back, or not come into the fight, or engagement, or shall not do his utmost to take or destroy every ship which it shall be his duty to engage, and to assist and relieve all and every of his Majesty's ships, or those of his allies, which it shall be his duty to assist and relieve, every such person so offending, and being convicted thereof by the sentence of a court-martial, shall suffer death."

The governors of the Foundling hospital came to a resolution to receive all children, under the age of six months, that should be carried to the said hospital before the 1st of *Jan.* next.

The two regiments raising in the Highlands were to consist of 1000 men each, to be commanded by colonel *Fraser*, son of the late lord *Levat*, and major *Montgomery*, brother

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ther to the earl of Eglington; no Lowlanders were to be received into these regiments, but they were to be raised from the following clans, viz. the Campbells, the Mackenzies, the Frasers, the Macdonalds, and the Grants.

Jan. 30. Calcutta was retaken by colonel Clive.

The following gentlemen were appointed sheriffs for the present year.

Berkshire, William Reynolds, esq.
Bedfordshire, John Capon, esq.
Buckinghamshire, Richard Lane, esq.
Cumberland, Edward Stephenson, esq.
Cheshire, William Robinson, esq.
Camb. and Hunt. Thomas Dixon, esq.
Cornwall, John Luke, esq.
Devonshire, John Quick, esq.
Dorsetshire, John Gannett, jun. esq.
Derbyshire, Thomas Rivett, esq.
Essex, Humphry Bellamy, esq.
Glostershire, Reginald Pindar Lygon, esq.
Hertfordshire, Jacob Houblon, esq.
Herefordshire, Robert Minors Gouge, esq.
Kent, William Glanville Evelyn, esq.
Leicestershire, Joshua Grundy, esq.
Lincolnshire, Bennet Langton, esq.
Monmouthshire, John Lewis, esq.
Northumberland, Sir Edward Blacket, bart.
Northamptonshire, John Creed, esq.
Norfolk, Isaac Long, esq.
Nottinghamshire, John Hall, esq.
Oxfordshire, Sir Francis Knollys, bart.
Rutlandshire, John Digby, esq.
Shropshire, Saint John Charlton, esq.
Somersetshire, John Collins, esq.
Staffordshire, Walter Acton Moseley, esq.
Suffolk, Henry Moore, esq.
Southampton, John Chute, esq.
Surrey, Joseph Mawbey, esq.
Sussex, James Ward, esq.
Warwickshire, Edward Jordan, esq.
Worcestershire, Thomas Burch Savage, esq.
Wiltshire, William Coles, esq.
Yorkshire, Henry Willoughby, esq.

For South Wales.

Brecon, Lewis Pryse, esq.
Carmarthenshire, Griffith Jones, esq.
Cardiganshire, John Griffiths, esq.
Glamorganshire, Thomas Lewis, esq.
Pembrokeshire, John Allen, esq.
Radnorshire, John Evans, esq.

For North Wales.

Anglesey, John Rowlands, esq.
Caernarvon, Robert Wynne, esq.
Denbighshire, John Lloyd, esq.

Flintshire, Robert Parry, esq.

Merionethshire, Peter Price, esq.

Montgomeryshire, Jenkin Parry, esq.

Feb. 2. Was held a general court of the South-Sea company, when his Majesty was chosen governor of that company, John Bristow, esq. sub-governor, and Lewis Way, esq. deputy-governor.

Feb. 4. About one o'clock, a fire broke out at Mrs. Binfield's, millener, near Racket-court, Fleet-street, and burnt about an hour and a half, with great violence. Mrs. Binfield's house was entirely consumed, and an oilman's; Mr. Adams, a mathematical instrument maker, and Mr. Rutter's house backwards, were much damaged. A porter, belonging to the Union Fire-office, brought down thirty pounds of gunpowder, out of the garret belonging to the oil-shop, while it was on fire.

By a proclamation, his Majesty was pleased to prolong and extend, from the 10th instant to the 10th of next month inclusive, the bounties to seamen and landmen that should enter themselves on board the royal navy, and likewise the pardon to such seamen as had deserted, and should return into the service.

Feb. 5. The Nabob was defeated by colonel Clive, at the battle of Plassie.

Feb. 10. At a court of common council, a scheme for the better preservation of the fishery of the river Thames was taken into consideration, and the court unanimously agreed, that a petition should be presented to Parliament for a bill for that purpose. A petition from the company of scriveners was taken into consideration, praying the city to enable them to carry on the lawsuit depending between the said company and the attorneys exercising the art and mystery of scriveners within the city of London; when the court ordered the sum of 200l. to the company, to enable them, for the present, to carry on the said prosecution.

Feb. 11. The King appointed Thomas Pownall, esq. (lieutenant-governor of the province of New-Jersey) to be governor of his Majesty's province of the Massachusetts Bay in New-England.

Being the day appointed for a general fast, it was observed with the greatest shew of devotion in all parts of this city of London and suburbs, and the places of public worship were remarkably full.

An Account of all the public Debts at the receipt of his Majesty's Exchequer, standing out at January 5, 1757, (being Old Christmas Day) with the annual interest, or other charges payable for the same.

EXCHEQUER.		Principal debt.			Annual Interest, or other charges paid for the same.		
		£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Annuities for long terms, being the remainder of the original sum contributed and unsubscribed to the South Sea company	—	1836275	17	10 $\frac{3}{4}$	136453	12	8
Annuities for lives, with the benefit of survivorship, being the original sum contributed	—	108100	0	0	7567	0	0
Ditto for two and three lives, being the sum remaining after what is fallen in by deaths	—	83055	14	10 $\frac{3}{4}$	10047	12	0
Exchequer bills made out for interest of old bills	—	2200	0	0			
EAST-INDIA Company.							
By two acts of parliament 9 W. III. and two other acts 6 and 9 Anne, at 3l. per cent. per ann.	—	3200000	0	0	97285	14	4
Annuities at 3l. per cent. for 1744, charged on the surplus of the additional duties on low wines, spirits and strong waters.	—	1000000	0	0	30401	15	8
BANK of ENGLAND.							
On their original fund at 3l. per cent. per an. from Aug. 1, 1743	—	3200000	0	0	100000	0	0
For cancelling Exchequer bills, 3 Geo. I.	—	500000	0	0	17500	0	0
Purchased of the South Sea company	—	4000000	0	0	141898	3	5 $\frac{1}{2}$
Annuities at 3l. 10s. per cent. charged on the duties on coals, &c. since Lady-day 1719	—	1750000	0	0	61250	0	0
Ditto charged on the surplus of the funds for lottery 1714	—	1250000	0	0	43750	0	0
Ditto 1716, charged on duties on licenses for retailing spirituous liquors since Lady-day, 1746	—	986800	0	0	34538	0	0
Ditto at 3l. per cent. charged on the sinking fund, by the act 25 Geo. II. and subsequent acts of 28 and 29	—	10537821	5	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	320585	2	9
Ditto at 3 per cent. and 3l. 10s. charged on ditto, viz.							
At 3l. 10s. per cent.	14984455l. 18s. 4d.						
At 3l. per cent.	2716867l. 18s.	17701323	16	4	615846	0	0
Ditto at 3l. 10s. p. ct. charged on the said fund by the said act 29 Geo. II.	—	1500000	0	0	52500	0	0
SOUTH-SEA Company.							
On their capital stock and annuities, 9 Geo. I. viz.							
At 4l. per cent.	3662784l. 8s. 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.						
At 3l. 10s. per cent.	15335720l. 5s.						
At 3l. per cent.	6026805l. 0s. 5d.	25025309	13	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	878632	12	0 $\frac{1}{2}$
Ann. at 3p. c. 1751, charged on the sinking fund	—	2100000	0	0	64181	5	0
		£. 174780886	8	2 $\frac{1}{4}$	2673140	7	11

Memorandum. The subscribers of 100l. to the lottery 1745, were allowed an annuity for one life at 9s. a ticket, which amounted to 22,500l. but was now reduced by lives fallen in to 20,214l. 10s. and the subscribers of 100l. to the lottery 1746, were allowed an annuity for one life of 18s. a ticket, which amounted to 45000l. but was now reduced by lives fallen in to 40,489l. which annuities were an increase of the national debt, but cannot be added thereto, as no money was advanced for the same.

The land-tax and duties on malt, being annual grants, are not charged in this account, nor the 1,000,000l. charged on the deductions of 6d. per pound on pensions, &c. nor the sum of 700,000l. charged on the supply, 1757.

Memorandum. The accounts of the Exchequer continuing to be made to the old quarter days, is the reason that this is made to January 5, 1757, (old Christmas-day) and not to Christmas-day last.

Feb.

Feb. 13. The lofty and beautiful steeple belonging to St. Francis's abbey, in the city of *Cashell*, in *Ireland*, in the dead of the night, fell down, but without doing any other damage than terrifying such persons as were awake, with its prodigious noise. It had stood above 500 years, and the base, or arch under it, had been mouldering for several years, which at last occasioned the fall of the superstructure.

Feb. 15. His Majesty went to the House of Peers, and gave the royal assent.

To the bill for granting to his Majesty a sum of money to be raised by way of lottery.

To the bill for punishing mutiny and desertion, and for the better payment of the army and their quarters.

To the bill for the more speedy and effectual recruiting his Majesty's land forces and marines while on shore.

To the bill to prohibit for a time limited the exportation of corn to the plantations.

And to several other public and private bills.

Feb. 17. The following message was delivered by the King to Mr. secretary *Pitt*, to be by him presented to the House of Commons.

"GEORGE R.

"It is always with reluctance that his Majesty asks any extraordinary supply of his people; but as the united councils and formidable preparations of *France*, and her allies threaten, with the most alarming consequences, *Europe* in general; and as these most unjust and vindictive designs are particularly and immediately bent against his Majesty's electoral dominions and those of his good ally the king of *Prussia*, his Majesty confides in the experienced zeal and affection of his faithful Commons, that they will cheerfully assist him in forming and maintaining an army of observation for the just and necessary defence and preservation thereof, and enable his Majesty to fulfil his engagements with the king of *Prussia*, for the security of the empire, against the irruption of foreign armies, and for the support of the common cause."

Four independent companies of invalids were ordered to be raised in *Ireland*.

The clerks in the offices of the secretaries of state, and of the Admiralty, were, by his Majesty's command, ordered to make copies of all intelligence received, from *January* 1, 1755, to *August* 1, 1756, concerning the equipment of a fleet at *Toulon*,

or any other port, and of the march of troops to the sea coasts of *France*, and of the designs of the *French* on *Minorca*.

The clerks of the Admiralty were also ordered to prepare lists of all the ships of war ready for sea, with copies of the sailing orders sent to their commanders, from *August* 1, 1755, to *April* 30, 1756; and likewise a state and condition of all the King's ships in the several ports of *Great-Britain*, when admiral *Byng* sailed, and the number of men mustered on board them; copies of all instructions given to admiral *Byng*, and of the letters received from him; an account of the disposition of his Majesty's ships, from *October* 1, 1755, to *April* 6, 1756, an account of the number of men that were taken from other ships to make up the complement of admiral *Byng*'s ships. Orders were likewise sent to the war-office and the board of ordnance, to prepare copies of all orders given, from *August* 30, 1755, to *April* 30, 1756, to any officers belonging to the regiments at *Minorca*, to repair to that island; and an account of the number of effective men, and of the quantity of provisions, and military stores, in fort *St. Philip*, on *April* 8, 1756.

The lords of the Admiralty ordered several gentlemen, to take an exact survey of *Dover* harbour, in order to make it commodious for the reception of small ships of war, to clean in and refit, for cruising in the narrow seas betwixt *France* and *England*: they were likewise ordered to consider and make report to their lordships, what mole or harbour can be made for large shipping at *Deal*. A survey and plan of an artificial harbour near *Deal* town beach was projected by an officer of the board of ordnance, at the request of the late duke of *Montague*, about nine years ago; which was approved of by the *Deal* pilots and masters of the *Trinity-house*, *London*; as promising greater advantage to *Great-Britain*, than *Dunkirk* ever was, or can be of, to *France*.

The *French* king was so well recovered of the wound given by *Damien*, the assassin, that he resumed the reins of government.

Feb. 23. The plague broke out again at *Constantinople*, and carried off great numbers: prince *Mahomet*, heir to the *Ottoman* throne, died of this distemper, in the 41st year of his age.

At *Lamborne*, in *Berks*, they had a prodigious flood, occasioned by the sudden thaw and melting of the snow on the neighbouring

ing hills, which came down in such a torrent, that the inhabitants of several houses (that stood most exposed, and which were afterwards washed down) with difficulty saved their lives: a malt-house was borne down, and three floors of malt entirely washed away: a carpenter had seven loads of timber, among which was one piece fifty five feet long, carried by the current some hundred yards from the place where it lay: Mr. *Hippesley's* park pales were laid level with the ground, and other considerable damage done in the town and neighbourhood.

There lately happened the most remarkable flood known in the memory of man at *Imber*, in *Wiltshire*, occasioned by the melting of the snow, which entirely threw down two cottage-houses.

The gentlemen of *Sunderland* raised a fund, by a voluntary subscription, for the relief of the wives, widows, children and indigent parents of such seamen, belonging to that port, as had entered or been impressed into his Majesty's service since the commencement of the present war; whereby upwards of 350 families were comfortably subsisted, and continued to be so, for five or six months, whilst the husbands, fathers or sons were bravely fighting, or died, in defence of their King and country.

Feb. 26. The following message was delivered to the House of Commons, from his Majesty, by Mr. secretary *Pitt*.

“GEORGE R.

“His Majesty, agreeably to his royal word, for the sake of justice, and of example to the discipline of the navy, and for the safety and honour of the nation, was determined to have let the law take its course, with relation to admiral *Byng*, as upon *Monday* next; and resisted all solicitations to the contrary.

“But being informed, that a member of the House of Commons, who was a member of the court-martial, which tried the said admiral, has, in his place, applied to the House, in behalf of himself, and several other members of the said court, praying the aid of Parliament to be released from the oath of secrecy imposed on courts-martials, in order to disclose the grounds whereon sentence of death passed on the said admiral, the result of which discovery may shew the sentence to be improper; his Majesty has thought fit to respite the execution of the same, in order that there may be an opportunity of knowing, by the separate examination of the members of

the said court, upon oath, what grounds there is for the above suggestion.

“His Majesty is determined still to let this sentence be carried into execution, unless it shall appear, from the said examination, that admiral *Byng* was unjustly condemned.
G. R.”

Agreeable to which message Mr. *Byng* had a respite, and a motion was made in the House for a bill to indemnify the members of the said court-martial from the penalty of their oath of secrecy; which bill was accordingly prepared, and passed the House by a great majority, and was carried up to the Lords for their concurrence.

March 11. The royal assent was given, by commission, to an act to prohibit, for a limited time, the making of low wines and spirits, from wheat, barley, malt, or any other sort of grain, or from any meal or flour.

An act for the regulation of his Majesty's marine forces while on shore.

To two road bills, and to two private bills.

March 14. Orders being given for all the men of war at *Spithead*, to send their boats on *Monday* morning with the captains and all the officers of each ship, accompanied by a party of marines under arms, to attend the execution of Mr. *Byng*, they, in pursuance of that order, rowed from *Spithead*, and made the harbour a little after eleven o'clock with the utmost difficulty and danger, it blowing a prodigious hard gale, the wind at W. N. W. and ebbing water. It was still more difficult to get up so high as the *Monarque* lay, on board which ship the admiral suffered. Notwithstanding it blew so hard, and the sea ran very high, there was a prodigious number of other boats round the ships on the outside of the men of war's boats, which last kept off all others. Not a soul was suffered to be on board the *Monarque*, except those belonging to the ship. But those ships which lay any way near her, were greatly crowded with spectators, all their shrouds and tops being full, although it was then difficult to see any thing on board the *Monarque*.

Mr. *Byng*, accompanied by a clergyman, who attended him during his confinement, and two gentlemen, his relations, walked out of the great cabin to the quarter-deck, where he suffered on the larboard-side, a few minutes before twelve o'clock. He was dressed in a light-grey coat, white waist-

waistcoat, and white stockings, and a large white wig, and had in each hand a white handkerchief. He threw his hat on the deck, kneeled on a cushion, tied one handkerchief over his eyes, and dropped the other as a signal, on which a volley from six marines was fired, five of whose bullets went through him, and he was in an instant no more.

He insisted on not having any thing before his face, till he was greatly pressed to it, and told, that it would not be decent to have his face uncovered, and that the marines might otherwise be intimidated from taking proper aim. From his coming out of the cabin it could not be two minutes, till he fell motionless on his left side. He died with great resolution and composure, not shewing the least sign of timidity.

The moment the muskets went off, there was a blue pennant thrown out at the foretopmast-head, which continued flying about five minutes, and was then struck, on which all the men of war's boats went off to repair on board their respective ships.

The *Ramilies*, the ship the admiral had in the *Mediterranean*, was riding at her moorings in the harbour, and about half an hour before he suffered, she broke her mooring chain, and only held by her bridle; which was looked on as a wonderful incident by people who did not consider the high wind at that time.

March 15. A high wind at west and north west, did great damage in and about *London*, particularly at *Richmond*, *Ham*, and *Twickenham*. At *Cambridge* many large trees were blown down, or torn up by the roots, and numbers of chimneys; and several barns, stacks of corn, hay ricks, &c. were levelled with the ground. Two people were killed near *Bedford*, one by the blowing over of a cart, and the other by the fall of a barn as he was threshing. At *Liverpool* six outward-bound foreigners were put ashore upon the rocks, and as many opposite to the town; one vessel run through the middle of another, and several keel upwards; chimneys down in almost every street of the town, large buildings destroyed, numbers of people drowned, and many sadly hurt. Near twenty feet of *St. Thomas's* steeple was blown down into the church. At *Worcester*, whilst Mr. justice *Wilmot* was sitting in the *Nisi Prius* court, a stack of chimneys of the town-hall was blown down, which made its way through the ceiling into the court, and killed seven per-

sons, amongst whom were Mr. *Laws*, cryer to Mr. justice *Wilmot*, and Mr. *Chambers*, plaintiff in the cause trying before the court: several other persons were slightly hurt, amongst whom were counsellors *Morton*, *Aston*, and *Ashurst*. At *Chester* several houses, and about 100 chimneys, were blown down, all the windmills round the country, and above 100 large trees. At *Namptwich*, the church was sadly shattered, and the houses were mostly stripped. At *Aston*, about a mile from *Namptwich*, the top of the church steeple was blown down, with the bells, the fall of which beat in the roof of the church, and demolished most of the pews.

A large body of *French* and *Indians* attacked *Fort William Henry*, near the *Lake George*, on *March 19* and *20*, but were repulsed with considerable loss. They burnt two sloops, and one upon the stocks, almost all the battoes, three store houses, and all the huts of the rangers: the whale-boats, scows, and bay-boats, escaped the conflagration. The garrison had only seven men slightly wounded, after sustaining three general assaults with great bravery.

March 24. This day colonel *Clive* reduced *Cbandenagore*, in the *East-Indies*.

At the anniversary sermon and feast of the governors of the *London* hospital, the collection amounted to 204*ol.* 15*s.* 6*d.*

March 25. By proclamation, any merchant ship or privateer, might be navigated by foreign seamen, provided their number should not exceed three-fourths of the ship's crew.

March 29. The duke of *Devonshire*, the earls of *Northumberland*, *Hertford*, and *Carlisle*, were installed knights of the most noble order of the Garter at *Windsor*.

His Majesty was pleased to order, that the bounties of three pounds for every able seamen, and thirty shillings for every ordinary seamen, should be continued to the twelfth day of *April*.

The honourable *William Noel* was appointed a justice of his Majesty's court of common-pleas, in the room of judge *Birch*, deceased.

Ralph Bigland, gentleman, Bluemantle pursuivant at arms, in the room of Mr. *Pine*.

His most Christian majesty was entirely recovered of the wound he received from the assassin, *Damien*.

March 31. The collection for the support of the small-pox hospital, at church and at the anniversary feast, amounted to

608l. 8s. 7d. Also there was a declaration of three legacies of 100l. each.

April 1. The bill for regulating the woollen manufacture, and several others, received the royal assent, by commission, to lord Sandys, and the dukes of Marlborough and Dorset.

April 2. The King was pleased to recommend to the dean and chapter of Canterbury, Dr. Matthew Hutton, archbishop of York, to be by them elected to the said see of Canterbury, void by the death of Dr. Herring.

The restitution of the *Duc de Penthièvre* prize, taken by the *Antigallican* privateer, and carried into *Cadiz*, having been demanded of the court of *Spain* by the *French*, the said ship, in consequence of orders of the court of *Madrid*, remained a deposit in the hands of *Spain*; the hatches being sealed up, and under a *Spanish* guard, in order to prevent all embezzlement, until the grounds of the said *French* pretensions could be examined and judged.

Various accounts came from *Spain*, in relation to this affair, in which the *Spaniards* acted with great partiality in behalf of the *French*. The prize was attacked, fired upon by two of their ships of war, and violently taken from the *Antigallican's* people, who were sent to prison for remonstrating against their unjust and partial behaviour.

April 5. The *Aulic* council sent the emperor their advice upon the last definitive proceedings to be taken against the king of *Prussia*; which was to this purpose: "That the fiscal of the empire, agreeable to the duties of his function, should be authorised to summon in form the king of *Prussia*, as elector of *Brandenburgh*, and acquaint him, that he had incurred the penalties denounced against those who violate the laws of the empire; that in consequence of this, he was put under the ban of the empire; and thereby deprived of all his rights, prerogatives, privileges, &c. and his fiefs were escheated into the Exchequer of the empire."

April 6. The King was pleased to appoint the right honourable the earl of *Winchelsea*, Sir *William Rowley*, *Edward Boscawen*, and *Gilbert Elliott*, esqrs. the right honourable lord *Carysfort*, *Savage Moslyn*, and *Edwyn Sandys*, esqrs. to be commissioners for executing the office of high admiral of *Great-Britain*.

The right honourable Mr. *Pitt*, by his Majesty's command, resigned the seals of

secretary of state for the southern department.

The King was pleased to grant unto the right honourable lord *Mansfield*, chief justice of the court of *King's bench*, the office of chancellor of his Majesty's Exchequer, in the room of the right honourable *Henry Legge*, esq.

His Majesty, by an order in council of the 9th instant, was pleased to continue his royal bounty to all able and ordinary seamen, and also to all able-bodied landmen, who should voluntarily enter themselves in his Majesty's royal navy, to the 12th of *May*, the former order for this purpose expiring on the 12th instant.

The city of *Bath* agreed to present Mr. *Pitt* and Mr. *Legge* with the freedom thereof, in gold boxes.

April 9. This morning, about six o'clock, his royal highness the duke of *Cumberland* set out for *Harwich*, in his way to *Hanover*. He embarked in the afternoon on board the *Fowey*, which sailed in company with the *Dolphin* and *Aldbrough*.

April 16. Admiral *Holbourn*, and commodore *Holmes*, with eleven sail of the line, a fire-ship, and a bomb, with a convoy of fifty transports, &c. sailed from *St. Helen's*.

The King was pleased to appoint the right honourable the earl of *Home*, major general, to be governor of *Gibraltar*, in the room of lord *Tyravly*.

April 19. The 16th instant his royal highness the duke of *Cumberland* arrived at *Hanover* in perfect health from *Stade*.

April 21. The *Austrians* were defeated at *Reichenberg* by the prince of *Bevern*.

April 23. The King was pleased to nominate, constitute, and appoint the right honourable *Charles* lord *Cathcart*, to be his Majesty's high commissioner to the ensuing general assembly of the church of *Scotland*.

The colliers, to the number of 200, rose on account of the price of corn, and did some mischief at *Frome*, in *Somersetshire*, but dispersed upon the appearance of a party of soldiers.

More of our ships were made prizes of by the enemy, within a month past, than within any such period, since the commencement of the war.

There was advice by a ship arrived from *Antigua*, that the *French* had demolished *Fort James* on the river *Gambia*, and taken many of our ships on the coast of *Africa*; which exploits had been performed by a squadron

squadron of nine men of war that sailed from *Brest* about the end of *November* last.

The embargo on beef and pork, in *Ireland*, was taken off.

April 28. The *Hessian* troops embarked at *Chatham*, on board the transports, for their return to *Germany*.

At the rehearsal of the music for the feast of the sons of the clergy, and at the feast, on this day, at Merchant Taylors-hall, 895*l.* 1*s.* was collected for the purposes of that charity.

April 30. The King was pleased to recommend to the dean and chapter of the metropolitan church of *York*, the right reverend father in God Dr. *John Gilbert*, bishop of *Salisbury*, to be by them elected to the said see.

The duke of *Devonshire* was made lord chamberlain of the household, in the room of the duke of *Grafton*, deceased.

Humphry Morrice, esq. a clerk comptroller of the greencloth.

We learned from *Cape Verd*, that the *Volcano* in the isle of *Fuego*, which belched forth flames incessantly, sunk at all once and buried the village of *Moissteiros*. The inhabitants having been forewarned of this event by several tokens, happily saved themselves by timely flight, only two shepherds lost their lives with their flocks.

May 6. The King of *Prussia* defeated count *Brown* at *Aurwall* near *Prague*.

His Majesty went to the House of Peers, and gave the royal assent to

An act for continuing an act, entitled, an act to prohibit, for a limited time, the making of low wines and spirits from wheat, barley, malt, or any other grain, or from any meal or flour.

An act for continuing an act, entitled, an act to discontinue, for a limited time, the duties upon corn and flour imported, and also upon such corn, grain, meal, bread, biscuit, and flour, as have been, or shall be, taken from the enemy, and brought into this kingdom.

An act to extend the liberty granted by an act 23 *George II.* of importing bar iron from his Majesty's colonies in *America*, into the port of *London*, to the rest of the ports of *Great-Britain*; and for repealing certain clauses in the said act.

And to thirty-six other public and private bills.

May 7. Admiral *Holbourn* sailed from *Corke*, with a fleet of sixteen sail, two bomb-ketches, two fire-ships, and the transports with troops for *America*.

May 10. Came on the election of a town-clerk of the city of *London*, in the room of *Miles Man*, esq. deceased, at a court of common-council, at Guildhall, when Mr. *Hodges* was chosen, and sworn into that office.

The Lord Mayor nominated *Charles Lisle*, esq. citizen and skinner; *Joseph Pratt*, esq. tyler and bricklayer; *Henry Fines*, esq. draper; and *Joseph Newdicke*, esq. fletcher, as proper persons to be sheriffs of the city of *London* and *Middlesex*.

His Majesty, at the humble request of the governors of queen *Anne's* bounty, was pleased to enable them to augment any livings, not exceeding 45*l.* a year, with 200*l.* in conjunction with a benefaction of like value.

By the following list of the ships of war taken or destroyed on both sides during the present war, it will appear how great the balance was in our favour.

French ships of war taken or destroyed.

Ships	Guns.	By whom taken.
<i>Foudroyant</i>	80	Admiral <i>Osborne</i> .
<i>Esperance</i>	74	the <i>Orford</i> .
<i>Alcide</i>	64	Adm. <i>Boscawen</i> .
<i>Lys</i>	64	Ditto.
<i>Orpheus</i>	64	Admiral <i>Osborne</i> .
<i>Raisnable</i>	64	the <i>Dorsetshire</i> .
<i>Arc-en Ciel</i>	50	the <i>Litchfield</i> .
<i>Duc d'Aquitain</i>	50	the <i>Eagle</i> .
<i>Aquilon</i>	48	the <i>Antelope</i> .
<i>Royal Chariot</i>	36	the <i>Torbay</i> .
<i>Hermione</i>	36	the <i>Unicorn</i> .
<i>Melampe</i>	34	the <i>Tartar</i> .
<i>Emerald</i>	34	the <i>Scutthampton</i> .
<i>Nymph</i>	34	the <i>Hampton-court</i> .
<i>Brune</i>	30	the <i>Huffar</i> .
<i>Galatea</i>	22	the <i>Essex</i> .
English ships of war taken by the French.		
<i>Warwick</i>	60	In the <i>West-Indies</i> .
<i>Greenwich</i>	50	Ditto.

The *French* intended to have frightened us again this summer with an invasion, for which purpose orders were issued for a large body of troops to assemble on the coasts of *Normandy* and *Britanny*, and a great number of flat-bottomed boats and transport vessels to be provided in the ports of these two provinces, along the coasts of both which they had lately erected several forts, and were fortifying and improving the fort of *Vannes*, so as to render it capable of receiving men of war as well as frigates. But the victory obtained last month by the king of *Prussia*, made them lay aside all thoughts of threatening us with an invasion; for they have since ordered their troops

troops to march from the interior parts of the kingdom towards *Alsace* and *Flanders*. With those marching towards *Alsace*, they were to form an army of 40,000 men, to march directly into *Bohemia*; and the troops marching towards *Flanders* were designed as a reinforcement for their army in *Westphalia*, though that army, consisted of 110,405 effective men, viz. 86,835 infantry, and 23,570 cavalry, dragoons, and hussars.

May 11. His Majesty and the princesses removed from St. James's to Kensington, for the summer.

The comedy of the *Suspicious Husband* was performed at *Drury-lane* theatre, for the benefit of the Marine Society, when seventy-five boys, and forty men, completely clothed by the Society, attended. This benefit produced 271*l.* the managers taking nothing for the use of the house, nor the players for performing. That sum, together with 200*l.* more, benefactions from persons of quality and fortune, was paid to their treasurer, by Mr. justice *Fielding*, some days after. His Majesty bestowed 3000*l.* upon the society, the prince of *Wales* 400*l.* and the princess Dowager 200*l.*

May 16. Eleven waggon loads of money, that came from *Jamaica* in the *Biddford*, captain *Digby*, were brought under a strong guard to the Bank, being upwards of 300,000*l.*

May 17. *Joseph Pratt*, esq. paid his fine of 400*l.* and twenty marks into the chamber of *London*, to be excused serving the office of sheriff.

The following bills were signed by commission, viz.

A bill for importing *Italian* thrown silk.

A bill for making the river *Ivel* navigable;

And nine other private bill.

May 20. The King was pleased to order a *conge d'elire* to the dean and chapter of the cathedral church of *Salisbury*, empowering them to elect a bishop of that see, the same being void by the translation of Dr. *John Gilbert*, late bishop thereof, to the see of *York*; and also his Majesty's letter, recommending to the dean and chapter Dr. *John Thomas*, bishop of *Peterborough*, to be by them elected bishop of the said see of *Salisbury*.

The trenches were opened against *Prague*.

May 24. The Lord Mayor nominated the following gentlemen as proper persons to serve the office of sheriff of *London* and *Middlesex*; *John Crutchfield*, esq. painter-stainer; *Paul Mombray*, esq. upholder;

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Francis Flower, esq. goldsmith; *George Wylde*, esq. innholder; *Alexander Master*, esq. draper.

Sir *Thomas Harrison*, knt. chamberlain of *London*, waited on Mr. *Pitt* and Mr. *Legge*, with copies of the freedom of the city in gold boxes, of 100*l.* value each.

The bounties to seamen and landmen were continued to the 13th of *June*.

The *Greenwich* man of war, captain *Rodham*, of fifty guns, was taken the 18th of *March*, by a *French* squadron, commanded by M. *Beaufremont*, in the *West-Indies*.

Large quantities of grain were imported from *America*, and different parts of *Europe*, great stocks were known to be still in hand, in many places, and the ensuing season promised a plentiful harvest: notwithstanding, by some iniquitous means or other, the price of bread did not decrease, and the miseries of the poor were extreme on that account: their sufferings having driven them, in many parts, to desperation, so that in *Somersetshire*, *Wiltshire*, *Glocestershire*, and some parts of *Wales*, the tumultuous risings of the populace, did considerable damage. Letters from different clothiers in the west of *England*, gave most affecting accounts of their distresses: first, on account of the excessive high price of corn; and, secondly, as many lessened the great number of hands they formerly employed, being over-stocked with goods, for want of a proper market; so that several determined to lay aside business.

The distemper among the horned cattle broke out afresh in *Somersetshire*, *Kent*, &c.

The example of the city of *London* was followed by the cities of *Norwich* and *Exeter*, and the town of *Newcastle* upon *Tyne*, who presented the freedom of their corporations to Mr. *Pitt* and Mr. *Legge*, in gold boxes. *Yarmouth*, in *Norfolk*, in silver boxes; and *Worcester*, in gold; *Bedford* with their burghership, and *Stirling* with the thanks of their guildry.

A general embargo was laid on all the shipping from *Virginia*, by order of lord *Loudon*. Also in the provinces of *New England*, *New York*, and *Pensylvania*.

The *Cherokee* Indians renewed their alliance with *South Carolina*.

May 31. *John Crutchfield*, esq. citizen and painter, paid his fine to be excused from serving the office of sheriff of *London* and *Middlesex*, as, did soon after, *Joseph Newdicke*, esq. but *Paul Mombray*, esq. swore himself not eligible.

June 9. *Acis and Galatea* was performed

ed at *Ranelagh* house, for the benefit of the Marine Society, to a numerous and polite audience, and 579*l.* 15*s.* was produced thereby for the uses of that laudable charity. That sum, with 63*l.* paid into his hands by different public-spirited persons and societies, was soon after paid to the treasurer, by Mr. justice *Fielding*.

June 10. The King was pleased to appoint his grace the duke of *Grafton* to be lord lieutenant and *custos rotulorum* of the county of *Suffolk*.

June 12. The siege of *Prague* was raised.

June 14. His Majesty was pleased to grant unto *Charles Willes*, esq. third son of the right honourable Sir *John Willes*, knt. first commissioner of the great seal of *Great Britain*, and *Robert Wilmot*, esq. eldest son of Sir *John Eardly Wilmot*, knt. one other of the commissioners for the custody of the said great seal, successively as they are named, the office of the prothonotary of the court of Chancery, to hold the same during their respective and natural lives.

June 18. The King of *Prussia* was defeated by count *Daun* at *Collin*.

June 21. The King was pleased to order a *conge d'elire* to the dean and chapter of the cathedral church of *Peterborough*, empowering them to elect a bishop of that see, the same being void by the translation of Dr. *John Thomas*, late bishop thereof, to the see of *Salisbury*; and also, his Majesty's letter, recommended to the dean and chapter, *Richard Terrick*, D. D. canon residentiary of the cathedral church of *St. Paul*, to be by them elected bishop of the said see of *Peterborough*.

June 24. *George Nelson*, esq. alderman and grocer, and *Francis Gosling*, esq. alderman and stationer, were elected sheriffs of *London* and *Middlesex*, for the ensuing year.

His royal highness the prince of *Wales*, and the Princess Dowager, and her family, removed from *Leicester* and *Saville* houses to *Kew*, for the summer.

June 26. Colonel *Clive* defeated the Nabob and deposed him, and raised *Jaffier Ally Cawn* to that dignity, by which he acquired immense riches and influence.

Suraja Dowla, after his defeat, withdrew privately; as did *Montoll*, his prime minister; and *Monick Chaund*, one of his generals.

Jaffier Ally Cawn entered the city of *Muxadavad*; and the colonel having placed *Jaffier Ally Cawn* in the ancient seat of the Nabobs, the usual homage was paid him by all ranks of people, as Subah of the provinces of *Bengal*, *Babar*, and *Orixa*.

Suraja Dowla was taken prisoner, and put privately to death by *Jaffier Ally Cawn*'s son, and his party. The Nabob's treasury, upon examination, was found very short of expectation; however, one third of the sum stipulated in the agreement was paid; and it was said as much more would soon follow as would make up half. The other half was to be paid in three years, at three annual and equal payments.

The following treaty was made with admiral *Watson*, colonel *Clive*, governor *Drake*, Mr. *Watts*, and the committee.

I. The agreement and treaty made with nabob *Suraja Dowla*, I agree to, and admit of.

II. The enemies of the *English* are my enemies, whether *Europeans* or others.

III. Whatever goods and factories belong to the *French* in the provinces of *Bengal*, *Babar* and *Orixa*, shall be delivered to the *English*, and the *French* never permitted to have factories or settlements any more in these provinces.

IV. To indemnify the company for their losses, by the capture of *Calcutta*, and the charges they have been at to repossess their factories, I will give one * crore of rupees.

V. To indemnify the *English* inhabitants, who suffered by the capture of *Calcutta*, I will give fifty lack of rupees.

VI. To indemnify the losses suffered by *Jentoes*, *Moormen*, &c. I will give twenty lack of rupees.

VII. To inhabitants, the *Armenian Peotts* of *Calcutta*, who suffered by the capture, I will give seven lack of rupees.

The division of these donations to be left to the admiral, the colonel, and committee.

VIII. The lands within the *Moratta* ditch all round *Calcutta*, which are now possessed by other *Zemidars*, and six hundred yards all round without the ditch, I will give up entirely to the company.

IX. The zemidary of the lands to the southward of *Calcutta*, as low as *Culpee*, shall be in the hands of the *English* com-

* One crore is a hundred lack, and one lack is about 12,500*l.*

pany and under their government and orders. The customary rents of every district within that tract to be paid by the *English* into the King's Treasury.

X. Whenever I send for the assistance of the *English* troops, their pay and charges shall be disbursed by me.

XI. From *Hugley* downwards, I will build no new forts near the river.

XII. As soon as I am established Subah of the three provinces, I will immediately perform the abovementioned articles.

Dated the 15th of the moon *Ramazan*, in the fourth year of the present reign.

In his own hand.

In the presence of God and his prophet, I swear to abide by the terms of this agreement while I have life.

Meer Mahmud Jaffier Cawn Bahadar,
the slave of *Allum Geer Mogul*.

N. B. The new nabob *Jaffier Ally Cawn* gave to the sea squadron and troops, fifty lack of rupees, besides the sum stipulated by the treaty for other services.

June 28. The militia, stamp, and other bills, received the royal assent by commission.

Many riotings happened in different parts of the country, on account of the dearth of corn and other provisions, particularly at *Coventry*, *Frome* in *Somersetshire*, where three persons were killed; in *Wiltshire*, at *Oxford* and *Cambridge*; at *Carmarthen*, where four rioters were killed; at *Chichester* and at *Manchester*, at the latter of which places the mob increased to 6000, who did a great deal of mischief.

Fortifications were erected, for the defence of *Milford-haven*, in *Pembrokeshire*.

The following particular account of both the *English* and *French* forces in *India*, may be depended on.

ENGLISH men of war in INDIA.

<i>Kent</i>	64	condemned.
<i>Cumberland, Pocock</i>	64	In 1754 with <i>Watson</i> and <i>Pocock</i> , expected home in 1758.
<i>Tyger</i>	50	
<i>Salisbury</i>	50	
A small ship	20	
<i>Elizabeth, Stevens</i>	64	These sailed in Mar. 1757, with com. <i>Stevens</i> ; the 2 last to St. H. and returned.
<i>Yarmouth, Frankland</i>	94	
<i>Newcastle, Hutchinson</i>	50	
<i>Colchester, Obrian</i>	50	
<i>Queenborough, Legg</i>	20	
Seven King's ships of ours in <i>India</i> , 362 guns.		
Three of the line	64	} guns
Three ditto	50	
One ditto	22	

FRENCH.

General *Lally*, the 3d of *May* 1757, from *Port l'Orient*.

<i>Zodiac, D'Ache</i>	74	} guns.
<i>Bien Aimé, Lars</i>	74	
<i>Le Vengeur, Palliere</i>	64	

FRIGATES.

<i>Diligente, Marion</i>	32	All these lower ports shut in, can mount 40, 50, and 60, guns each.
<i>Centaur, Serville</i>	28	
<i>Mars, Lecore</i>	26	
<i>Condi, Rosco</i>	26	
<i>Terefe, Quatrenill</i>	24	
<i>Pacifique, Maine</i>	24	
<i>Dauphine</i>	20	
<i>St. Luc</i>	20	
<i>Emeraunde</i>	20	
<i>Renomée</i>	16	
<i>Chalope</i>	14	

These fourteen carried out 4000 land forces.

One ship	} attacked our three ships beyond the Cape	{ 64 guns 30
One frigate		

One laid near <i>Batavia</i> , and took captain <i>Hutchinson's</i> long-boat, to intercept our homeward-bound, 1757	} 50

Total guns — 606

It appeared by a list published by the lords of the Admiralty, that from the 6th of *April* to the 20th of *June*, our ships of war had made prize of twenty-two ships of war and privateers from the enemy. The *Defiance* privateer took two *St. Domingo* ships, worth 50,000*l*.

The corporations of *Salisbury* and *Tewksbury*, the latter in silver boxes, voted their freedom to Mr. *Pitt* and Mr. *Legge*. The same compliment was paid likewise by the city of *Chester*, the freedom of which was ordered to be presented in a gold box.

June 29. The King was pleased to redeliver the seals to the right honourable *William Pitt*, one of his Majesty's principal secretaries of state.

June 30. His Majesty was pleased to deliver the custody of the great seal to Sir *Robert Henley*, knt. who was thereupon sworn one of his Majesty's most honourable privy council, and lord keeper of the great seal of *Great Britain*.

His Majesty delivered the custody of the privy seal to *Richard* earl *Temple*.

His Majesty appointed the right honourable *George* earl of *Orford*, to be lord lieutenant

nant of the county of *Norfolk*, and of the city of *Norwich*, and county of the same: and the right honourable *Francis Seymour Conway* earl of *Hertford*, to be lord lieutenant of the county of *Warwick*.

July 2. The King was pleased to constitute and appoint *Thomas Holles*, duke of *Newcastle*, *Henry Bilson Legge*, *Robert Nugent*, esqrs. *William Ponsonby*, esq. commonly called lord viscount *Duncannon*, and *James Grenville*, esq. to be commissioners for executing the office of treasurer of his Majesty's Exchequer.

His Majesty's was pleased to grant unto the right honourable *Henry Bilson Legge*, the office of chancellor of his Majesty's Exchequer, in the room of the right honourable *William* lord *Mansfield*.

The King was pleased to constitute and appoint the right honourable *George* lord *Anson*, *Edward Boscawen*, and *Temple West*, esqrs. *George Hay*, doctor of laws, *Thomas Orby Hunter*, *Gilbert Elliot*, and *John Forbes*, esqrs. to be commissioners for executing the office of high admiral.

The King was pleased to grant unto the right honourable *Granville Leveson* earl *Gower*, the office of master of the horse, in the room of his grace *Lionel* duke of *Dorset*.

The electorate of *Hanover* was laid under contribution, which was exacted in money, provisions, and forage.

July 4. His Majesty went, with the usual state, to the House of Peers, and made the following speech to both Houses of Parliament.

"My Lords and Gentlemen,

"After so long and diligent an attendance upon the public business, it is time that I give you some recess. But I cannot put an end to the session, without expressing my entire satisfaction in the many proofs I have received of your zeal and affection for my person and government, and of your unfeigned concern for my honour and real support.

"The succour and preservation of my dominions in *America* have been my constant care. And, next to the security of my kingdoms, they shall continue to be my great and principal object: and I have taken such measures, as, I trust, by the blessing of God, may effectually disappoint the designs of my enemies in those parts.

"I have had no other view, but to vindicate the just rights of my crown and subjects from the most injurious encroachments; to preserve tranquility, as far as the circum-

stances of things might admit; and to prevent our true friends, and the liberties of *Europe*, from being oppressed or endangered by any unprovoked and unnatural conjunction.

"Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

"I thank you for the large supplies you have so chearfully and unanimously given me. It affords me great pleasure, that the frugal use made of the confidence reposed in me the last year, has been an inducement to you to renew the same; and you may be assured, that it shall be applied only to the purposes for which it was intended.

"I shall be particularly attentive to reduce all unnecessary expences, in order the better to provide for the great and requisite services of the war.

"My Lords and Gentlemen,

"I have nothing to desire of you, but what is equally essential to your own interest, and to my service. Let it be your constant endeavour to promote harmony and good agreement amongst my faithful subjects; that, by our union at home, we may be the better able to repel and frustrate abroad, the dangerous designs of the enemies of my crown."

Then the Lord Keeper, by his Majesty's command, said;

"It is his Majesty's royal will and pleasure, that this Parliament be prorogued to *Thursday* the eleventh day of *August* next, to be then here held; and this Parliament is accordingly prorogued to *Thursday* the eleventh day of *August* next."

July 5. The King was pleased to appoint the right honourable *Henry Fox*, receiver and pay master general of all his Majesty's guards, garrisons, and land forces.

The King was pleased to grant unto his grace *Lionel Cranfield*, duke of *Dorset*, the office of constable of *Dover* castle, and warden of the *Cinque Ports*, for the term of his natural life.

The King was pleased to grant unto the right honourable *John* viscount *Bateman*, of the kingdom of *Ireland*, the office and place of master of the buckhounds.

July 8. The right honourable the earl of *Thomond*, treasurer of his Majesty's household, was sworn one of his Majesty's most honourable privy council.

July 9. At three quarters past eleven at night, a dreadful shock was felt in most of the *Azores* islands, which lasted about two minutes. All the houses in the isle of *Angra* were violently shaken. The direction of the tremor, which at first was vertical,

tical, soon became horizontal, from west to east. The earth, during these two minutes, underwent so forcible an agitation, that had the shock continued but a few moments longer, all sorts of buildings must have been overturned and swallowed up. On the 10th, about ten in the morning, there was a fresh shock, which was repeated about four in the afternoon, with the like violence, but its duration was short.

In the isle of *St. George*, twelve leagues from *Angra*, there was an earthquake the same day and hour; and such was the fury of the commotion, that 1053 persons were crushed under the ruins of the houses. The terror of the inhabitants was redoubled on the morning of the 10th, at the appearance of eighteen new islands, which had arisen at the distance of 100 fathom northward of this island. At *Fayant-des-Vines*, the same shocks threw down all the houses and churches, so that the streets were no more to be distinguished, but all was a heap of stones and rubbish; the surface of the earth in some places was parted and rolled into the sea, in others you beheld portions of land, at a distance from the sea shore, left unaltered, but surrounded with waters. On one of these floating islands is a house in the midst of a clump of trees, entirely unhurt.

Monte-Formosa situated south-eastward of the island of *St. George*, was torn asunder; one part being thrown into the sea at the distance of 100 fathoms from the other. From the east point of the isle of *Tope* to the town of *Caletha*, nothing was to be seen but ruins; not a single building left standing. In divers places the earth opened, and a piece of land, of near a quarter of a league in extent, was precipitated into the sea. Some mountains shifted their places, and others entirely disappeared; so that the communication, which was impracticable between some islands, by the interposition of rugged rocks, was now open and free: a plain had taken place of the mountains. Part of the village of *Norte-Grande* was likewise separated from the rest, and had formed a new island at the distance of 150 fathoms. All the inhabitants of those islands, overwhelmed with terror and consternation, lived in the woods, wild horror every where pursuing them; surrounded on every side with yawning graves; enormous massy blocks continually thrown down from the rocks, and vast gulphs absorbed every thing within their reach. The

isle of *Pico* felt all these shocks in a weaker degree, except in that part of it opposite to the isle of *St. George*, which suffered greatly, and eleven persons perished. The day of the first shock the sea was in a violent agitation; the waves entered furiously upon the isle of *St. George*, in a direction from west to east; but at the isle of *Pico* from east to west, and from south to west at *Graciosa*. The isle of *Fayal* felt but a slight commotion, and the agitation of the sea was hardly sensible. In the islands of *St. Michael* and *St. Mary*, only one ordinary shock was perceived. The isles of *Fleours* and *Corvo* were the only ones entirely exempt from this disaster.

July 19. The King was pleased to appoint *Edward Hay*, esq. to be his Majesty's envoy extraordinary to the king of Portugal.

Sir Henry Frankland, bart. consul general at *Lisbon*.

Henry Wilmot, esq. principal secretary to the great seal.

Philip Carteret Webb, esq. secretary to the commission of bankruptcy.

Edward Woodcock, esq. secretary of the presentations in Chancery.

Dr. Demainbray, inspector of unrated *East India* goods in the port of *London*.

Thomas Jones, jun. esq. comptroller of the Treasury-chamber, in the room of his father, who resigned.

July 20. Was a very hot press for seamen, on the river *Thames*, and many hundred men were taken for his Majesty's service.

July 25. The duke of *Cumberland* was defeated by *Monf. D'Etrées*, at *Hastenbeck*. The *French* computed their loss, in this engagement, only at 1500 men, and that of the Duke at 2000; so that by all accounts it was far from being decisive; but as the *French* army was in number near double to that of the Duke's, he was obliged to retreat; and though he left a garrison in *Hamel*, yet as the place was far from being well fortified, the garrison were soon obliged to accept of an honourable capitulation, and the *French* found in the town, sixty brass cannon, several mortars, forty ovens, part of the equipage of the Duke's army, large quantities of provision and ammunition, and a great many sick and wounded, who, not being included in the capitulation, remained prisoners of war. After the battle, the duke of *Cumberland*, with his army, retreated first to *Nyenburg*, then to *Hoy*, and lastly to *Ferden*, after having sent

sent all the magazines, and the sick and wounded that were at *Nyenburg*, away from that place. The *French* being thus left masters of the field, they sent a detachment of 2000 men to the city of *Hanover*, and took possession of it on the 19th.

There was the greatest quantity of wheat at the corn market in *Mark-lane*, that had been seen for twelve months past, which reduced the price seven shillings per quarter.

The fleet from the *Streights* arrived, under the convoy of the *Fersey*, Sir *William Burnaby*, and was esteemed worth 3,000,000 sterling. By this happy event the poor weavers, &c. in *Spitalfields*, who were starving, were relieved from their distress. The *Fersey* had taken prizes to the value of 50,000*l.* since her being in those seas.

Ninety-two sail of ships from the *Leeward* islands, arrived under convoy of the *Anson*, *Surprize*, and the *Trial* sloop: thirty-eight sail more belonging to *Ireland* and *Bristol*, were seen in safety to their respective ports.

Great quantities of grain of all sorts were imported from foreign parts, as well as the plantations, which reduced the price of corn in most parts of the kingdom.

Camps were formed on *Barham Downs*, at *Chatbam*, near *Dorchester* and *Salisbury*, in *Buckinghamshire*, and at *Clapham*, to which places trains of artillery were sent.

A great number of rich prizes were taken by the cruizers and privateers this month, particularly from *St. Domingo* and the prince of *Conti*, *East Indiaman*. The *Granville* of 36 guns, and 370 men, blew up in an engagement with the *Britannia*, *Fowler*, and all the hands, but four, perished.

The queen dowager of *Prussia*, died on the 28th of *June*, at her palace of *Montbijou*, aged 73. Her Majesty was sister to our Sovereign.

The bounties to seamen and landmen were continued to the 13th of *August*.

The Marine Society received 178*l.* the remainder of a subscription entered into a year ago, by the gentlemen of the east-riding of *Yorkshire*, to encourage seamen and landmen to enter into his Majesty's service.

The commandant of *Ostend*, general *Pisa*, sent his adjutant to the *English* vice-consul on the 17th instant, at six of the clock in the morning, to tell him, that by orders from his court all communication with *England* was broken off; and desired the vice-consul to intimate to the packet-boats and *British* shipping at *Ostend*, *Bruges*, and

Newport, to depart in twenty-four hours, and not to return into any of the ports of the *Empress* queen, till farther dispositions be made; which was accordingly done.

July 30. The King appointed *James Read*, esq. to be his Majesty's consul general to the emperor of *Morocco*.

Aug. 9. The Parliament was further prorogued to *Thursday*, *September* 22.

M. de Montcalm took fort *William Henry* in *North-America*.

Aug. 13. All the ships from the *Sound* arrived in the *Thames*, the captains of them agreeing to come without convoy, and entering into bond to stand by and defend each other if attacked by the enemy.

Aug. 16. Admiral *Watson* died in the *East-Indies*.

Aug. 24. The city of *Guedres*, which had been blocked up by the *French* ever since the beginning of the summer, was forced by famine to capitulate, and the garrison marched out with all the honours of war, to be conducted to *Berlin*; but so many of them deserted, that when they passed by *Cologne*, the whole garrison consisted only of the commandant and 47 men; so that the *French* and their allies had no enemy on this side *Magdeburgh*, and the court of *Vienna* had already received 200,000 crowns from the revenues of *Cleves* and *La Marche* alone.

Their Imperial and most Christian majesties notified to the magistracy of *Hamburg*, that they should not admit any *English* men of war or transports into their port, on pain of having a *French* garrison imposed on them.

The *Prussian* minister was recalled from the court of *Sweden*, and the *Swedes* at last begun hostilities against his *Prussian* majesty in *Pomerania*, by forcibly possessing themselves of *Anclam* and *Demmin* in their way to *Stettin*.

Aug. 25. *Philip Yorke*, esq. commonly called lord viscount *Royston*, was made lord lieutenant and *cestos rotulorum* of the county of *Cambridge*.

Some thousands of persons in the woollen manufacture were unemployed, particularly in the branch relating to calimancoes and camblets, the demand for those being greatly decreased.

The bounties for seamen and landmen, to enter on board the fleet, were continued to *September* 23.

The Parliament of *Ireland* was further prorogued to *October* 11.

GRANTS for 1757.

DECEMBER 16, 1756.

£. s. d.

1. That 55000 men be employed for the sea service for the year 1757, including 11419 marines
2. That a sum, not exceeding 4*l.* per man, per month, be allowed for maintaining them for thirteen months, including the ordnance for sea service

2860000 0 0

DECEMBER 23.

1. That a number of land forces, including 4008 invalids, amounting to 49749 effective men, commission and non-commission officers included, be employed for the service of the year 1757.
2. That there be granted to his Majesty for defraying the charge of the said 49749 effective men, for guards and garrisons, and other his Majesty's land forces in *Great-Britain, Guernsey, and Jersey* for 1757, a sum not exceeding
- N. B. As the words, (That there be granted to his Majesty) and the words (a sum not exceeding) are in almost every resolution, I shall not hereafter repeat them.
3. For maintaining his Majesty's forces and garrisons in the plantations and *Gibraltar*, and for provisions for the garrisons in *Nova-Scotia, Newfoundland, Gibraltar, and Providence*, for 1757
4. For the pay of the general and staff officers, and officers of the hospital, for his Majesty's land forces for 1757
5. For defraying the charge of 6544 foot, with the general and staff officers, and train of artillery, the troops of the Landgrave of *Hesse-Cassel*, in the pay of *Great-Britain*, from *December 25, 1756, to February 24, 1757*, inclusive
6. For defraying the charge of 8605 foot, with the general and staff officers of the train of artillery, and officers of the hospital, the troops of *Hanover*, in the pay of *Great-Britain*, from *December 25, 1756, to February 24, 1757*, both inclusive

1213746 3 9

423963 16 10

47060 15 10

23335 17 11

33025 1 6

1741131 15 10

JANUARY 17, 1757.

1. For enabling the governors and guardians of the hospital, for the maintenance and education of exposed and deserted young children, to receive all such children, under a certain age, to be by them limited, as shall be brought to the said hospital, before *January 1, 1758*; and also towards enabling them to maintain and educate such children as were under their care, and to continue to carry into execution the good purposes for which they were incorporated
2. For the ordinary of the navy, including half-pay to the sea-officers, for 1757
3. For the support of *Greenwich* hospital, and the better maintenance of the seamen of the said hospital, worn out and become decrepit in service of their country
4. For the purchasing of land near *Plymouth*, and carrying on the works of an hospital, intended to be erected thereon for the reception of sick men belonging to his Majesty's fleet
4. For the charge of the office, of ordnance for land service, for 1757

30000 0 0

223939 7 7

10000 0 0

10000 0 0

161557 1 10

435496 9 5

JANUARY 20.

For the defraying the exceedings of the office of ordnance for land service, for 1756, not provided for by Parliament — —

£. s. d.

228196 4 7

FEBRUARY 10.

1. Upon account, for the out-pensioners of *Chelsea* hospital, for 1757 — — — —

39000 0 0

2. For defraying the charge of two Highland battalions of foot, to be raised for his Majesty's service, for 1757 — —

46022 5 0

3. For defraying the charges of the civil establishment of *Georgia*, and other incidental expences attending the same, from *June* 24, 1756, to *June* 24, 1757 — — — —

3557 10 0

79579 15 0

FEBRUARY 21.

For assisting his Majesty in forming and maintaining, during the present year, an army of observation, for the just and necessary defence and preservation of his Majesty's electoral dominions, and those of his allies; and towards enabling his Majesty to fulfil his engagements with the king of *Prussia*, for the security of the empire against the irruption of foreign armies, and for the support of the common cause — — — —

200000 0 0

FEBRUARY 24.

1. For defraying the charge of 5726 foot, with the general and staff officers, the train of artillery, and officers of the hospital, the troops of *Hanover*, in the pay of *Great-Britain*, from *February* 25, 1757, to *March* 26 following, both inclusive — —

9494 3 9

2. For defraying the charge of 6544 foot, with the general and staff officers, and train of artillery, the troops of the Landgrave of *Hesse-Cassel*, in the pay of *Great-Britain*, from *February* 25, 1757, to *April* 26 following, both inclusive — —

22959 10 2½

32454 1 11½

MARCH 7.

1. For the buildings, rebuildings, and repairs of his Majesty's ships, for 1757 — — — —

200000 0 0

2. For the paying of Pensions to the widows of such reduced officers of his Majesty's land forces and marines, as died upon the establishment of half-pay in *Great-Britain*, and who were married to them before *December* 25, 1716, for 1757 — —

2350 0 0

3. For defraying the charge for allowances to the several officers and private gentlemen of the two troops of horse-guards, and regiment of horse, reduced; and to the superannuated gentlemen of the four troops of horse-guards, for 1757 — —

3321 16 3

4. For the reduced officers of his Majesty's land forces and marines, for 1757, upon account — —

33000 0 0

5. For defraying the charge of four regiments of foot on the *Irish* establishment, serving in *North-America* and the *East-Indies*, and augmenting major general *O'Farrell's* regiment of foot, for 1757 — —

48926 2 6

287597 18 9

MARCH 10.

1. For enabling his Majesty to discharge the like sum raised in pursuance of an act made in the last session of Parliament, and charged upon the first aids or supplies to be granted in this session of Parliament — — — —

700000 0 0

2. For supporting and maintaining the settlement of his Majesty's colony of *Nova-Scotia*, for 1757, upon account — —

28789 5 1

3. For defraying the charge, incurred by supporting and maintaining

the

the said settlement, in the year 1755, and not provided for by Parliament, upon account — — — —

£. s. d.
15381 4 0

Upon account, for repairing and finishing a road, proper for the passage of troops and carriages, from *Carlisle* to *Newcastle* upon *Tyne*; whereof the sum of 500*l.* to be paid to the commissioners and trustees acting within and for the county of *Cumberland*; and the sum of 2500*l.* the residue of the said sum, to be paid to the commissioners and trustees acting within and for the county of *Northumberland* — — — —

3000 0 0

5. For defraying the remainder of the exceedings of the office of ordnance for land service, for 1756, not provided for by Parliament

47869 2 4

795039 11 5

MARCH 29.

1. Towards paying off and discharging the debt of the navy —
2. For defraying the expences of the march in *Germany*, of the troops of *Hanover*, in the pay of *Great-Britain*, both at their coming here, and their return back — — — —

200000 0 0

31959 15 6

231959 15 6

APRIL 4.

For defraying the extraordinary expences of his Majesty's land-forces, and other services incurred in 1756, and not provided for by Parliament — — — —

111570 19 7½

APRIL 25.

For defraying the charge of 6544 foot, with the general and staff officers, and train of artillery, the troops of the Landgrave of *Hesse-Cassel*, in the pay of *Great-Britain*, from *April* 27, 1757, to *May* 27 following, both inclusive, being thirty-one days — — — —

11667 18 11½

MAY 10.

1. Towards defraying the charge of *German* pay for 6600 foot, with the general and staff officers, and train of artillery, the troops of ditto, in ditto pay, from *May* 28, to *December* 24, 1757 —
2. Towards defraying the charge of *German* pay for 1400 horse, with the officers of the hospital, the troops of ditto, in ditto pay, from *April* 27 to *December* 24, 1757 — — — —
3. Towards defraying the charge of *German* pay for 3300 foot, with the general and staff officers, and train of artillery, the troops of ditto, in ditto pay, from *April* 22, to *December* 24, 1757
4. Towards defraying the charge of *German* pay for 700 horse, the troops of ditto, in ditto pay, from *August* 23, to *December* 24, 1757
5. For defraying the charge of remount and levy money for 700 horse, and 3300 foot, the troops of ditto, in ditto pay, pursuant to treaty — — — —
6. For making good his Majesty's engagements with ditto, pursuant to treaty — — — —
7. For defraying the charge of an advanced subsidy, at the rate of 150000 crowns a year, due to ditto, pursuant to treaty —
8. For defraying the charge of the remaining moiety of remount money, for 1400 horse, pursuant to treaty, payable *April* 27, 1757, the supposed day when the cavalry took the field — — — —

46597 9 0

25078 0 0

27273 14 0

6119 9 6

37296 17 6

60766 1 0

26007 5 6½

13475 0 0

242613 16 6½

MAY 19.

1. Upon account, to enable his Majesty to defray any extraordinary expences of the war, incurred, or to be incurred, for the service of 1757; and to take all such measures as may be necessary to disappoint or defeat any enterprizes or designs of his enemies, and as the exigency of affairs may require — — — —

1000000 0 0

2. Upon account, to be paid to such persons, and in such manner, as his Majesty shall direct, for the use and relief of his Majesty's subjects in his several provinces of *North* and *South Carolina*, and *Virginia*, in recompence for such services, as, with the approbation of his Majesty's commander in chief in *America*, they respectively shall have performed, or shall perform, either by putting the said provinces in a state of defence, or by acting with vigour against the enemy
3. Upon account, to be paid to the *East-India* company, towards enabling them to defray the expence of a military force in their settlements, to be maintained by them, in lieu of the battalion of his Majesty's forces withdrawn from those settlements
4. To be employed in maintaining and supporting the *British* forts and settlements upon the coast of *Africa*
5. To enable the commissioners for building *Westminster* bridge, and for widening the avenues leading from *Charing-cross* to both houses of Parliament, to widen the street or passage in *Spring-garden* leading to *St. James's-park*

£. s. d.

50000 0 0

20000 0 0

10000 0 0

2500 0 0

1082500 0 0

MAY I.

1. Towards the further enabling the said commissioners to purchase houses and grounds for the widening the ways, and making more safe and commodious the streets, avenues, and passages, leading from *Charing-cross* to the two Houses of Parliament, the courts of justice, and *Westminster-bridge*
2. For defraying the charge of half-pay to certain staff officers of the late garrison at *Minorca*, viz. the secretaries to the governor of island of *Minorca*, the captain of the ports there, the lieutenant governor of *Fort St. Philip*, and the surgeon of the garrison of ditto, for 1757

10000 0 0

517 1 8

10517 1 8

Sum total of the supplies granted by last session of Parliament

8350325 9 3

Ships taken by the *French* since the commencement of the war to the above time, viz. Merchantmen, &c. were computed to be 637. It was computed that the *English* had profited by captures upwards of two millions.

Ships taken from the *French* since the commencement of the war to the 12th of July, 1757. Merchantmen, &c. 681. Privateers, 91. In all 772.

Aug. 26. His Majesty presented to the *British* Museum, that fine collection of books and manuscripts, known by the name of the King's library, founded by *Henry*, prince of *Wales*, son of *James I.*

Great damages were sustained in several parts of the kingdom by lightning; particularly a farm, with all the stock, was destroyed at *Lewes*, in *Suffex*, and the out-houses and stables belonging to lady *Petre*, at *Brentwood*.

Aug. 30. The earl of *Waldegrave* was

installed at *Windsor*, one of the knights of the most noble order of the Garter.

Mareschal Lebwald was worsted by *Mareschal Apraxin*, the *Russian* general, at *Norkitten*.

Sept. 8. The following convention was signed by his Royal Highness the Duke of *Cumberland* at *Closter-Seven*.

Article I. Hostilities shall cease on both sides within twenty-four hours, or sooner, if possible. Orders for this purpose shall be immediately sent to the detached corps.

II. The auxiliary troops of the army of the duke of *Cumberland*, namely, those of *Hesse*, *Brunswick*, *Saxe-Gotba*, and even those of the count *de la Lippe-Buckebourg*, shall be sent home: and as it is necessary to settle particularly their march to their several countries, a general officer of each nation shall be sent from the army of the allies, with whom shall be settled the rout of those troops, the divisions they shall march

march in, their subsistence on their march, and the passports to be granted them by his excellency the duke of *Richlieu* to go home to their own countries, where they shall be placed and distributed as shall be agreed upon between the court of *France*, and their respective sovereigns.

III. His Royal Highness the Duke of *Cumberland* obliges himself to pass the *Elbe* with such part of his army as he shall not be able to place in the city of *Stade*. That part of his forces, which shall enter into garrison in the said city, and which it is supposed may amount to between four and six thousand men, shall remain there under the guaranty of his Majesty the king of *Denmark*, without committing any act of hostility; nor, on the other hand, shall they be exposed to any from the *French* troops. In consequence thereof, commissaries named on each side, shall agree upon the limits to be fixed round that place, for the conveniency of the garrison; which limits shall not extend beyond half a league, or a league from the place, according to the nature of the ground or circumstances, which shall be fairly settled by the commissaries. The rest of the *Hanoverian* army shall go and take quarters in the country beyond the *Elbe*: and to facilitate the march of those troops, his excellency the marshal duke *de Richlieu* shall concert with a general officer, sent from the *Hanoverian* army, the routs they shall take, obliging himself to give the necessary passports and security for the free passage of them and their baggage to the places of their destination; his Royal Highness the Duke of *Cumberland* reserving to himself the liberty of negotiating between the two courts for an extension of those quarters. As to the *French* troops, they shall remain in the rest of the duchies of *Bremen* and *Verden* till the definitive reconciliation of the two sovereigns.

IV. As the aforesaid articles are to be executed as soon as possible, the *Hanoverian* army, and the corps which are detached from it, particularly that which is at *Buck-Schantz*, and the neighbourhood, shall retire under *Stade* in the space of eight and forty hours. The *French* army shall not pass the river *Oste*, in the dutchy of *Bremen*, till the limits be regulated. It shall, besides, keep all the posts and countries of which it is in possession: and not to retard the regulations of the limits between the armies, commissaries shall be nominated and sent on the 10th instant to *Bremerworden*, by his Royal

Highness the Duke of *Cumberland*, and his excellency the marshal duke *de Richlieu*, to regulate, as well the limits to be assigned to the *French* army, as those that are to be observed by the garrison at *Stade*, according to article III.

V. All the aforesaid articles shall be faithfully executed, according to their form and tenour, and under the faith of his Majesty the king of *Denmark's* guaranty, which the count *de Lynar*, his minister, engages to procure.

Done at the camp at *Closter-Seven*,
September 8, 1757.

Signed WILLIAM.

SEPARATE ARTICLES.

Upon the representations made by the count *de Lynar* with a view to explain some dispositions made by the present convention, the following articles were added.

I. It is the intention of his excellency the marshal duke *de Richlieu*, that the allied troops of his Royal Highness the Duke of *Cumberland* shall be sent back to their respective countries, according to the form mentioned in the second article; and that as to their separation and distribution in the country, it shall be regulated between the courts, those troops not being considered as prisoners of war.

II. It having been represented, that the country of *Lunenburg* cannot accommodate more than 15 battalions, and six squadrons, and that the city of *Stade* cannot absolutely contain the garrison of 6000 men allotted to it, his excellency the marshal duke *de Richlieu*, being pressed by M. *de Lynar*, who supported this representation by the guaranty of his *Danish* majesty, gives his consent; and his Royal Highness the Duke of *Cumberland* engages to cause 15 battalions, and six squadrons, to pass the *Elbe*; and the whole body of hunters, and the remaining 10 battalions, and 28 squadrons, shall be placed in the town of *Stade*, and the places nearest to it, that are within the line, which shall be marked by posts from the mouth of the *Lube*, in the *Elbe*, to the mouth of the *Elmerbeck*, in the river *Oste*. Provided always, that the said ten battalions, and 28 squadrons, shall be quartered there as they are at the time of signing this convention, and shall not be recruited under any pretext, or augmented in any case; and this clause is particularly guaranteed by the count *de Lynar* in the name of his *Danish* majesty.

III. Upon the representation of his Royal Highness the Duke of *Cumberland*,
K k 2 that

that the army, and the detached corps, cannot both retire under *Stade* in eight and forty hours, agreeable to the convention, his excellency the marshal duke *de Richlieu* hath signified, that he will grant them proper time, provided the corps encamped at *Buck-Schantz*, as well as the army encamped at the *Bremerwarden*, begin their march to retire in four and twenty hours after signing the convention. The time necessary for other arrangements, and the execution of the articles concerning the respective limits, shall be settled between lieutenant-general *Sporken*, and the marquis *de Villemur*, first lieutenant-general of the king's army.

Done, &c.

Sept. 9. The King was pleased to constitute and appoint the right honourable *George* lord *Abergavenny*, to be lord lieutenant and *custos rotulorum* of and in the county of *Suffex*.

The King was pleased to appoint *Hans Stanley*, esq. a lord of the admiralty.

Sept. 10. A large green shark was taken in the *Tweed*, a little above the bridge at *Berwick*, which was six feet long; it affrightened the fishermen greatly, who, before they saw it, imagined they had got a great haul of salmon, the net being so difficult to draw; as soon as it came near the shore, it made the water fly a prodigious height; and after they had disabled it a little, and got into shoal water, it made a hole in the sand with its tail, which would have held a coach. Some of the curious, who had seen those creatures in both the *Indies*, say, this was an *East-India* one; and it was believed that it had followed the *East-India* fleet to the *Forth*, and taken off after the salmon up the river in passing by. A clasped penknife was found in its belly.

The disputes between the *French* king and his Parliament of *Paris* were all accommodated, whereupon his Majesty re-established his Parliament, without excepting even the sixteen banished members; and the exiled priests were all permitted to return to their respective dioceses, but upon this express condition, That his Majesty will have no further contention about the *Bull Unigenitus*, nor the system of grace; but that every one shall follow his religion as transmitted to us by our ancestors, without endeavouring to dive into the decrees of God by scholastic subtilties, which only served to foment animosities and dissensions and lead simple minds into doubts equally

pernicious and dangerous to the state as to private communities, and often destroyed the domestic happiness of many families.

In consequence of this the Parliament resumed their functions on the 15th instant, after registering his Majesty's declaration of the 10th of *December* last, concerning ecclesiastical affairs; and his Majesty since ordered all the refractory ecclesiasticks to administer the sacraments, under pain of perpetual imprisonment.

Both from *Genoa* and *Toulon* we had an account, that our *Mediterranean* Squadron had blocked up *Bastia*, the capital of *Corfica*, by sea.

Sept. 21. The Parliament, which stood prorogued to *Thursday*, *September* 22, was further prorogued to *Tuesday*, *November* 15, then to sit for the dispatch of business.

The bounties for seamen were continued to *November* 15.

The *Leeward-Island* fleet arrived at *Portsmouth*, being about 120 sail.

Died at *Kinver*, a small village near *Bridgnorth*, in the county of *Salop*, one *Robert Parr*, aged 124. He was great grandson of old *Thomas Parr*, who lies buried *Westminster-abbey*, and died in the reign of king *Charles* the Second. What is remarkable, the father of *Robert* was above 109, the grandfather 113, and the great grandfather, the said *Thomas*, is well known to have died at the amazing age of 152.

Sept. 22. Arrived the *Baltick* fleet, consisting of 106 sail.

Sept. 23. Sir *Edward Hawke* ordered the vice admiral with his division, composed of the *Magnanime*, *Barfleur*, *Neptune*, *Torbay*, and *Royal William*, frigates, bomb-vessels, fireships, and cutters, to attack the isle of *Aix*, between the islands of *Rhe* and *Oleron*; the *Magnanime* led, and about twelve the fire began from the fort, with shells and great guns, and continued while our ships approached, till about ten minutes after one, when the *Magnanime* brought up within less than forty yards of the fort, where she kept an incessant fire for about thirty-five minutes, as did the *Barfleur*, which brought up, about five minutes after her, abreast of the fort. About three quarters after one the firing ceased, the garrison having struck their colours, and surrendered.

They had in the fort eight mortars of about fourteen inches diameter, and 30 guns, 16 of which were eighteen, and the remainder about fourteen pounders.

The

The *Magnanime*, though damaged in her rigging, yards, and masts, yet had only two soldiers killed, and eleven men wounded; of the garrison, which consisted of near 600 seamen and soldiers, only one was killed, and seven or eight wounded.

The works of this fort were afterwards blown up.

On the 29th of *September*, the resolution was taken to return to *England* with the troops, no attempt having been made to land on the coast of *France*.

Sept. 24. There was a violent hurricane at *Louisbourg*.

The following is an account of the ships that sustained losses in a late hurricane in *North-America*: The *Windsor* lost 16 guns; the *Newark* 6 guns; the *Kingston* 16 guns; the *Nottingham* 12 guns and her mizen-mast; the *Invincible* three men, and her main and mizen-masts; the *Captain* and *Sunderland*, their main and mizen-masts; the *Nightingale* four men, 20 guns, and her mizen-mast; the *Cruizer* three men, 10 guns, and mizen-mast.

This hurricane, it appears, lasted fourteen hours. When it began, the fleet was about 40 leagues from *Louisbourg*; and towards the end of it, the ships were within two miles of the rocks and breakers; so that, had not the wind suddenly shifted from south-east to south-west, they would, in all human probability, have been driven ashore, and totally lost.

The *French* fleet suffered greatly in *Louisbourg* harbour.

Sept. 28. Mr. alderman *Nelson*, and Mr. alderman *Gosling*, were sworn into the office of sheriffs of *London* and *Middlesex*, at *Guildhall*.

Sept. 29. Sir *Charles Apgill*, knight, and alderman, was chosen Lord Mayor of *London* for the year ensuing.

The people in many places were so infatuated and blind to their real interest and that of their country, as to oppose, with tumult and riot, the carrying the militia act into execution, particularly in *Hertfordshire*, *Nottinghamshire*, *Lincolnshire*, *Bedfordshire*, *York* city and county, and *Hertfordshire*, and many disorders were committed upon the occasion.

Oct. 11. His Royal Highness the Duke of *Cumberland*, arrived in town from *Germany*.

Oct. 18. His Majesty was pleased to order letters patent to be passed and issued under the great seal of the kingdom of *Ireland*, for the promotion of *John Cradock*,

doctor of divinity, to the bishoprick of *Kilmore*, in the said kingdom, void by the death of the right reverend father in God Dr. *John Story*, late bishop thereof.

Oct. 21. A *French* fleet of seven ships were defeated off cape *François* by captain *Forest*, with three ships.

Oct. 22. Some gentlemen of *Dublin* laid before the *Dublin* society, a specimen of alum ore, which had been lately discovered in the county of *Donnegal*, where was a large mine, the property of the said gentlemen, who erected a manufactory there.

Sailed from *Spithead*, Sir *Edward Hawke*, in the *Ramillies*, and admiral *Boscawen*, in the *Royal George*, with eight more ships of the line. Other ships were to join them at sea.

The justices of the peace of the county of *Essex*, at their general quarter sessions held at *Chelmsford*, on the 4th of this month, forbid all fairs and markets for cattle to be held in that county, in order to prevent the spreading of the distemper among the horned cattle, by mixing different herds; but this order was not to extend to bringing any separate herds into the said county for immediate use, provided the necessary certificates were produced.

A treaty of peace and friendship was concluded between the province of *Pensylvania* and the *Delaware* and *Savanne* Indians.

Sir *Edmund Thomas*, bart. and *Samuel Martin*, esq. were appointed joint treasurers to the princess dowager of *Wales*, in the room of the right honourable Sir *George Lee*, who had resigned.

Oct. 25. Died, the learned *Benedictine*, father *Augustus Calmet*, aged 86, at his abbey of *Senones*, in *France*. He published near 60 volumes in his life-time.

Oct. 29. The King was pleased to constitute and appoint the right honourable Sir *John Ligonier*, knight of the *Bath*, to be commander in chief of all his Majesty's land forces in *Great-Britain*.

His Royal Highness the Prince of *Wales*, the Princess Dowager and her family, came to town, from *Kew*, for the winter.

The grand seignior Sultan *Osman*, died, and was succeeded by Sultan *Musapha*, who made considerable changes in the officers of the porte.

Oct. 30. Died, *Edward Vernon*, esq. member for *Ipswich*, and formerly an admiral of his Majesty's fleet, whose gallant behaviour

behaviour at *Porto-Bello*, *Cbagre*, &c. will ever redound to the reputation of the *British* arms; and whose patriotic spirit as a senator, will endear his memory to the *British* nation.

Nov. 5. The aulic council of the empire issued a decree against the Landgrave of *Hesse-Cassel*, on account of his conduct in the present conjuncture of affairs.

The king of *Prussia* defeated the army of the empire and the *French* at *Rosbach*.

Nov. 7. The *Virginia* and *Maryland* fleet, making about twenty-six sail, arrived in the *Downs*.

Nov. 8. Began, at the judge advocate general's in *Privy-Garden*, the enquiry into the conduct of the officers in the late secret expedition.

Nov. 9. His Majesty in council, ordered the Parliament, which stood prorogued to *Tuesday*, *November 15*, to be further prorogued to *Thursday*, the first day of *December* next.

The right honourable Sir *Charles Asgill*, knight, attended with the usual pomp, went in the new state-coach, lately purchased by the aldermen below the chair, drawn by six roan horses, from *Guildhall* to the *Three Cranes*, and from thence attended by the city barges, &c. to *Westminster*, where he was sworn into the office of Lord Mayor of *London*, before the barons of the *Exchequer*, and afterwards returned to *Guildhall*, where a grand entertainment was provided, at which several of the nobility, and great officers of state, &c. were present.

Several houses were consumed by fire, at *Limehouse*.

The bounties to seamen, &c. who voluntarily entered themselves in the navy, were continued to the 14th of *January* next.

Nov. 10. Being the anniversary of his Majesty's birth-day, when he entered into the 75th year of his age, it was observed at court and elsewhere, with the usual congratulations and rejoicings.

Nov. 11. *Schweidnitz* surrendered to the *Austrians*.

Several spies were lately taken up, and securely lodged, who had taken plans of our fortified towns, &c. and were just departing to carry their intelligence to the enemy.

The mob, at *Newcastle*, in *Staffordshire*, rose, on account of the high price of corn, and four of them were killed by the soldiers, and many wounded, before they would disperse: at *Manchester* they pulled

down two corn mills, and twelve were killed, and fourteen wounded: at *Stockport* they sold the farmers grain at their own prices, and honestly accounted for the money afterwards.

Nov. 16. The queen of *Poland* died suddenly at *Dresden* of a fit of an apoplexy, which was brought on by the news she had heard of the defeat of the *French* at *Rosbach*.

Nov. 22. Count *Daun* defeated the prince of *Bevern*, near *Breslau*.

Nov. 26. *Henry Hill*, esq. was constituted Rouge Dragon pursuivant *Windsor* herald at arms, in the room of *Thomas Thornberry*, esq. deceased.

Dec. 1. His Majesty went with the usual state to the House of Peers, and opened the session with the following most gracious speech from the throne.

"My Lords and Gentlemen,

"It would have given me the greatest pleasure to have acquainted you, at the opening of this session, that our success in carrying on the war had been equal to the justice of our cause, and the extent and vigour of the measures formed for that purpose.

"I have the firmest confidence, that the spirit and bravery of this nation, so renowned in all times, and which have formerly surmounted so many difficulties, are not to be abated by some disappointments. These, I trust, by the blessing of God, and your zeal and ardour for my honour, and the welfare of your country, may be retrieved. It is my fixed resolution to apply my utmost efforts for the security of my kingdoms, and for the recovery and protection of the possessions and rights of my crown and subjects in *America*, and elsewhere; as well by the strongest exertion of our naval force, as by all other methods. Another great object, which I have at heart, is the preservation of the Protestant religion, and the liberties of *Europe*; and, in that view, to adhere to, and to encourage my allies.

"For this cause, I shall decline no inconveniencies; and, in this cause, I earnestly desire your hearty concurrence, and vigorous assistance. The late signal success in *Germany* has given a happy turn to affairs, which it is incumbent upon us to improve; and in this critical conjuncture, the eyes of all *Europe* are upon you. In particular, I must recommend it to you, that my good brother and ally, the king of *Prussia*, may be supported in such a manner,

as

as his magnanimity and active zeal for the common cause deserve.

"Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

"It gives me the utmost concern, that the large supplies, which you have already granted for carrying on the war, have not produced all the good effect we had reason to hope for. But I have so great a reliance on your wisdom, as not to doubt of your perseverance. I only desire such supplies as shall be necessary for the public service; and, to that end, have ordered the proper estimates to be laid before you. You may depend upon it, that the best and most faithful œconomy shall be used.

"My Lords and Gentlemen,

"I have had such ample experience of the loyalty and good affections of my faithful subjects towards me, my family, and government, in all circumstances, that I am confident they are not to be shaken. But I cannot avoid taking notice of that spirit of disorder, which has shewn itself amongst the common people, in some parts of the kingdom. Let me recommend to you to do your part in discouraging and suppressing such abuses, and for maintaining the laws, and lawful authority. If any thing shall be found wanting, to explain or enforce what may have been misunderstood, or misrepresented, I am persuaded it will not escape your attention.

"Nothing can be so conducive to the defence of all that is dear to us, as well as for reducing our enemies to reason, as union and harmony amongst ourselves."

Dec. 2. The right honourable the House of Lords waited on his Majesty with an humble address of thanks for his Majesty's most gracious speech from the throne.

To which his Majesty returned the following answer:

"My Lords,

"Nothing could possibly give me greater satisfaction, than this very dutiful and affectionate address.

"I heartily thank you for it; and make no doubt, but the zeal and vigour which you so seasonably express, in this critical conjuncture, will have the best effects both at home and abroad."

Dec. 3. The honourable House of Commons waited upon his Majesty with their address, which was as follows:

"Most gracious Sovereign,

"We your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the Commons of Great-Britain in Parliament assembled, return your

Majesty our humble thanks for your most gracious speech from the throne.

"We beg leave to assure your Majesty, that this House sees, with the deepest concern, the success of your Majesty's arms, so unequal to the justice of your cause, and to the extent and vigour of the measures formed for that purpose,

"Your faithful Commons firmly rely, that, as your Majesty, in your royal justice, has endeavoured to trace the causes of past disappointments, your Majesty will also, in your high wisdom, open better hopes of future prosperities, by invigorating our enterprizes, and animating the attempts of the *British* arms: and in this confidence, they will cheerfully support your Majesty in the utmost efforts for the security of your kingdoms, and for the recovery and protection of the possessions and rights of your crown and subjects in *America*, and elsewhere, as well by the strongest exertion of your Majesty's naval force, as by all other adequate methods.

"Permit us to assure your Majesty, that your faithful Commons, excited by zeal for the Protestant cause, and the liberties of *Europe*, do, with the most unfeigned joy, humbly offer their congratulations to your Majesty on the late signal success in *Germany*; and that they will vigorously and effectually enable your Majesty to improve the happy turn of affairs there, and in particular to support your good ally the king of *Prussia*, in such a manner, as the magnanimity and unexemplified efforts of that great prince, in defence of the religious and civil liberties of *Europe*, deserve and require.

"We should be wanting to ourselves, and to those we represent, not to acknowledge, with all dutiful gratitude, your Majesty's paternal and seasonable care for the interior tranquility and safety of your subjects, in having been graciously pleased to recommend to us, to do our part for maintaining the laws, and lawful authority, against that spirit of disorder, which has shewn itself among the lower people in some parts of the kingdom; and we will not fail, in due time, to take into our most serious consideration, the properest methods for discouraging and suppressing such abuses, and for preventing the causes of the like mischiefs hereafter."

To which address his Majesty returned the following most gracious answer:

"Gentlemen,

"I return you my thanks for your dutiful and affectionate address; and for this

this unanimous mark of your zeal for the honour of my crown, and the support of the common cause, and particularly of my good brother and ally the king of *Prussia*.

“ You may depend on my constant endeavours for the safety and welfare of my kingdoms, and for the preservation of the liberties of *Europe*.”

Dec. 5. The king of *Prussia* defeated count *Daun* at *Lissa*.

Dec. 8. Admiral *Holbourne*, in his Majesty's ship *Newark*, arrived at *St. Helen's*, from *Hallifax*. He left lord *Colvil* with seven sail in those seas.

Dec. 9. The bill for preventing the exportation of corn, and the distilling grain for twelve months, &c. passed in the house of Peers by a commission, directed to the archbishop of *Canterbury*, the lord keeper, and lord privy seal.

As adhering to the king's enemies, by giving them aid or comfort, either within this realm, or elsewhere, is high-treason, and the concealment thereof is misprision of treason; and the lords of the Treasury having received information, that a loan of money for that purpose was negotiating in this kingdom; their lordships promised a reward of two hundred pounds to any person, residing within this realm, who should be convicted of lending or advancing, directly or indirectly, or of causing or procuring to be lent or advanced, or of subscribing for or contributing to, or of soliciting or contracting for or remitting, either by coin or bullion, or by bill or bills of exchange, or by any other means whatsoever, any sum or sums of money, to or for the use or purpose aforesaid. The said reward to be paid immediately on the conviction of every such offender, by the solicitor of the Treasury, without deduction.

William Whitehead, esq. was appointed poet laureat to his Majesty, in the room of *Colley Cibber*, esq.

Dec. 14. The court martial, for the trial of general *Mordaunt*, was opened.

Dec. 15. Sir *Edward Hawke*, and admiral *Boscawen*, arrived, with their fleet from the bay, at *Portsmouth*, having taken no prize in their cruize.

Dec. 16. Nine barns and out-houses, with a large quantity of corn and timber, were consumed by fire, at *Barnwell*, in *Cambridgeshire*.

Friday, February 17, was appointed, by proclamation, to be observed, as a day of fasting and humiliation, in *England* and *Wales*; *Thursday, February 16,* was ap-

pointed in *Scotland*; and, *Friday 17,* in *Ireland*.

Dec. 20. The King was pleased to grant unto the right honourable *George Sackville*, esq. commonly called lord *George Sackville*, major-general of his Majesty's forces, the office and place of lieutenant-general of his Majesty's ordnance.

Dec. 21. His *Prussian* Majesty retook *Breslau*; 144,000 florins were found in the *Austrian* military chest, and the magazines were well stocked. Thirty-seven pieces of *Prussian* cannon, which were lost in the action of the 22d of *November*, were retaken, and besides the artillery belonging to the place, 44 pieces of *Austrian* cannon were found in it.

Dec. 23. His Majesty went to the House of Peers, and gave the royal assent to the land-tax, malt, and *Italian* thrown silk bills, and one other: after which the House of Peers adjourned to *January* the 17th, and the House of Commons to *January* the 16th.

Dec. 27. Great damage was done at sea and upon our coasts, by the stormy weather of this and the preceding month, many vessels having been wrecked and driven on shore, particularly one of the transports from *Clyde* to *Cork*, with *Higbland* troops, which was lost, and every soul on board perished.

Captain *Gilchrist*, of his Majesty's ship *Southampton*, lately recommended an impressed man on board his ship, to the commissioners of the navy, on the following account, viz. that having his arm shattered by a musket-ball from the *French*, he went down, had it cut off near his shoulder, came upon deck, and performed his duty with the other. The commissioners, in reward of such great resolution, gave him 8*l.* for the loss of his arm, and a pension of 8*l.* per annum from the chest at *Chatham*.

The county of *Kent* having been of late exceedingly oppressed with soldiers, more particularly from *September 1755*, to *March 1756*, his Majesty, out of his great love and affection to his people, transmitted the sum of 3000*l.* to be divided amongst all the innholders, by Mr. *Francis Austen*, clerk of the peace for the said county, which accordingly was done.

At *Richmond*, in *Yorkshire*, a mob committed many acts of violence, and disposed of the corn, &c. they found, at what prices they thought proper; but were, after some time, dispersed, and several taken into custody; and, some days afterwards, twelve

of the ringleaders were also apprehended. The like disturbances likewise happened in several other places this month.

A club of gentlemen in *Liverpool*, stiled the *Liverpool* bucks, paid into the hands of Messrs. *Colebrook*, fifty guineas for the marine society.

There was caught, near *Sbrewsbury*, in the river *Severn*, a salmon that exceeded in length any ever known to be taken in that river, and the heaviest but one ever remembered in that town, it weighing thirty-seven pounds.

Some colliers lately, in sinking a new pit in a colliery on *Gateshead* moor, near *Newcastle*, found the entire skeleton of a man of a gigantic size, in a bed of stiff clay, about seven feet from the surface; near the skeleton were found three small pieces of very ancient *Saxon* coin; the person, when living, must have been near eight feet high; the bones lay compact together, measuring seven feet eight inches, and must have lain there many hundred years.

In the parish of *Beethom*, six miles from *Kendal*, in *Westmoreland*, which is a very extensive one, only five persons had died in the space of fifteen months, whose ages amounted to 482 years.

They write from *Aberystwyth*, in *North-Wales*, that lately a large grampus was driven out of the sea upon the beach, near twenty yards from the water, and there remained till the inhabitants secured and killed him, which was with great difficulty and danger. He measured upwards of forty feet, and produced twenty hogheads of oil.

Dec. 28. This day died her royal highness, the princess *Caroline-Elizabeth*, third daughter of his Majesty, aged forty-five years, who had been in a bad state of health for many years.

There had been received at the Small-pox hospital this year, 713 patients, who had the disease by common infection, and 247 who had been inoculated; so that 960 were provided for by this charity in one year. These, added to the numbers received in former years made, by common infection 3506, and by inoculation 1252, in all 4758.

The forces of the magnanimous king of *Prussia*, fought the following battles since the 6th of *May* last.

1. The battle of *Riesberg*, commanded by the duke of *Bevern*.

2. The battle of *Prague*, commanded by the king in person.

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3. The battle of *Collin*, commanded by the king in person.

4. The battle fought against the *Russians*, commanded by marshal *Lehwald*.

5. The battle of *Rosbach*, commanded by the king in person.

6. The battle of *Breslau*, commanded by the prince of *Bevern*.

7. The battle of *Newmark*, commanded by the king in person.

These were all general engagements, besides the sieges of *Prague* and *Breslau*, and a great number of skirmishes.

An exact account of the several distances between most of the principal places in *Bohemia*, *Silesia*, &c. and *Berlin*, and also *Vienna*, both in *German* and *English* miles, which will shew the length of the several routs of the *Prussian* armies, &c.

Distance.	Ger. M.	Eng. M.
From <i>Berlin</i> to	<i>Breslau</i>	40 $\frac{1}{2}$ 187 $\frac{1}{2}$
	<i>Dresden</i>	20 92 $\frac{1}{2}$
	<i>Egra</i>	34 $\frac{1}{2}$ 201
	<i>Leipsic</i>	21 97
	<i>Magdebourg</i>	16 74
	<i>Prague</i>	37 171
	<i>Ratisbon</i>	60 277 $\frac{1}{2}$
From <i>Prague</i> to	<i>Vienna</i>	79 365 $\frac{1}{4}$
	<i>Berlin</i>	37 171
	<i>Breslau</i>	31 143 $\frac{1}{2}$
	<i>Dresden</i>	17 78 $\frac{1}{2}$
	<i>Egra</i>	23 106 $\frac{1}{2}$
	<i>Leipsic</i>	28 129 $\frac{1}{2}$
	<i>Magdebourg</i>	40 185
From <i>Ratisbon</i> to	<i>Ratisbon</i>	32 148
	<i>Vienna</i>	42 194 $\frac{1}{2}$
	<i>Berlin</i>	60 277 $\frac{1}{2}$
	<i>Breslau</i>	67 310
	<i>Dresden</i>	39 180 $\frac{1}{2}$
	<i>Egra</i>	17 $\frac{1}{2}$ 81
	<i>Leipsic</i>	39 180 $\frac{1}{2}$
From <i>Vienna</i> to	<i>Magdebourg</i>	55 254 $\frac{1}{4}$
	<i>Prague</i>	32 148
	<i>Vienna</i>	50 231 $\frac{1}{4}$
	<i>Berlin</i>	79 365 $\frac{1}{4}$
	<i>Breslau</i>	48 222
	<i>Dresden</i>	59 273
	<i>Egra</i>	58 267
	<i>Leipsic</i>	70 323 $\frac{3}{4}$
	<i>Magdebourg</i>	16 387 $\frac{3}{4}$
	<i>Prague</i>	42 194 $\frac{1}{2}$
	<i>Ratisbon</i>	50 231 $\frac{1}{4}$

N. B. One *German* mile is equal to 4 5-8ths *English*.

A memorial of the actual force of *France* by land, and the services on which it was employed, in 1757.

The *French* army, at the beginning of this war, consisted only of 157,347 men,

L 1

not

not including the militia and the invalids. It was composed in the following manner.

French foot	-	-	-	98330
Artillery	-	-	-	4100
Foreign foot	-	-	-	25589
King's household horse	-	-	-	3210
French horse	-	-	-	14520
Foreign horse	-	-	-	960
Dragoons	-	-	-	7680
Hussars	-	-	-	800
Light troops	-	-	-	2158
				157347

In the month of *August* 1755, an augmentation was made of four companies of 45 men each, in every battalion of the king's regiment, and of four companies of 40 men each, in every common battalion of *French* foot; which made in all 29,620 men.

About the same time an augmentation was made in the dragoons, which made up every regiment four squadrons of 640 men; making in all 2560 men.

In the month of *December* of the same year 1755, an augmentation was also made in the horse, of ten men in a company; in all 5560 men.

The royal volunteers, and *Fischer's* corps, were also augmented; we do not exactly know to what number; but, according to our advices, this augmentation came to 680 men, or thereabouts.

These several augmentations amounted to 38,420 men; and consequently the *French* army (without reckoning the militia and the invalids, above 67,000) was composed of 169,000 men. They raised two new regiments in the country of *Liege*; but, notwithstanding that, their regular troops were under 200,000 men.

The islands of *Minorca* and *Corfica*, with the colonies in *America*, took up 25,000 men at least; they embarked in the spring 3 or 4000 men for different services in the two *Indies*; marshal *d'Estrées's* army, if the regiments had been compleat, would have amounted to 92,000 men; marshal *Richlieu's* 32,665. A body of 6 or 7000 men must also be reckoned, which they are obliged to keep in garrison at *Toulon*, *Marseilles*, *Cette*, *Antibes*, &c. at hand for that part of the coast.

According to this calculation then, there were 160,000 regular troops employed; there will remain above 40,000 men for all the garrisons, from *Sedan* to the frontiers of *Switzerland*, as also for those of *Rouffillon* and *Guienne*, without speaking of *Flanders* and the coast.

A view of the respective ages of all the crowned heads in *Europe*.

King of Great-Britain	-	74 years
Prussia	-	46
France	-	48
Spain	-	44
Naples and Sicily (heir to Spain)	-	42
Portugal	-	43
Poland (elector of Saxony)	-	61
Sardinia	-	57
Denmark	-	35
Sweden	-	48
Empress of Russia	-	47
Emperor of the Romans	-	49
Empress-queen of Hungary	-	41
The Pope	-	83
The Grand Seignior	-	42

Ages of the heirs apparent to the several crowns of *Europe*.

Prince of Wales	-	19
Prussia	-	35
Dauphin	-	28
Eldest Infanta of Portugal	-	23
Duke of Savoy	-	31
Prince royal of Denmark	-	9
Sweden	-	12
Grand duke of Russia	-	30
Joseph, archduke of Austria	-	17

A general bill of Christenings and Burials, within the bills of mortality, from December, 14, 1756, to December 13, 1757.

Christened.		Buried.	
Males	7195	Males	10821
Females	6858	Females	10492
In all	14053	In all	21313
Increased in the burials this year 441.			

Whereof have died	
Under two years of age	7095
Between two and five	2411
Five and ten	948
Ten and twenty	687
Twenty and thirty	1695
Thirty and forty	1906
Forty and fifty	1906
Fifty and sixty	1710
Sixty and seventy	1418
Seventy and eighty	1024
Eighty and ninety	431
Ninety and a hundred	74
A hundred	2
A hundred and one	2
A hundred and two	1
A hundred and three	1
A hundred and five	2
An	

A State of the National Debt provided or unprovided for by Parliament, as it stood Jan. 11, 1757, and Jan. 11, 1758, together with an account of the produce of the sinking fund in that year, and to the payment of debts contracted before Dec. 25, 1716, the said fund has been applied.

EXCHEQUER.	Amount of the national debt on Jan. 11, 1757.	Increase between Jan. 11, 1757 and Jan. 11, 1758.	Paid off within that time.	Amount of the national debt on Jan. 11, 1758.
	£. s. d.	£.	£.	£. s. d.
Annuities for long terms, being the remainder of the original sum contributed and unsubscribed to the South-Sea company	1836275 17 10 $\frac{3}{4}$			1836275 17 10 $\frac{3}{4}$
Ditto for lives, with the benefit of survivorship, being the original sum contributed	180100 0 0			180100 0 0
Ditto for two and three lives, being the sum remaining after what is fallen in by deaths	83055 14 10 $\frac{3}{4}$		500	82555 14 10 $\frac{3}{4}$
Exchequer bills made out for interest of old bills	2200 0 0			2200 0 0
EAST-INDIA Company.				
By two acts of parliament, 9 Will. III. and two other acts, 6 and 9 Anne, at 3l. per cent, per annum	3200000 0 0			3200000 0 0
Annuities at 3l. per cent, 1744, charged on the surplus of the additional duties on low wines, spirits, and strong waters	1000000 0 0			1000000 0 0
BANK of ENGLAND.				
On their original fund at 3l. per cent, from Aug. 1, 1743	3200000 0 0			3200000 0 0
For cancelling Exchequer bills, 3 George I.	500000 0 0			500000 0 0
Purchased of the South-Sea company	4000000 0 0			4000000 0 0
Annuities at 3l. 10s. per cent, charged on the duties on coals, &c. since Lady-day, 1719	1750000 0 0			1750000 0 0
Ditto charged on the surplus of the funds for lottery, 1714	1250000 0 0			1250000 0 0
Ditto 1746, charged on duties on licences for retailing spirituous liquors since Lady-day, 1746	986800 0 0			986800 0 0
Ditto at 3l. per cent, charged on the sinking fund, by the act of 25, 28, and 30 George II.	10537821 5 1 $\frac{1}{2}$			10537821 5 1 $\frac{1}{2}$
Ditto charged on the said fund by the act 25 George II. viz. at 3l. 10s. per cent, 14984455l. 18s. 4d. at 3l. per cent, 2716867l. 18s.	17701323 16 4			17701323 16 4
Ditto at 3l. 10s. per cent, charged on ditto	1500000 0 0			1500000 0 0
Ditto at 3l. per cent, charged on the stamp duties, &c. by the act 30 George II.		3000000		3000000 0 0
SOUTH-SEA Company.				
On their capital stock and annuities, 9 George I.	25025309 13 11 $\frac{1}{2}$			25025309 13 11 $\frac{1}{2}$
Annuities at 3l. per cent, charged on the sinking fund	2100000 0 0			2100000 0 0
	£. 74780886 8 2 $\frac{1}{4}$	3000000	500	77780386 8 2 $\frac{1}{4}$

An Account of the Produce of the Sinking Fund, and to the Payment of what Debts contracted before December 25, 1716, the said Fund has been applied.

Dr.		Per Contra Cr.	
The Exchequer is to cash on the sinking fund, Jan. 11, 1757		By money issued between Jan. 11, 1757, and Jan. 11, 1758, viz.	
To the produce of the sinking fund, between Jan. 11, 1757, and Jan. 11, 1758, viz.	306300 11 4 $\frac{1}{4}$	By the Bank of England for subscribed annuities at 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. for 12 months interest, and charges of management to Oct. 10, 1757	615845 19 10
Surplus of the		By ditto for ditto, at 3 per cent. for 12 months interest and management, to Jan. 5, 1758,	320912 17 10 $\frac{3}{4}$
Aggregate fund	952285 19 2 $\frac{3}{4}$	By ditto for annuities, 1756, at 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent, for 12 months interest and management, to Jan. 5, 1758	54311 19 9
General fund	606530 15 2 $\frac{1}{4}$	By ditto for ditto, upon sundry annuities	4020 6 9 $\frac{1}{4}$
South Sea comp. fund	159432 19 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	By the South-Sea company for annuities 1757, for 12 months interest and management, to Jan. 5, 1758	64181 5 0
	1718249 13 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	By cash taken to make good the deficiency of the annuity funds, 1757	7546 12 10
Monies brought to this fund by the act 25 Geo. II.		In full of 1,300,000l. granted for the service of the year 1756	362430 10 2
Duty on wrought plate	7583 19 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	In full of 1,200,000l. granted for ditto, 1757	1200000 0 0
Add. duty on plate	31382 17 9	In part of the supply 1758, to make good the civil list	31000 0 0
On wines	38477 15 1 $\frac{1}{2}$		
Duty on glass, & add. duty on spirits	33867 8 5 $\frac{1}{2}$		
Surplus of add. duty on spirits	122726 3 2 $\frac{1}{2}$		
On houses and windows	129814 2 4		
Coaches	46463 14 10 $\frac{3}{4}$		
Additional duty on poundage	314072 18 3 $\frac{1}{2}$		
	724388 19 3 $\frac{1}{4}$		
On sweets	10288 19 9		
On salt	232811 2 11 $\frac{1}{2}$		
	243100 2 8 $\frac{1}{2}$		
Surplus of add. duty on paper, soap, and coals	28136 0 10		
Duty on coals	13431 1 4 $\frac{1}{2}$		
	41567 2 2 $\frac{1}{2}$		
Add. duty on cards & dice	6934 12 11		
Do. on ale-licences	60325 18 1		
New duty on plate	20331 17 1 $\frac{1}{2}$		
	87592 8 1 $\frac{1}{2}$		
	£. 3121198 17 2 $\frac{1}{2}$		
		Balance, Jan. 11, 1758	460848 5 0
		£. 3121198 17 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	

GRANTS for the Year 1758.

	£.	s.	d.
For 60,000 men for sea-service, including 14,845 marines, at 4 <i>l.</i> per man per month, for thirteen months, including the ordnance for sea-service	3,120,000	0	0
For 53,777 effective men, including officers and 4008 invalids, for guards and garrisons in <i>Great Britain, Guernsey and Jersey</i>	1,253,368	18	6
For the forces and garrisons in the plantations and <i>Gibraltar</i> , and for provisions for the garrisons in <i>Nova-Scotia, Newfoundland, Gibraltar, and Providence</i>	623,704	0	2
For the pay of the general and staff-officers and officers of the hospital	37,452	3	4
For four regiments of foot on the <i>Irish</i> establishment, serving in <i>North America and the East-Indies</i>	43,968	4	2
For the office of ordnance for land-service	181,505	10	0
For the extra expence of the office of ordnance, not provided for	210,301	17	3
For making good a sum issued in pursuance of addresses of the house of commons to the King	31,000	0	0
For a present supply in a critical exigency, towards enabling his Majesty to subsist and keep together the army formed last year in his electoral dominions	100,000	0	0
For the ordinary of the navy, including half-pay to the sea-officers	224,421	5	8
For carrying on the Works of the hospital near <i>Gosport</i>	10,000	0	0
For carrying on the works of the hospital near <i>Plymouth</i>	10,000	0	0
For the support of <i>Greenwich</i> hospital (upon account)	10,000	0	0
For the reduced officers of his Majesty's land forces and marines	35,602	0	0
For allowances to the officers of his Majesty's land-forces and marines			
For allowances to the officers and private gentlemen of the two troops of horse-guards and regiments of horse reduced, and the superannuated gentlemen of the four troops of horse-guards	3,098	17	11
For pensions to the widows of reduced officers of the land-forces and marines	2,226	0	0
Towards the buildings, re-buildings, and repairs of his Majesty's ships	200,000	0	0
For defraying the charge of 2120 <i>Hessian</i> horse, and 9900 <i>Hessian</i> foot, for sixty days, from <i>December 25, 1757, to February 22, 1758</i> , together with the subsidy for the said time, pursuant to treaty	38,360	19	11
For defraying ditto for sixty days, from <i>Feb. 23, to April 25</i>	38,360	19	11
For defraying the charge of what remains to be paid for ditto to <i>Dec. 24, 1758</i>	165,175	4	10
For enabling the governors of the foundling-hospital to receive all children under a certain age before the 1st of <i>January, 1759</i> (the money to be issued and paid without fee or reward, or any deduction)	40,000	0	0
For discharging the debt of the navy	300,000	0	0
For making good the deficiency of the grants for the year 1757	284,802	1	0
For out-pensioners of <i>Chelsea</i> hospital (upon account)	26,000	0	0
For enabling his Majesty to discharge the like sum raised in pursuance of an act made in the last session	800,000	0	0
For supporting the colony of <i>Nova Scotia</i> (upon account)	9,902	5	0
For defraying the charges of ditto in 1756, not provided for	6,626	9	10
For defraying the charges of the civil establishment, &c. for <i>Georgia</i>	3,557	10	0
For enabling his Majesty to make good his engagements with the king of <i>Prussia</i> ,	670,000	0	0
For defraying the charge of 38,000 men of the troops of <i>Hanover, Wolfenbuttle, Saxe Gotba</i> , and count of <i>Buckeburg</i> , together with that of the general and staff-officers, actually employed against the			

carried over £. 8,479,334 6 6

common

	£.	s.	d.
Brought over	8,479,334	6	6
common enemy in concert with the king of <i>Prussia</i> , from <i>Nov.</i> 28, 1757, to <i>Dec.</i> 24, 1758, inclusive	463,184	6	10
For defraying the charges of forage, bread-waggon, train of artillery, provisions, wood, straw, &c. for the above troops	386,925	13	2
For defraying the extra expences of his Majesty's land-forces incurred in 1757	145,454	15	0
Towards the rebuilding of <i>London</i> bridge.	15,000	0	0
For defraying the charge of pay and cloathing for the militia for 1758, and defraying such expences as were incurred upon the account of the militia in 1757 (upon account)	100,000	0	0
For fortifying <i>Milford-haven</i>	10,000	0	0
For enabling his Majesty to defray any extra expences of the war in 1758	800,000	0	0
For reimbursing to the province of <i>Massachusetts Bay</i> their extraordinary expences in furnishing provisions and stores to the troops raised by them for his Majesty's service in the year 1756	27,380	19	11
For reimbursing to the colony of <i>Connecticut</i> ditto	13,736	17	7
For rebuilding the church of <i>St. Margaret Westminster</i>	4,000	0	0
For enabling the <i>East India</i> company to maintain a military force in their settlements	20,000	0	0
For supporting the <i>British</i> forts upon the coast of <i>Africa</i>	10,000	0	0
For augmenting the salaries of the judges of the superior courts	11,450	0	0
Sum total	10,486,457	0	0

1758, Jan. 1. His Majesty, according to annual custom, ordered 1000*l.* to be distributed among the poor of the parishes of *St. Margaret*, and *St. John's*, *St. Mary le Strand*, *St. Paul's*, *Covent Garden*, *St. Clement Danes*, *St. Anne's*, *Westminster*, *St. George's*, *Hanover-square*, and *St. James's*.

Jan. 2. Was observed as a day of thanksgiving at the chapel in *Tottenham-court-road*, by *Mr. Whitfield's* people, for the signal victories gained by the king of *Prussia* over his enemies.

A fine equestrian statue of his present Majesty king *George*, by *Van Nost*, was erected on *St. Stephen's-green*, *Dublin*. On the front of the pedestal is the following inscription:

Georgio Secundo
Magnæ Britanniae Franciæ
et Hiberniæ
Regi
Forti et Reipublicæ
Maxime fideli
Patriis virtutibus
Patrem Secuto
S P Q D.
A. D. 1758.
Thomas Mead, Prætor Urbano.
Michaele Sweny, } *Vice-comitibus.*
Gulielmo Forbes, }

A large detachment of matrosses marched from *Woolwich* for *Portsmouth*, to go on board the transports to sail for *North Ame-*

rica; major general *Abercrombie*, who was to relieve lord *Loudon*, with the several officers that had lately been promoted for the *American* service, were all to embark on board the men of war employed in this new expedition, the command of which was given to admiral *Boscawen*.

The earl of *Effingham*, lord marshal, by his Majesty's command, gave notice, that all persons were expected to put themselves into the deepest mourning, long cloaks excepted, on account of the death of the princess *Caroline*.

The ceremonial of the private interment of her late royal highness princess *Caroline*, on Thursday, Jan. 5, in the royal family vault, in king *Henry the VIIth's* chapel, in *Westminster* abbey.

Knight-marshal's men, with black staves, two and two.

Officers belonging to her late Royal Highness.

Pursuivants at arms.

Heralds at arms.

Vice-chamberlain of his Majesty's household.

Comptroller of his Majesty's household.	Treasurer of his Majesty's household.
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Master of the horse to his Majesty.	Groom of the stole to his Majesty.
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Norroy king of arms.

Lord

Lord Chamberlain of his Majesty's household.	Lord Steward of his Majesty's household.
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Gentle- man usher.	Clarencieux king of arms, bearing the coronet upon a black velvet cushion.	Gentle- man usher.
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The Body,
Covered with a black
velvet pall, adorned
with eight escutcheons,
and under a canopy of
black velvet, support-
ed by eight gentlemen
ushers.

Gentle- man usher.	Garter principal king of arms, with his rod.	Gentle- man usher.
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Ladies of the bed-chamber to her late
Royal Highness.

Women of the bed-chamber to her late
Royal Highness.

Yeomen of the guard, to close the pro-
cession.

The procession was from the Prince's
chamber through the *Old Palace-yard*, to
the south-east door of Westminster-abbey.
At the entrance within the church, the
dean and prebendaries, attended by the
choir, received the body, and fell into the
procession just before the officer of arms,
who preceded the Lord Steward and Lord
Chamberlain; and so proceeded into king
Henry VIIIth's chapel, where the body was
deposited on tressels, the head towards the
altar; the coronet and cushion being laid
upon the coffin, and the canopy held over
it; the ladies of the bed-chamber, and
bed-chamber women, placing themselves at
the head of the corpse; and others on each
side.

The part of the service before the inter-
ment being read by the Dean, the corpse was
deposited in the vault, the Dean having the
Subdean on his right hand, and *Garter* on
his left, standing at the lower end of the
opening of the vault.

The corpse being interred, the Dean
went on with the office of burial; which
ended, *Garter* king of arms proclaimed her
Royal Highness's style, which ended the
ceremony.

The procession began about ten in the
evening.

Jan. 6. Being Twelfth-day, his grace
the duke of *Devonshire*, lord chamberlain
of the household, went to the Chapel Royal

as his Majesty's proxy; and whilst the of-
fertory was reading by the subdean, ad-
vanced to the altar, and presented three
purfes, filled with gold, frankincense,
and myrrh, in commemoration of the pre-
sents made by the eastern Magi.

Jan. 12. Commodore *Durell* hoisted his
broad pendant on board the *Diana*.

Jan. 13. A cup and salver, intended to
be presented to captain *Lockhart*, was sent
this day to *Lloyd's*, to be viewed by the mer-
chants. It was curiously chased and em-
bossed, with the seven *French* privateers,
his own ship and arms. The salver was
twenty-six inches diameter, with the fol-
lowing inscription:

*The gift of the two public companies, the un-
derwriters and merchants of the city of Lon-
don, to captain John Lockhart, commander
of the Tartar, for his signal service, in sup-
porting the trade, by distressing the French
privateers in the year 1757.*

This day a board of Admiralty was held
at the office at Whitehall, when the com-
plaints of the men belonging to his Ma-
jesty's ship *Namur*, and the men belonging
to several other of his Majesty's ships of
war, in regard to their provisions and usage
when at sea, were laid before their lord-
ships, who ordered them to be particularly
examined into.

This day a committee of the subscribers
to a fund for supplying the poor in the city
of *York* with corn at a lower rate than the
markets, began to deliver out the same,
when 334 families were served with the best
of corn at one shilling a peck, or four shil-
lings the bushel.

Jan. 16. The honourable House of
Commons met, pursuant to their adjourn-
ment on the 22d ult.

Jan. 17. Sir *Charles Hardy* hoisted his
flag on board the *Captain* man of war, in
order to sail immediately for *New-York*.

The following message from the king
was presented by Mr. secretary *Pitt* to the
House.

“GEORGE R.

“His Majesty having ordered the army,
formed last year in his electoral dominions,
to be put again into motion from the 28th
of *November* last, and to act with the utmost
vigour against the common enemy, in con-
cert with his good brother and ally the king
of *Prussia*; and the exhausted and ruined
state of that electorate, and of its revenues,
having rendered it impossible for the same
to maintain and keep together that army,
until the further necessary charge thereof,

as

as well as the more particular measures now concerting for the effectual support of the king of *Prussia*, can be laid before this House; his Majesty, relying on the constant zeal of his faithful Commons, for the support of the Protestant religion, and of the liberties of *Europe*, against the dangerous designs of *France* and her confederates, finds himself, in the mean time, under the absolute necessity of recommending to this House the speedy consideration of such a speedy supply, as may enable his Majesty, in this critical exigency, to subsist and keep together the said army."

In consequence of this message 100,000*l.* was unanimously granted, to be taken immediately out of the supplies of last year unapplied, and to be remitted with all possible dispatch.

His grace the lord archbishop of *Canterbury*, and the right reverend lord bishop of *Rochester*, &c. met at the Jerusalem-chamber, and adjourned the convocation to the 22d of *March* next.

Jan. 21. A court martial was held on board the *Newark*, for the trial of 15 mutiners belonging to the *Namur* man of war, who all received sentence of death.

Information having been given to the lord lieutenant of *Ireland*, that several officers were recruiting in that kingdom from *Great-Britain*, without the knowledge of the government there, his excellency signified his pleasure to such officers, that they immediately desisted from raising men in that kingdom, and that they immediately discharged all such as they had already enlisted.

Jan. 24. The King was pleased to grant unto lord *Edgcumbe*, the offices of warden and chief justice in eyre of all his Majesty's forests, &c. beyond *Trent*.

The King was pleased to grant the office of chancellor of the duchy and county palatine of *Lancaster* to lord viscount *Dupplin*.

Jan. 27. Lord *George Sackville*, and viscount *Dupplin*, were sworn of the privy council.

His Majesty in council appointed the following gentlemen to be governors and lieutenant-governors of *America*, viz.

George Haldane, esq. to be captain-general and governor in chief of *Jamaica*, in the room of admiral *Knowles*, resigned.

Francis Bernard, esq. to be captain-general and governor in chief of *New Jersey*, in the room of *John Belcher*, deceased.

Francis Fauquier, esq. to be lieutenant-

governor of *Virginia*, in the room of *Robert Denwiddie*, esq. resigned.

Thomas Hutchinson, esq. to be lieutenant-governor of *Massachusetts-Bay*, in the room of *Spencer Phipps*, deceased.

This being the birth-day of the king of *Prussia*, who entered into the 47th year of his age, the same was observed with illuminations and other demonstrations of joy.

Information was brought to *Saunders Welch*, esq. that a considerable quantity of *French* money called *deux sous*, were made and concealed in the house of one *Cartwright* in the *Strand*, upon which Mr. *Welch*, by an order from the secretary of state, went to the said house, assisted by a messenger and two constables, and seized near fourteen hundred weight of them; two persons were taken into custody for this offence, and bound over to answer at the next sessions the complaint of the solicitor of the mint.

Sheriffs appointed for the present year.

Berkshire, Samuel Bowes, esq.
Bedfordshire, William Cole, esq.
Buckinghamshire, John Ansell, esq.
Cumberland, John Senhouse, esq.
Cheshire, John Egerton, esq.
Camb. & Hunt. J. Jackson, esq.
Cornwall, Swete Nicholas Archer, esq.
Devonshire, Peter Comyns, esq.
Dorsetshire, Nicholas Gould, esq.
Derbyshire, Hugo Meynell, esq.
Essex, John Henniker, esq.
Glostershire, T. Jones, esq.
Hertfordshire, J. Robinson Lytton, esq.
Herefordshire, William Cope Gregory, esq.
Kent, Thomas Whitaker, esq.
Leicestershire, Shuckburgh Ashby, esq.
Lincolnshire, Jervase Scrope, esq.
Monmouthshire, Rowland Pytt, esq.
Northumberland, William Wilkinson, esq.
Northamptonshire, Joseph Clerk, esq.
Norfolk, Hamond Alpe, esq.
Nottinghamshire, Sir George Smith, bart.
Oxfordshire, Robert Fettyplace, esq.
Rutlandshire, Thomas Hotchkins, esq.
Shropshire, John Amler, esq.
Somersetshire, Philip Stephens, esq.
Staffordshire, R. Whitworth, esq.
Suffolk, Robert May, esq.
Southampton, H. Compton, esq.
Surrey, Edmund Shallett, esq.
Sussex, J. Goble, esq.
Warwickshire, William Dilk, esq.
Worcestershire, C. Trubshaw Withers, esq.
Wiltshire,

Wiltshire, Thomas Bennett, esq.

Yorkshire, Jeremiah Dixon, esq.

For *South Wales*.

Brecknockshire, Henry Mitchell, esq.

Carmarthenshire, Rees Prytherch, esq.

Cardiganshire, Abel Griffiths, esq.

Glamorganshire, Edward Matthew, esq.

Pembrokeshire, John Adams, esq.

Radnorshire, Daniel Davies, esq.

For *North Wales*.

Anglesey, John Griffith, esq.

Caernarvonshire, Zacheus Jones, esq.

Denbighshire, Robert Wynne, esq.

Flintshire, William Davies, esq.

Merionethshire, William Wynne, esq.

Montgomeryshire, John Lloyd, esq.

Jan. 28. The King was pleased to appoint *John Brettell*, esq. to be secretary of the stamp duties, in the room of *Wad. Wyndham*.

Jan. 29. His Majesty's ships *Prince Frederick*, *Dublin*, and *Juno*, sailed from *Portsmouth* with fifteen sail of transports with troops on board for *New-York*.

Jan. 31. The greatest warlike and naval preparations known at this season of the year, during the course of the month past, were made both in this kingdom and in *Ireland*.

The late accession of a new sultan to the *Ottoman* throne, fixed the attention of *Europe* on the proceedings of that court. An event however, happened that affected the new sovereign: the caravan of pilgrims, returning from *Mecca*, was attacked by a large body of *Arabs*, who destroyed from 50 to 60,000 persons. This desperate and unprecedented cruel proceeding was supposed to have taken its origin from the *Arabs* being disgusted, on account of the removal of the *Pascha* of *Damascus* to *Aleppo*, who was greatly esteemed by them as a generous able man, and the *Kissar Aga's* having put in his room a man of different principles, who deprived them of most part of their dues which they received from the pilgrims. As the chief of the black eunuchs was the cause of all that happened by that change, which he effected merely to serve his own interested views, the grand seignior ordered his head to be sent for from *Rhodes*, where he was lately exiled; and on its arrival exposed it to public view.

Feb. 4. A marble bust of doctor *Claudius Gilbert*, formerly vice-provost of *Dublin* college in *Ireland*, was set up in that college. This excellent person, besides other

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valuable donations, bequeathed to that college a collection of books, consisting of 13,000 volumes, chosen with great discernment and care. His bust was placed at the head of these. It is the workmanship of *Mr. Verpoil*; and for expression and elegance does great honour to the taste and skill of the statuary.

Feb. 5. All the estates and effects of the jesuits in the kingdom of *Portugal* were sequestered, and an inventory of all the estates, moveable and immoveable, money, jewels, &c. of that society was taken, each of whom was allowed but ten sols a day for his subsistence.

Feb. 6. It was ordered by the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in the Parliament of *Ireland* assembled, That the king at arms, attended by his proper officers, were to blot out and deface all ensigns of honour borne by such persons as had no legal title thereto, upon their carriages, plate, and furniture, and to make regular returns of their proceedings therein to the clerk of Parliament.

Feb. 7. The King was pleased to order the following promotions of flag officers in the navy.

Charles Knowles, esq. and the honourable *John Forbes*, admirals of the blue.

Charles Watson, and *George Pocock*, esqrs. vice-admirals of the red.

The honourable *George Townshend*, and *Francis Holburne*, esq. vice-admirals of the white.

Henry Harrison, and *Thomas Cotes*, esqrs. vice-admirals of the blue.

Lord *Harry Pawlett*, rear-admiral of the red.

Sir *Charles Hardy*, knight, rear-admiral of the white.

Feb. 12. There arrived at *Portsmouth*, with a messenger belonging to the Admiralty, in the greatest haste, a person who was immediately introduced, by orders from court to admiral *Boscawen*; of whom the following particulars transpired. This person was some time since master of an *English* vessel, trading from port to port in *North-America*, particularly up the river *St. Laurence*; but being taken by the enemy, had been prisoner with general *Montcalm* near three years, who would not admit of any exchange for him, by reason of his extensive knowledge of the coasts, more particularly the strength and soundings of *Quebec* and *Louisbourg*; they therefore came to a resolution to send him to *Old France*, in the next packet-boat, there to be confined

M m

till

till the end of the war. He was accordingly embarked at *Quebec*, and the packet put on board. In the voyage he was admitted to the cabin, where he took notice one day of their loading the packet, to sink it in case of danger. Soon after this, being constrained to put into *Vigo* for provisions, he observed an *English* man of war at anchor there, and one night, taking the opportunity, all, but the watch, being in a sound sleep, he seized the packet; and having taken out the government's express, fixed it in his mouth, and silently let himself down into the bay; and floating upon his back into the wake of the *English* man of war, secured himself by the hawser, and got safe on board. The captain examined him, transcribed the packet, for fear of an accident, and then sent him post over land with the copy of it to *Lisbon*; from whence he was brought to *Falmouth* in a sloop of war, and immediately set out post for *London*. What is remarkable, he was but just four days in going from *Falmouth* to *London*, and from *London* to *Portsmouth*.

Feb. 13. The driver of the *Dover* machine was convicted before Mr. *Fielding*, in 60*l.* penalty, on oath of two credible witnesses, for having in his lodging 387 ells of foreign blois lace, and 60 ounces of gold and silver trimmings, being prohibited goods.

Feb. 14. A dreadful fire happened at *Bridge-Town*, in *Barbadoes*, which consumed 120 houses; and the crops in that island were very short, having had little rain in the rainy season.

Feb. 19. About three o'clock this morning, admiral *Boscawen* sailed from *St. Helen's* in his Majesty's ship *Namur* of 90 guns; with the *Royal William* of 84; *Princess Amelia* of 80; *Lancaster* of 74; *Trent* of 36; *Shannon* of 36; *Gramont* of 24; and the *Aetna* and *Lightning* fire ships; the *Invincible* of 74 guns, of the above fleet, missing her stays, ran ashore on a flat between the *Dane* and the *Horse* of *Langdon* harbour, to the east of *St. Helen's*, and notwithstanding all the assistance that could be given, was lost.

By an authentic list it appears, that there passed through *Islington* turnpike for *Smithfield* market, from *January* 1, 1754 to *January* 1, 1755, oxen 28,602, sheep 267,565; and from *January* 1, 1757 to *January* 1, 1758, oxen 30,952, sheep 200,180. By which it appears, that there was a decrease of more than 67,000 sheep in this last year, and an increase only of

about 2000 oxen, which is by no means a just proportion.

Feb. 20. Prince *Ferdinand* of *Brunswick* was joined by prince *George* of *Holstein*, with a body of *Prussian* horse, on whose arrival the whole army was put in motion; the main army reached the confines of *Verden*, when the castle of *Rottenberg* surrendered, after six hours resistance, and the garrison of about 150 men were made prisoners of war.

Feb. 23. The enemy quitted *Ottersberg*, leaving behind them all their artillery and ammunition. *Verden* was seized, and the *French* were preparing to evacuate *Zell*. On the approach of the advanced guard, they left *Bremen*, and his serene highness the general immediately took possession of it. The same day the prince being informed that the *French* general, count *de Chabot*, was posted with a considerable detachment at *Hoya*, a strong fort upon the river *Weser*, gave orders to the hereditary prince of *Brunswick* to repair thither with two battalions of *Hanoverians*, and two of the *Brunswick* troops, together with a few hundred chasseurs, hussars, and light troops, in order to dislodge the enemy from that post. As they had but one float, the passage of the troops took up much time.

Feb. 26. The two generals, the marquis *d'Armentieres*, and the marquis *de Rochepine*, together with the garrison, evacuated the town of *Zell*.

Feb. 28. The prince *de Clermont*, and the duke *de Randan*, did the same at *Hanover*, observing good discipline, and without the least plunder. He distributed to the poor the corn and meal which remained in the magazines, whilst those, who commanded at *Brunswick*, burned all the provisions.

The *Foudroyant* and *Orphée* men of war were taken by admiral *Osborne*.

March 1. His grace the duke of *Richmond* ordered a room at *Whitehall* to be opened for the use of those who study painting, sculpture, and engraving, which contained a large collection of original plaster casts from the best antique statues and busts at *Rome* and *Florence*; where any painter, sculptor, carver, or other artist, to whom the study of these gesses might be of use, has liberty to draw, or model, at any time; and upon application to the person that has the care of them, any particular figure is placed in such light at the artist shall desire. And any young man or boy, above the age of

of twelve years, has the same liberty, by a recommendation from any known artist. On Saturdays, Messrs. Wilton and Cipriani attended to see what progress each had made, to correct their drawings and models, and to give them such instructions as they thought necessary. There is given at Christmas and Midsummer annually to those who distinguish themselves, by making the greatest progress, the following premiums: A figure selected from the rest, and a large silver medal given for the best design of it, and another for the best model in *Basso Relievo*. A smaller silver medal for the second best design, and one for the second best *Basso Relievo*.

March 3. An action happened near Lauenau, betwixt Hamelen and Hildesheim, between 600 Prussian dragoons and hussars, and 600 French horse and 300 foot; in which the latter were defeated, 300 of whom were killed, and 176 taken prisoners.

March 5. Surat was taken by the English.

March 9. The heavy artillery having arrived, the bombardment of Minden began, and the garrison, after making an unsuccessful sally, in order to procure provisions, offered to capitulate upon honourable terms, which was rejected.

All the effects of the jesuits in France were sequestered till the eight millions they were condemned to pay to the heirs of a gentleman in the East-Indies (of whose effects they had fraudulently got possession) be discharged, the interest of which, ever since they have had possession, will at least double the sum.

March 11. At seven o'clock this morning Sir Edward Hawke, in his Majesty's ship *Ramillies*, got under sail at Spithead, with the following ships under his command, viz. *Newark* of 80 guns; *Torbay* of 80; *Alcide* of 74; *Intrepid* of 64; and *Union* of 64. The admiral did not come to at St. Helen's, but having a fair wind kept on his course, and in a few hours was out of sight.

Mr. Henry Raine, of St. George's, Middlesex, having in his life time, built and endowed an hospital, for forty girls taken out of the charity school, and maintained by his will, dated October 17, 1736, bequeathed 4000*l.* in 3 per cent. annuities to trustees to accumulate, and improve the growing dividends, until the same should produce yearly 210*l.* to be disposed of in marriage portions to two maidens brought up in his

hospital. viz. (100*l.* and 5*l.* for a wedding-dinner for each) who should have continued there four years, attained the age of twenty-two, and be best recommended by the masters or mistresses whom they may have served, for piety, industry, and a constant conformity to the established church. The trustees gave notice, that the sum destined for this laudable purpose was completed, and by an advertisement summoned the maidens educated in the said hospital, to appear on the 4th of next month, with proper certificates of their past behaviour and present circumstances, in order that six may be selected of the most deserving, to draw lots on the first of May for the prize of 100*l.* to be paid on the 5th of November following as her marriage portion, to an honest man, a member of the church of England, residing in the parishes of St. George, St. Paul, Shadwell, or St. John, Wapping, and approved by the trustees; at which time another girl was added to the five who had drawn blanks before; and to her who then drew the prize of 100*l.* was paid on her marriage the first of May following; the remaining five continued intitled to a chance twice in every year, when a new candidate is admitted, that every girl educated in this hospital, and careful of her character, may have a chance for this noble donation.

March 13. Miss Bab. Wyndham, of Salisbury, sister of Henry Wyndham, esq. of that city, a maiden lady of ample fortune, ordered her banker to prepare the sum of 1000*l.* to be immediately remitted, in her own name, as a present to the king of Prussia.

March 14. Minden was taken by the French. By the capitulation the garrison, consisting of eight battalions, a large detachment of infantry de Hainault, and eight squadrons of horse, in all 3516 men, were to remain prisoners of war. Besides 67 pieces of cannon of different sizes, a considerable magazine was likewise found in that town, and a military chest.

Godfrey Lee Farrant, esq. was appointed principal register of the high courts of delegates, appeal for prizes, and admiralty.

Townshend, esq. deputy teller of the Exchequer.

Mr. Manningham, governor of Bengal.

March 16. Was observed throughout the whole electorate of Hanover as a day of thanksgiving for its delivery from its enemies. The ministers were exhorted in general to forbear all insulting expressions

against a nation employed by Providence, as an instrument of correction for the sins of the people; but which has in its turn experienced, by a ruinous and precipitate retreat, that it is itself too the object of divine displeasure.

Mr. *Smelt*, one of the engineers belonging to the board of ordnance, went to *Tinmouth* castle, having orders to repair the old works, build barracks for 1000 men, and to erect new batteries towards the sea, in order to defend and be a safeguard to the ships, when at anchor in the road against any enemy.

March 16. The lords of the admiralty and the commissioners of the navy attended at the bar of the House of Lords, in consequence of a message sent to the House of Commons for that purpose; and gave their opinion as to some abuses that were supposed to be practised in the navy.

March 20. *Emden* was taken by admiral *Holmes*.

The garrison consisted of 1300 *French* foot, 1200 horse, 1100 *Austrian* foot, and two companies of artillery of 60 men each, in all 3720.

The number of *French* taken prisoners within these three weeks past, amounted to near 9000 men.

March 22. At *Port-Royal* in *Virginia*, at ten o'clock at night, was felt there a violent shock of an earthquake, attended with a loud rumbling noise, like thunder at a distance. The shock lasted a full minute.

March 23. The Lords, authorized by his Majesty's commission, for declaring his royal assent to several acts agreed upon by both Houses, notified the royal assent to the following acts:

An act for appointing commissioners for putting in execution an act of this session, intitled, an act for granting an aid to his Majesty by a land-tax.

An act for punishing mutiny and desertion.

An act for the regulation of his Majesty's marine forces, while on shore.

An act for enlarging terms and powers granted by several acts for repairing the harbour of *Dover* in *Kent*.

An act for the more easy and speedy repairing of public bridges in the county of *Devon*.

An act for repairing several roads leading to and through the borough of *Lyme Regis*, in *Dorsetshire*.

An act for repairing the road from *Magor*,

to *Chepstow*, in the counties of *Monmouth* and *Glocester*.

An act for amending several roads leading from the town of *Tiverton*, in *Devonshire*.

An act for repairing and widening the roads from *Donnington High Bridge* to *Hale-drove*, and to *Langret Ferry*, in the county of *Lincoln*.

An act for repairing the several roads leading from *Woodstock* to *Kiddington*.

An act for repairing the high road leading from *Brent Bridge*, in the county of *Devon*, to *Gasking Gate* near *Plymouth*.

An act for building a bridge or bridges cross the *Thames*, from *Old Brentford* in *Middlesex*, to the opposite shore in the county of *Surrey*.

An act for ascertaining and collecting the poor's rates, and for better regulating the poor of *St. Mary Magdalen Bermondsey*;

And to seven private bills.

The House of Peers adjourned to *Tuesday* the 4th of *April*, and the House of Commons to *Monday* the 3d.

March 27. *Richard William Vaughan*, late a linen-draper at *Stafford*, was committed to *Newgate* for counterfeiting the notes of the bank of *England*. He had employed several artists to engrave the different parts of the note, by one of whom the discovery was made. He had filled up to the number of twenty, and deposited them in the hands of a young lady, whom he courted, as a proof of his being a person of substance. This was the first attempt of the kind that ever was made.

March 28. The right reverend doctor *Secker*, bishop of *Oxford*, and dean of *St. Paul's*, kissed the King's hand on being appointed archbishop of *Canterbury*; as did the right reverend doctor *Hume*, bishop of *Bristol*, on being appointed bishop of *Oxford*, and doctor *Young*, one of the residentiaries of *St. Paul's*, appointed bishop of *Bristol*.

March 29. The palace begun by king *Charles II.* at *Winchester* on an extensive plan, but not finished, was completely fitted for barracks, in which were no less than 160 large rooms.

March 30. By an order of council, dated *March 29*, all ships, persons, goods, and merchandize, now arrived, or that should hereafter arrive in any port of *Great Britain*, or of the isles of *Jersey*, *Guernsey*, *Alderney*, *Sark*, or *Man*, from *Smyrna*, were enjoined to perform a quarantine of forty days; which order was issued upon information that

that the plague raged at *Smyrna*, and daily carried off great numbers of people.

April 1. The King was pleased to grant unto the reverend *Thomas Paul*, M. A. the deanry of *St. Patrick Casbell*, in the room of

Reverend *William Gore*, promoted to the bishoprick of *Clonfert*, in the room of

Right reverend Dr. *Carmichael*, translated to the bishoprick of *Leighlin* and *Fernes*, in the room of

Right reverend Dr. *Garnet*, translated to the bishoprick of *Clogher*, in the room of Dr. *Clayton*, deceased.

The prohibition on the exportation of gunpowder, salt petre, arms, or ammunition, was prolonged for six months, after the 29th instant.

Admiral *Hawke's* Squadron, consisting of seven ships of the line and three frigates, made *Basque* road, and at day-break discovered a numerous convoy a few leagues to windward, and gave chase; but the wind baffling, the convoy, with three frigates that escorted it, got into *St. Martin's*, on the isle of *Rbe*, except one brig that was run on shore and burnt by the *Huffar*. At four in the afternoon they discovered the enemy plainly, lying off the isle d'*Aix*. Their force was the *Fleurissant* of 74 guns, *Sphynx* 64, *Hardi* 64, *Dragon* 64, *Warwick* 60, and six or seven frigates, with about forty merchant ships, which had 3000 troops on board. At five the enemy began to cut and slip their cables, and to run in great confusion: at six their commodore made off, and many of those ships which fled were by this time left on the mud. At five next morning all the enemy's ships were aground, and almost dry, about five or six miles distant; many of the merchant, and several of the ships of war, were on their broadsides. As soon as the flood made, admiral *Hawke* put the best pilots on board the *Intrepid* and *Medway*, and sent them a gun-shot further in, where they anchored; and sounding a little a-head at high-water, they found but five fathom, of which the tide rises eighteen feet. By this time boats and launches from *Rochfort*, &c. were employed to carry out warps to drag the ships through the soft mud, as soon as they should be water borne: In the mean time they threw over board their guns, stores, ballast, and even water out of their ports; some of the men of war got that day as far up as the mouth of the *Charente*. The merchant ships were aground towards isle *Madame*. Our frigates boats cut away about eighty buoys laid on their

anchors, and what they had thrown over board.

On the 5th, in the morning, captain *Ewer*, with 140 marines, was landed, with orders to destroy the new works carrying on there, which he accordingly effected, preserving good order, and giving no disturbance to the inhabitants of the island. When the Admiral got out of *Basque* road, he learnt from a neutral ship, that the convoy chased on shore was laden with provisions, stores, &c. for *America*, with fifteen more ready at *Bordeaux*, to have been escorted by the ships of war which laid at the isle d'*Aix*.

April 11. About ten at night, the temporary wooden bridge, built for the convenience of passengers while *London* bridge was widening and repairing, was discovered to be on fire, and continued burning till the whole was consumed. It being at first apprehended that some malicious persons had wilfully set it on fire, a reward of 200*l.* was offered for discovering the offenders; no discovery, however, was made, and it would be endless to repeat conjectures. Nothing could equal the vigilance of the magistrates on this occasion, and the diligence of the workmen to restore the communication between the city and the borough, which was in a manner cut off by this accident; but indeed the old bridge was made passable in so short a space of time as did honour to the undertaker. Till the passage could be effected, the lord mayor of *London* licensed forty boats more than were allowed by the statute to ply on *Sundays*, for the conveniency of ferrying over passengers.

This day a convention between his *Britannic* majesty and the king of *Prussia* was signed at *London*, by which it was stipulated, I. That his *Britannic* majesty shall pay the sum of 670,000*l.* to the king of *Prussia's* agent in *London*, immediately after the ratifications shall be exchanged. II. That his *Prussian* majesty shall employ this sum in augmenting and keeping up his forces which shall act as shall be most for the interest of the common cause; and, III. That neither of the contracting powers shall conclude any peace, make any truce, or enter into any treaty of neutrality, of what kind soever, without the participation of the other.

April 12. A sermon was preached at *St. Andrew's, Holborn*, by the reverend Dr. *Barton*, before the governors of the small-pox hospital, for the benefit of that charity, when

when the collection at the church door, and at their anniversary meeting, amounted to upwards of 755*l*.

At a court of common-council held this day at Guildhall, a committee was chosen to carry the act into execution for building a new bridge at *Black-friars*.

April 13. The following acts were signed by commission.

An act for indemnifying persons who have omitted to qualify themselves for offices of trust, &c.

An act for vesting the forest and manors of *Singleton* and *Charlton* in the counties of *Suffex* and *Wilts*, in trustees for the purposes therein mentioned.

An act for continuing a duty of two pennies Scots upon ale in *Preston-Pans*, for repairing the harbour of the said town.

An act for enclosing and dividing the moors and commons of *Hamsterley*, in the county of *Durham*;

And to two road bills.

April 16. *Schweidnitz* surrendered, and the garrison, consisting of 3500 men, of whom 250 were officers, were made prisoners of war. The *Austrians* lost besides, above 3500 men in that place by sickness, desertion, and severe duty, during the blockade; and the prince of *Bevern* was exchanged for an officer of the same rank, and again employed by his *Prussian* majesty.

April 17. A proof was made at *Paris* of a cannon of a new invention, which fires sixty times in ten minutes without spunging. With a proper charge of powder it carries 100 weight of lead. Another cannon of like construction was proved in *Prussia*.

April 19. *London* bridge was opened for foot passengers, in the reparation of which above five hundred workmen were constantly employed, *Sundays* not excepted.

April 20. Was held the anniversary meeting of the sons of the clergy, at which were present his grace the lord archbishop of *Canterbury*, president, and the lord chief justice *Willes*, vice-president of the corporation, the right honourable the Lord Mayor, the bishops of *Ely*, *Lincoln*, *Carlisle*, *Salisbury*, *Rochester*, *Litchfield*, *Chester*, *Glocester*, and *St. David's*, and most of the aldermen. The sermon was preached by the reverend Dr. *Ibbetson*, archdeacon of *St. Alban's*, and the collection in the whole (including a bank note of 100*l*. given by *Samson Gideon*, esq.) amounted to 1066*l*. 14*s*. which is above 150*l*. more than last year.

	£.	s.	d.
The money collected on Tuesday	306	18	0
At <i>St. Paul's</i>	307	1	6
At Merchant taylor's hall	552	14	6

£. 1066 14 0

April 21. In consequence of an application to Parliament, on account of the late unhappy accident, a resolution passed the House, That a sum not exceeding 15,000*l*. be granted to his Majesty, to be applied towards the rebuilding *London* bridge.

The right reverend Dr. *Thomas Secker*, lord bishop of *Oxford*, was confirmed at *Bow* church, lord archbishop of the cathedral and metropolitan church of *Canterbury*, by the most reverend the lord archbishop of *York*, and the right reverend the lords bishops of *Durham*, *Worcester*, *Ely*, *Bath* and *Wells*, *Lincoln*, *Hereford*, *Carlisle* and *Salisbury*, being appointed his Majesty's commissioners for that purpose.

It was this day resolved that towards the supply granted to his Majesty, the sum of 4,500,000*l*. be raised by annuities after the rate of $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent, for twenty-four years, the interest to commence from July 5; and 500,000*l*. by way of lottery, at 3 per cent. the interest to commence from the 5th of Jan. 1759.

Payments of annuities.	Payments on lottery.
10 per cent. April 29	10 per cent. April 29
15 — — May 30	10 — — June 20
15 — — June 28	20 — — July 18
15 — — July 27	10 — — August 19
15 — — August 30	20 — — Sept. 20
13 — — Sept. 27	20 — — Oct. 20
15 — — Oct. 26.	

Three per cent. was allowed for anticipating the payments on the annuities; nothing on the lottery, but to have the tickets as soon as they could be got ready. Those who had subscribed for 500*l*. were allowed 450*l*. in annuities, and 50*l*. in lottery tickets.

April 28. A new tax of 1*s*. in the pound on places and pensions, and another on houses and windows, was voted for the payment of the interest of the sums borrowed for the service of the present year. The former supposed to produce 70,000*l*. and the latter 100,000*l*. a year. An additional shilling was laid on all rateable houses, and 6*d*. a window on all above fifteen.

The following account of the ages of ten persons in the borough of *Hoath* in *Kent*, eight of whom lived within a quarter of a mile

mile of each other, and the other two but at a small distance from each other, was attested by good authority :

	Years.	qu.
Thomas Darby	89	2
Richard Steed	87	0
William Chandler	77	2
Ann Christian	76	0
William Brice	79	2
Susannah Wix	87	0
Jane Thompson	76	0
Amy Matthews	82	1
Elizabeth Brice	74	0
Thomas Carey	78	0
In all	806	3

Ages of ten persons living in the parish of Boughton under Blean, in the county of Kent.

	Years.	qu.
Thomas Hawkins, esq. in Nash-park	81	1
A woman at the oasts in the park	80	0
Richard Drury, at the same place	72	0
His wife	78	0
Farmer Kingstand, joining to the park	78	0
Hammon Gooding, near the same place	78	0
Goody Blakenbury, east of the park	96	0
Thomas Burley, a little farther	81	2
Mrs. Ovendon	81	2
Mrs. Spurgeon	78	0
In all	804	1

April 29. The first stone of a new bridge, to be built in pursuance of an act of Parliament for that purpose, from Brentford to Kew, was laid, in the presence of a great numbers of persons of quality and distinction.

M. d'Acbe was defeated by admiral Pocock.

May 1. Senegal was taken by his Majesty's ships the *Nassau* of 64 guns, the *Harwich* of 50 guns, *Rye* of 24 guns, with the *Swan* sloop and two buffes, under the command of captain *Marsh*, having on board 200 marines under major *Mason*, and a detachment of artillery people under captain *Walker*. This squadron arrived off the river *Senegal*, and after sounding the entrance, the small vessels and boats got over the bar, there not being water for any thing larger than the *Swan* sloop to come in. The enemy with seven vessels, three of which were armed with ten guns each, made a shew of attacking our small craft, and kept a kind of running fire, but were

soon repulsed, and obliged to retire up the river. The marines and seamen, to number of 700, landed, and got the artillery on shore; when they were near ready for proceeding to attack fort *Lewis*, which is upon a small island about twelve miles up the river from the bar, deputies arrived from the superior council of *Senegal* with articles, upon which they proposed to capitulate. Captain *Marsh*, and major *Mason*, made some alterations therein. On the 1st of *May* they were agreed to, and were in substance as follows :

I. The forts, storehouses, vessels, arms, provisions, and every thing belonging to the company upon the river *Senegal*, to be put into the possession of the *English*.

II. All the white people belonging to the *Senegal* company, to be conducted to *France*, with their private effects; merchandize and uncoined treasure excepted.

III. The free mulattoes, or negroes, to remain so; not to be molested in their religion or effects, and to have liberty to retire, if they chuse it.

In consequence of these articles, major *Mason*, with the marines, took possession of fort *Lewis* the 2d of *May*. In it were found 232 *French* officers and soldiers; 92 pieces of cannon; with treasure, slaves, and merchandize to a considerable value.

Capt. *Marsh* found in the harbour sixteen vessels, most of them richly laden. The squadron was in perfect health, and and preparing to go against the island of *Gorée*, from which it is distant only thirty leagues. In this island are the principal magazines and storehouses belonging to the *French*; and here the negroes are confined, till they can be shipped for the *West-Indies*.

The trustees of *Raine's* hospital met, pursuant to the will of the donor, and having selected six maidens educated in that hospital, who were properly recommended, the lot was drawn, in the presence of a numerous assembly, for the prize of 100*l.* by way of marriage-portion, which was won by *Ann Netherland*, who left the hospital in 1743, and was to be married the 5th of *November* ensuing, when 5*l.* as by the donor directed, was expended on a wedding dinner.

May 3. A young lady, who at *Newmarket* had laid a considerable wager, that she could ride 1000 miles in 1000 hours, finished her match in a little more than two thirds of the time. At her coming in, the country people strewed flowers in her way.

His

His grace the archbishop of *Canterbury* was sworn of the privy council.

His Majesty was pleased to appoint *Henry Ellis*, esq. lieutenant-governor of *Georgia*.

The king of *Prussia* entered *Moravia*.

Died at *Rome* his holiness *Prosper Lambertini*, the reigning pope, in the 84th year of his age. He was raised to the purple, Dec. 9, 1726, and chosen pope, Aug. 17, 1740, on which occasion he assumed the name of *Benedict XIV.* and by his conduct he shewed, that he highly deserved that dignity, though at that time the cardinals continued above six months shut up in the conclave, before two thirds of them could agree on chusing him.

May 8. *Florence Hansey*, M. D. who had been some time in custody for holding a treasonable correspondence with the enemy, was brought before the court of King's-bench, and ordered to prepare for trial the 15th of June.

The marquis *Duquesne*, chef d'Escadre, lately taken prisoner in the *Foudroyant*, arrived in *London*.

May 9. At the anniversary meeting of the president and governors of the *London lying-in hospital*, in *Aldersgate-street*, the collection at the church and the hall amounted to 611*l.* 10*s.*

A new corn market was opened at *St. Saviour's*, in the borough of *Southwark*.

His grace the duke of *Bedford* embarked at *Dunleary*, in *Ireland*, for *Park-Gate*, accompanied by the Duchess, the marquis of *Tavistock*, lady *Caroline*, and the right honourable *Richard Rigby*, esq. his Grace's secretary.

May 10. The lord primate of *Ireland*, the right honourable *Henry earl Shannon*, and the right honourable *John Ponsonby*, esq. Speaker of the House of Commons, were sworn in council lords justices of *Ireland*, in the absence of his Grace.

Was held the annual general meeting of the hospital for the maintenance of exposed and deserted young children, when a general committee for the year ensuing was elected by ballot. It appeared, that since this charity had been made general by parliamentary provision, near 6000 infants had annually been taken in; one third of whom, nearly, died at nurse. A matter that merited parliamentary enquiry.

May 12. Ladders and gates were affixed to *East-Sheen gate*, in *Surrey*, in order for foot people to go into *Richmond park*, and also at *Ham gate*; so that her royal highness the princess *Amelia* at length gave up

this long-contested affair, for the ease and convenience of the inhabitants.

May 13. In pursuance of the King's pleasure, lord *Anson*, vice-admiral of *Great-Britain*, and admiral of the white, was appointed commander in chief of a fleet at sea.

Advice was received from rear-admiral *Broderick*, that on the 13th of last month, his Majesty's ship *Prince George*, of 80 guns, in which the rear-admiral hoisted his flag, took fire at half an hour after one in the afternoon, in latitude 48; and after burning to the water's edge, the remnant of her sunk at a little before six in the evening.

His Majesty's ship the *Windsor*, of 60 guns, captain *Faulkner*, with the *Escorte* frigate, being sent to intercept two French frigates and three store-ships from *Dunkirk* road to the westward, fell in with them about sixteen leagues from the *Ram-head*, when the two frigates brought to in a line, as if they intended to receive him, and the store-ships continued standing to the westward. When the *Windsor* came within about two gunshot of the frigates, they made all the sail they could towards the coast of *France*: upon which captain *Faulkner* sent the *Escorte* after the store-ships, while he gave chase to the frigates, and continued it till four in the afternoon; when finding they greatly outailed him, he gave it over, and made after their convoy, which could then just be discerned from the poop. The next morning at daylight only one of them was to be seen, which the *Windsor* came up with and took. She was called the *St. Peter*, of near 400 tons burthen, and her cargo consisted of provisions and 1000 stand of arms, intended for *Quebeck*. Another of these store-ships was fallen in with the same day by a squadron of his Majesty's ships to the westward, commanded by captain *Pratten*, and was taken by captain *Douglas* in the *Alcide*. She was called the *Baden*, was about the same size with the other, and laden with provisions.

On the 29th, about three o'clock in the afternoon, captain *Pratten* seeing a sail to the SW. made a signal for the *Dorsetshire*, of 70 guns and 520 men, commanded by captain *Dennis*, to give chase; and soon after observing the chase to be a large ship, dispatched the *Achilles*, of 60 guns, commanded by the honourable captain *Barrington*, also after her, and then followed them with the rest of the squadron. About seven o'clock

o'clock the *Dorsetshire* came up with the chase, which proved to be the *Raisonnable*, a French ship of war of sixty-four guns, and 630 men, and captain *Denis* began to engage her very closely, and they continued warmly engaged till about nine o'clock, when the enemy's ship, commanded by the prince *de Mombazon*, chevalier *de Roban*, struck, having suffered greatly in her hull, and had sixty-one men killed, and 100 men wounded. She was a new ship, not above four or five months off the stocks, and was going from *l'Orient* to *Brest*. The *Dorsetshire*'s masts, yards, and sails, were greatly shattered. She had sixteen men killed, and twenty wounded, in the action.

By the French accounts, the *Raisonnable*, with the *Hero*, *Formidable*, and *Intrepide*, and two frigates, were designed for *Canada*; to which place and *Louisbourg* they had sent several little squadrons at different times; one under *M. de Beauffier*, sailed to the latter place on the 5th of April.

The lord lieutenants of the following counties appointed meetings for putting the militia act in execution, viz.

The marquis of *Rockingham*, for the west riding of *Yorkshire*.

The duke of *Newcastle*, for *Middlesex*.

The earl of *Halifax*, for *Northamptonshire*.

The duke of *Grafton*, for *Suffolk*.

Lord *Onslow*, for *Surrey*.

The earl *Poulet*, for *Somersetshire*.

The duke of *Ancaster*, for *Lincolnshire*.

The earl of *Coventry*, for *Worcestershire*.

Lord *Ducie*, for *Glostershire*.

Earl *Cowper*, for *Hertfordshire*.

Lord *Royston*, for *Cambridgeshire*.

Earl of *Exeter*, for *Rutlandshire*.

The duke of *Manchester*, for *Huntingdonshire*.

The duke of *Devonshire*, for *Derbyshire*.

The duke of *Dorset*, for *Kent*.

The earl of *Cholmondeley*, for *Chester*, *Flint*, *Carnarvon*, *Anglesey*, *Montgomery*, and *Merioneth*.

Richard Myddleton, esq. for *Denbighshire*.

The duke of *Newcastle*, for *Nottinghamshire*.

The duke of *Bedford*, for *Bedfordshire*.

The duke of *Marlborough*, for *Oxfordshire* and *Bucks*.

The duke of *Bolton*, for *Hampshire*.

Lord *Lisburne*, for *Cardiganshire*.

The earl of *Rochford*, for *Essex*.

The earl of *Powis*, for *Shropshire*.

VOL. III.

Thomas Morgan, esq. for *Monmouth* and *Brecon*; and the deputy-lieutenants, for *Westmoreland* and *Norfolk*.

A number of the serjeants, pensioners in *Chelsea* hospital, received orders to repair where they should be respectively directed by the lords lieutenants of the several counties of *England*, to teach the militia their exercise, for which they were allowed 7s. per week.

May 15. Admiral *Hawke* arrived at *Portsmouth* from *London*, where he had been to wait upon the board of Admiralty on extraordinary affairs.

May 17. Twelve flat-bottomed boats, on a new construction, were launched at *Portsmouth*. They carried sixty-three men each, rowed with twelve oars, and drew not above two feet water.

May 20. A waggon was burnt on *Salisbury-Plain*, laden with the whole rich wardrobe, scenery, and apparatus of the *Bath* theatre; besides the entire property of each performer belonging to it. Some miles before the waggon reached *Salisbury*, a servant of the theatre told the driver that the wheel would take fire, intreating him to stop and unload; but the fellow still persisted in keeping on his way, and gave for reason, that he had driven twelve miles with his wheels smoaking. About three miles from *Salisbury*, the flame burst out, and, before ten boxes could be preserved, the whole waggon was consumed. The damage amounted to 2000l.

March 22. His grace the duke of *Marlborough* arrived in the isle of *Wight*, being appointed commander in chief of the forces in that island.

His grace the duke of *Bedford* arrived at his house in *Bloomsbury-square* from his government in *Ireland*.

Four French ships, part of seventeen, which sailed the 1st instant from *Bordeaux*, laden with provisions and stores for *Canada*, under convoy of a large privateer of 54 guns, and two frigates, were brought into *Falmouth* by commodore *Keppel*'s squadron.

May 27. The right reverend bishop of *Oxford*, in pursuance of his Majesty's letters of recommendation, was chosen dean of *St. Paul's*.

The whole embarkation of the troops encamped in the isle of *Wight* was completed at *Corves*, and the transports all sailed to *Spithead*. About noon, lord *Anson*, with the largest men of war, sailed to *St. Helen's*, to which station he was followed immediately

N n

by

by commodore *Howe's* squadron of frigates.

Lists of sea and land forces, at this time maintained by Great-Britain, including artificers in the King's yards and docks.

Establishment for Great-Britain, the train of artillery inclusive	55000
For Ireland — — —	12000
For N. America of regulars	22000
of provincials	30000
	52000
For the West-Indies — —	2000
For Gibraltar and the East-Indies	5000
The allied army in the pay of Great-Britain — —	60000
Total of land forces	186000

Naval department, viz.	
seamen (12000 more than voted for) —	62000
Marines — —	14000
Artificers to the docks supposed to be —	20000
	96000

Total 282000

Ships in commission, 110 of the line.	
200 under the line of all denominations.	
310 ships of war.	

Land forces in North-America.

Against Louisbourg —	12900
Against Crown-Point —	18500
Against fort Du Quesne —	9700
43d regiment, Kennedy's, in garrison at Anapolis, Fort Cumberland, &c. in Nova-Scotia	700
	41800

May 30. At a store cellar in *Pall-Mall*, Mr. *Hucks*, cooper, and a chairman who went down after him, were both suffocated, as supposed by the steam of forty butts of unstopped beer.

A society was lately erected at *Glasgow*, under the name of The *Glasgow* Charitable Marine Society; the end of which was to provide for such seamen as should become old, or disabled, in the service of the merchants of that city; and also to afford relief for their poor widows and children.

His Catholic Majesty was pleased to declare the *Conde de Fuentes*, a grandee of *Spain*, and one of the gentlemen of his

bed-chamber, to be ambassador to the court of *Great-Britain*.

June 1. Lord *Loudon* arrived at *Portsmouth* from his command in *North America*.

A motion was this day made, and carried by a majority of 107 to 67, at a court of common-council, held at *Guildhall*, "That the fines which should hereafter be paid, for not serving the office of sheriff, should, after paying off some debts already incurred, be applied towards building a bridge at *Blackfriars*." In consequence of which resolution, a surveyor had already been appointed to examine the ground on which the said bridge was intended to be built.

Three men being seated at a window at *Wattlesbury* in *Shropshire*, the right and left hand men were killed by lightning, and he that sat in the middle was only finged.

Admiral *Anson*, with the fleet under his command, sailed from *St. Helen's*; as did commodore *Howe*, with his squadron, and all the transports, about two hours after. The admiral directed his course down the channel, and the commodore his for the coast of *France*. The ships under the admiral were,

	Guns.
Royal George — —	100
Duke — —	90
Neptune — —	90
Ramilies — —	90
Barfleur — —	90
Union — —	80
Newark — —	80
Magnanime — —	74
Norfolk — —	74
Alcide — —	74
Chichester — —	74
Duc d'Aquitane — —	64
Fougueux — —	64
Achilles — —	60
Intrepide — —	64
Norwich — —	50
Dunkirk — —	60
Southampton — —	36
Acteon — —	36
Tartar — —	20
Leostoff — —	20
Coventry — —	36

There were on board the fleet, sixteen regiments, nine troops of light horse, and above 2000 marines.

The ships under commodore *Howe* were the following.

	Guns.
Effex — —	70
Rochester — —	50
Deptford — —	50
Portland	

			Guns.
Portland	—	—	50
Pallas	—	—	36
Brilliant	—	—	36
Richmond	—	—	36
Active	—	—	36
Maidstone	—	—	20
Flamborough	—	—	20
Rose	—	—	20
Succefs	—	—	16
Saltafb	—	—	16
Swallow	—	—	16
Diligence	—	—	16
Speedwell	—	—	16
Pluto fireship	—	—	16
Salamander ditto	—	—	16
Infernal bomb	—	—	16
Granada ditto	—	—	16
Cormorant	—	—	14
Ten cutters, each	—	—	10

One hundred transports, twenty tenders, and two storeships.

June 2. Fort St. David's, in the East-Indies was taken by the French.

Mr. Wynants, the Swedish minister, set out for Harwich, in his way home, after forty years residence at the court of London. This occasioned much speculation.

June 5. Being kept the birth-day of his royal highness the prince of Wales, who the day before entered into the 21st year of his age, his Majesty received the compliments at Kensington, and his royal highness at Leicester house, on that occasion.

A large mob of weavers, labourers, and other disorderly persons, assembled at Shaw-Hill in Wilts, and in a riotous manner cut down and levelled with the ground the banks and fences of the gardens and orchards in that neighbourhood, under pretence that they were purloined from the common.

June 8. The duke of Marlborough burnt 100 sail of shipping at St. Maloes, viz. one man of war of 50 guns, one of 36, all the privateers, some of 30, several of 20 and 18 guns, notwithstanding they were under the cannon of St. Maloes; but finding it impracticable to attack that place, and receiving intelligence of troops being on their march from all sides, his grace thought it necessary to march back to Cancele. Commodore Howe had made so good a disposition of the boats and transports, that four brigades, and ten companies of grenadiers, were re-embarked in less than seven hours, the enemy not having attempted to attack them.

The inhabitants of Cancele fled, and left the troops in quiet possession of the town,

which some of them plundered, but were afterwards severely punished, and one hanged. The duke of Marlborough sent a regiment a day's march into the country, who took up their quarters at the town of Dol, about fourteen miles from St. Maloes, where they were kindly entertained, and in their march met with no opposition. By their report, there were not 500 regular troops in the country. The town of St. Maloes is walled round with walls of a vast thickness, and great height, so that our scaling ladders could not reach the top, and which it was thought would take a month's regular siege, and by sea there were two strong batteries, and a narrow entrance, very dangerous for our ships to attempt going within gun-shot.

June 9. The English actually landed 16,000 men at Louisbourg. After attempting in two places, they at last got on shore, on the third attack, at a place the French reckoned impracticable.

This day the royal assent was declared, and notified by commission, to the following bills.

An act for granting to his Majesty several rates and duties upon offices and pensions, and upon houses, windows, or lights, for raising five millions by annuities, and a lottery, to be charged on the said duties.

For applying a sum of money for rebuilding London bridge.

For annexing certain forfeited estates in Scotland to the crown, and applying the rents and profits for the better civilizing and improving the Highlands of Scotland.

For the encouragement of seamen employed in the royal navy.

For further explaining the laws touching the electors of knights of the shire in this present Parliament, for that part of Great-Britain called England.

For the settlement of the poor, so far as the same relates to apprentices gaining a settlement by indenture; and to empower justices of the peace to determine differences between masters and mistresses, and their servants, in husbandry, touching wages.

For allowing further time for intollment of deeds and wills, made by Papists, and for relief of Protestant purchasers.

For allowing a further time for holding the first meetings of commissioners or trustees, for putting in execution certain acts made in the last session of Parliament.

For appointing a sufficient number of constables, for the service of the city of Westminster, and to compel proper persons

to take upon them the office of jurymen to present nuisances, &c. within the said city.

To encourage the growth and cultivation of madder.

For the encouragement of the exportation of culm to *Lisbon*.

For the more easy and speedy recovery of small debts, in the western division of *Brixton* in *Surrey*;

Also within the borough of *Great Yarmouth* and its liberties.

For establishing a free market for corn and grain in *Westminster*.

For draining and preserving certain fen lands in the parishes of *Chatteris* and *Doddington* in the *Isle of Ely*.

Also between *Cam* and *Mildenball* rivers; and for empowering the governor, &c. of *Bedford-Level*, to sell certain lands, commonly called invested lands.

For rendering more effectual the acts passed for the erecting of hospitals and work-houses in the city of *Bristol*, and for the better regulation and maintenance of the poor thereof.

For building a bridge cross the river *Trent*, at or near *Wilden Ferry*.

For extending the navigation of the river *Calder*, to or near to *Sowerby-bridge*, in the parish of *Halifax*, and for making navigable the river *Hebble*, *Halig*, or *Halifax-brook*, from *Brooksmouth* to *Salter-Hebble-bridge* in the county of *York*.

For regulating and improving the oyster fishery in the river *Colne*.

For laying a duty of two pennies *Scots* upon every *Scots* pint of ale and beer, which should be brewed for sale, or sold within the town of *Kirkaldy* and liberties thereof.

To fifteen road bills, and to twenty-eight private bills.

June 12. Died *Augustus William*, prince of *Prussia*, eldest of the King's brothers, of an apoplexy, at *Orangebourg*, in his 36th year. He married the princess *Louisa Amelia*, daughter of the duke of *Brunswick Wolfembutte*, by whom he had issue *Frederick William*, presumptive heir to the throne of *Prussia*, born in 1744; *Frederick Charles Henry* born in 1747, and *Frederick Sophia* born in 1751.

An order was sent from the custom-house for the *Leghorn* fleet, just arrived in the river, to sail to *Stangate-Creek*, and there perform quarantine; but this order, upon petition, was retracted.

The following message was presented to

the honourable House of Commons by his Majesty's command.

“GEORGE R.

“His Majesty, relying on the experienced zeal and affection of his faithful Commons; and considering that in this critical conjuncture emergencies may arise, of the utmost importance, and attended with the most pernicious consequences, if proper means should not immediately be applied to prevent or defeat them; is desirous that this House will enable him to defray any extraordinary expences of the war, incurred or to be incurred for the service of the year 1758; and to take all such measures as may be necessary to disappoint or defeat any enterprizes or designs of his enemies, and as the exigency of affairs may require.” In consequence of this message a vote of credit was granted by Parliament for 80,000*l.* for the purposes therein mentioned.

Florence Hansley, M. D. was brought to trial at the court of King's-bench in Westminster-hall, on an indictment for high treason, before lord chief justice *Mansfield*, and judges *Dennison*, *Foster*, and *Wilmot*.

There were 131 gentlemen from different places in the county of *Middlesex* summoned on the jury, and near 100 answered to their names. The doctor objected against fifteen, and the council for the crown against three.

June 14. This day he was brought to the bar of the court of King's-bench to receive sentence, when lord *Mansfield*, after a very moving speech, pronounced sentence in the usual form, to be hanged, drawn, and quartered at Tyburn, on Wednesday the 12th of July.

Mr. *Lee*, a wealthy farmer, at *Wroxeter* in *Northamptonshire*, being complained to by his neighbours for keeping a vicious bull, insisted upon it that he was not vicious, and went to him himself to convince them of it, when the bull immediately ran at him, and killed him on the spot.

June 16. The honourable House of Commons resolved, that an humble address should be presented to his Majesty (by such members of that House as were of the privy council) to represent, that the salaries of most of the judges in his Majesty's superior courts of justice in this kingdom, were inadequate to the dignity and importance of their offices; and therefore to beseech his Majesty, that he would be graciously pleased to advance any sum not exceeding 11,450*l.*

to be applied in augmentation of the salaries of such judges, and in such proportions as his Majesty should think fit for the present year; and to assure his Majesty that that House would make good the same to his Majesty.

June 17. The King was pleased to appoint the right honourable *George William* earl of *Bristol*, to be his Majesty's ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the Catholic king.

June 19. This day, the lords being met, a message was sent to the honourable House of Commons, to desire the immediate attendance of that House in the House of Peers, to hear the commission read, empowering his royal highness the duke of *Cumberland*, the lord archbishop of *Canterbury*, lord keeper of the great seal, the lord president of the council, and several other lords, to declare and notify the royal assent to the following bills, and to prorogue the Parliament.

An act for granting to his Majesty certain sums of money out of the sinking fund.

For enabling his Majesty to raise 800,000*l.* for uses and purposes mentioned.

For repealing the duty on silver plate.

For applying the money granted towards defraying the charge of pay and clothing for the militia for 1758, and for defraying the expences incurred on account of the militia in 1757.

For the due making of bread, and to regulate the price and assize thereof, &c.

To permit the importation of salted beef, pork, and butter, from *Ireland*, for a limited time.

For repealing an act made 25 G. II. to restrain the making insurances on foreign ships bound to or from the *East-Indies*.

For relief of coal-heavers working on the *Thames*.

For applying a sum towards carrying on the works for fortifying the harbour of *Milford*.

To render more effectual an act for inclosing part of any common for planting and preserving trees fit for timber or underwood, and for more effectually preventing the unlawful destruction of all kinds of timber trees.

To ascertain the weight of trusses of straw, and to punish the deceits in the sale of hay; and to several other public and private bills.

The lords commissioners, by his Majesty's command, prorogued the Parliament to the 3d day of *August*.

Cudalore and fort *St. David's* in the *East-Indies* surrendered to the *French*.

June 22. Was the hottest press for seamen on the *Thames* that was known since the war began, no regard being paid to protections, upwards of 800 were swept away. The crew of the prince of *Wales* a letter of marque ship, stood to arms, and saved themselves by their resolution.

June 23. Sir *Edward Hawke* having struck his flag, the *Ramilies* sailed from *St. Helen's* to rejoin lord *Anson*.

June 23. The prince *de Clermont* was defeated at *Crevelt* by prince *Ferdinand*.

Notwithstanding this check, in which the *French* lost the flower of their army, the battle was far from being decisive.

June 25. Count *Daun* obliged the king of *Prussia* to raise the siege of *Olmütz* by taking his convoy.

June 28. Prince *Ferdinand* appeared before *Dusseldorp*, a city belonging to the prince *Palatine*, and summoned it to surrender; the governor capitulated, and the garrison, consisting of 2000 men, marched out with the honours of war. The magazine of forage found in this place was very considerable.

June 30. The *French* fleet, consisting of the *Prudent* of 74 guns; the *Entreprenant*, 74; the *Bienfaisant*, *Capricieux*, and *Celebre*, of 60 each; the *Comet* frigate, of 30; the *Apollo* frigate, and the *Chevre* and *Glocester* pinks; all arrived safe at *Louisbourg*, having on board, with a battalion of foreign volunteers, ammunition, provisions, and stores, for the ensuing campaign, to defend *Cape Breton*.

Some workmen lately dug up near *Colonna*, where it is thought the antient city of *Laubicum* stood, about fourteen miles from *Rome*, an antique *Venus* of white marble, thought to be of more exquisite workmanship than even the *Venus* of *Medicis*, and a fine bust of *Lucius Verus*, with several vases, lamps, coins, and other antiquities; and a *Greek* inscription has been discovered near the great building, importing that there was in that place a library.

July 1. The Squadron under the command of commodore *Howe*, with the transports having on board the troops commanded by his grace the duke of *Marlborough* arrived safe at *Spithead*.

July 2. A thanksgiving prayer was read in all the churches within the bills of mortality, for the victory at *Crevelt*.

July 3. Advice was received by the *Halifax* packet, that admiral *Boscawen*, with ships

ships and transports under his command, sailed from that harbour for *Louisbourg* the 28th of *May*.

July 4. The King was pleased to appoint *Henry Pellham*, esq. one of the commissioners of his Majesty's customs, within that part of *Great-Britain* called *England*.

Richard Dauber, esq. one of the commissioners of the revenues of excise, within that part of *Great-Britain* called *Scotland*.

To appoint *Thomas Sberiff*, gent. Rouge Dragon pursuivant of arms, vacant by the promotion of *Henry Hill*, esq. to the office of *Windsor* herald at arms.

A dreadful fire broke out in the public filature at *Savannah*, *South Carolina*, and raged at once through the whole building with such irresistible fury, that between two and 3000 pounds weight of cocoons were consumed, with other things of value: and had there been the least breath of wind, the council house, the public records, with the arms and ammunition there lodged, must inevitably have been destroyed.

At *Oxford* the anniversary speech, instituted by lord *Crew*, in commemoration of the benefactors of the university, was spoken by *Dr. Matber*, public orator.

July 5. Lord *Howe* was slain.

July 8. General *Abercrombie* was repulsed at *Ticonderago*.

An old lodging-house in *Plumb-tree Court*, *Broad St. Giles's*, fell down, by which accident seven poor wretches were crushed to death, and many more desperately maimed. There being some other houses in the court in the like tottering condition, the mob assembled in a few days afterwards, and pulled them down.

July 9. At *Williamsburg* in *South Carolina*, the wind tore up large trees by the roots, and blew down several houses, chimnies, &c. accompanied with the most violent shower of hail ever known, which destroyed every thing in its way; not an house in the town whose windows were not broke to pieces, the gardens entirely levelled, fruit trees, *Indian* corn, tobacco and indigo, totally ruined, wherever it reached; several of the hailstones were as large as hens eggs. Its direction was from N.W. to S.E.

July 16. The right honourable the lord *Anson* arrived at *Plymouth* from the *Bay*, in his Majesty's ship *Royal George*, with seventeen men of war, who all came into the *Sound*. They put in there to victual and water, and afterwards returned to the *Bay*.

July 17. Sir *J. Barnard*, knt. father of the city, and alderman of *Bridge* ward without,

desired the court of aldermen would permit him to resign his gown, on account of his bad state of health; to which, after much reluctance, and many importunities used by the aldermen present, to the contrary, the court consented.

July 18. An experiment was made with the light horse and flat-bottomed boats, from the *South-Sea* beach, near *Portsmouth*, where the horse were encamped; twelve horses were put on board a boat, which had a platform laid in it railed round. They were carried to *Spithead*, and laid along side a transport three miles from the beach, and were slung and hoisted into the ship, and reimbarked into the boats with great ease. Several guns were fired, to try the horses, which they bore very patiently, only snorting a little at the smoke flying about them. They were landed on the beach again in extreme good order.

July 20. The troops intended for *Germany* were embarked at *Portsmouth*, and sailed immediately to *Spithead*.

Two thousand sixty-eight men, and three thousand horses, of the *English* troops destined to reinforce the army of prince *Ferdinand*, arrived at *Emden*.

July 24. His royal highness prince *Edward*, who had been some time indisposed, arrived at *Portsmouth*, and embarked on board the *Effex*, com. *Howe's* own ship, in which he was to sail as a volunteer in the intended expedition against *France*. His Royal Highness went from the dockyard in the *Effex's* twelve-oared barge, attended by lord *George Sackville* and admiral *Holbourne*. His Royal Highness had the standard of *England* flying in the bow of the boat. Admiral *Holbourne's* barge followed with his flag flying in the bow of his boat, and all the captains according to their seniority, which made a very agreeable appearance.

July 25. The prince d'*Ysemburg* was defeated by the duke de *Broglie* at *Sandershausen*.

The *Hessians*, regulars and irregulars, consisted of about 7000 men, under the command of the prince de *Ysemburg*; the *French*, under the duke de *Broglie*, were at least 12000, and the prince de *Soubise* behind them with 18000 more. The *Hessians* had indeed some advantage in situation, notwithstanding which the prince was rather inclined to retire; but the troops, and more especially the militia, absolutely refused to stir. His Highness made the best disposition he could in such a situation.

The

The action lasted full five hours, when numbers at last prevailed. The *Hessians* lost about 1500 men, and seven pieces of cannon; the *French* lost above 3000. The duke *de Broglie* had a horse shot under him; the Marquis, his nephew, had his thigh broke; the prince of *Nassau* wounded.

The King was pleased to appoint his grace *Charles* duke of *Marlborough*, Lieutenant-general of his Majesty's forces, and master-general of the ordnance, to be commander in chief of all the *British* forces that were intended to serve on the *Lower Rhine*.

This day a further respite for doctor *Hensley* till the 8th of *November* was brought to Newgate.

July 26. The isle of *Cape Breton* was taken by the *English*.

Articles of Capitulation between their Excellencies admiral *Boscawen*, and major-general *Amherst*; and his excellency the chevalier *Drucour*, governor of the island of *Cape Breton*, of *Louisbourg*, the island of *St. John*, and their appurtenances.

I. The garrison of *Louisbourg* shall be prisoners of war, and shall be carried to *England* in the ships of his *Britannic Majesty*.

II. All the artillery, ammunition, provisions, as well as the arms of any kind whatsoever, which are at present in the town of *Louisbourg*, the islands of *Cape Breton*, and *St. John*, and their appurtenances, shall be delivered, without the least damage, to such commissaries, as shall be appointed to receive them, for the use of his *Britannic Majesty*.

III. The governor shall give his orders that the troops which are in the island of *St. John*, and its appurtenances, shall go on board such ships of war, as the admiral shall send to receive them.

IV. The gate, called *Porte Dauphine*, shall be given to the troops of his *Britannic Majesty*, to-morrow at eight o'clock in the morning, and the garrison, including all those that carried arms, drawn up at noon on the *Esplanade*, where they shall lay down their arms, colours, implements, and ornaments of war. And the garrison shall go on board, in order to be carried to *England* in a convenient time.

V. The same care shall be taken of the sick and wounded that are in the hospitals, as of those belonging to his *Britannic Majesty*.

VI. The merchants and their clerks, that have not carried arms, shall be sent to

France, in such manner as the admiral shall think proper.

Louisbourg, July 26, 1758.

(Signed) LE CHEVALIER DE DRUCOUR.

State of the Garrison, 1758, when it capitulated.

Names of Regiments.	Officers.	Soldiers fit for duty.	Sick and wounded.	Total.
Twenty-four companies of the usual garrison and two of the artillery.	76	746	195	1017
Second battalion of <i>Volontaires Etrangers</i>	38	402	86	526
Second battalion of <i>Cambise</i>	38	466	104	608
Second battalion of <i>Artois</i>	32	407	27	466
Second battalion of <i>Bourgogne</i>	30	353	31	414
Total of the garrison	214	2374	443	3031
Sea officers, private men and marines fit for duty, with the sick and wounded, belonging to the ships	135	1124	1347	2606
Total prisoners				5637

Of his Majesty's forces were killed 21 commission and non-commission officers, 146 private men, 1 gunner, and 3 matrosses.

Wounded 30 commission and non-commission officers, 2 drummers, 315 private men; artillery, 1 corporal, 1 gunner, 3 matrosses.

An account of the Guns, Mortars, Shot, Shells, &c. found in the town of *Louisbourg*.

Iron ordnance, mounted on standing carriages with beds and coins.

Thirty-six pounders	38
Twenty-four, ditto	97
Eighteen, ditto	23
Twelve, ditto	16
Eight, ditto	10
Six, ditto	28
Four, ditto	6
Brass mortars, with beds.	
Twelve and a half inch	3
Nine, ditto	1
Six and a half, ditto	3

Iron

Iron Mortars, with beds.	
Twelve and a half inch	6
Eleven, ditto	4
Nine and a half, ditto	1
Musquets with accoutrements	7500
Powder, whole barrels	600
Musquet cartridges	80000
Ditto balls, tons	13
Round shot.	
Thirty-six pounders	1607
Twenty-four, ditto	1658
Twelve, ditto	4000
Six, ditto	2336
Grape shot.	
Thirty-six pounders	139
Twenty-four, ditto	134
Twelve, ditto	330
Six, ditto	130
Case shot.	
Twenty-four pounders	53
Double headed shot.	
Twenty-four pounders	245
Twelve, ditto	153
Shells.	
Thirteen inch	850
Ten, ditto	38
Eight, ditto	138
Six, ditto	27
Lead pig, ditto sheet, tons	12
Iron of forts, ditto	6
Wheel-barrows	600
Shovels, wood	760
Ditto, iron	900
Pick-axes	822
Iron crows, large	22
Ditto, small	12
Iron wedges	42
Hand mauls	18
Pin mauls	12
Masons trowels	36
Hammers	36
Axes	18

This is all that the commissaries have as yet found, but there is undoubtedly more not yet accounted for.

In the night between the 25th and 26th instant, the boats of the squadron were in two divisions, detached under the command of captains *Laforey* and *Balfour*, to endeavour either to take or burn the *Prudent* of 74 guns, and the *Blenfaisant* of 64, the only remaining French ships in the harbour; in which they succeeded so well, as to burn the former, she being a-ground, and take the latter, and tow her into the north-east harbour, notwithstanding they were exposed to the fire of the cannon and musquetry of the island battery, Point Rockfort, and the town, being favoured with a dark

night. Our loss was inconsiderable, seven men killed, and nine wounded.

July 27. The whole squadron of frigates and transports under the command of commodore *Howe* and lieutenant-general *Bligh*, set sail from Spithead to St. Helen's, where they waited for a fair wind to proceed to sea. All the officers were on board, and no one permitted to come ashore.

James Dandridge, esq. merchant-taylor, and *Matthew Rolliston*, esq. goldsmith, were chosen sheriffs of London and Middlesex; in the room of *Thomas Truman* and *Thomas Whateley*, esqrs.

July 28. The Parliament which stood prorogued to Thursday the 3d of August was farther prorogued to Thursday the 28th of September.

On the 5th, cardinal *Charles Rezzonico*, bishop of Padua, a Venetian, was elected Pope. He was born on the 7th of March 1693, and was formerly auditor of the Rota. He was made cardinal by *Clement XII.* on the 20th of October 1737, at the nomination of the republic of Venice. He had the title of St. *Mara d'Ara Caeli* (the principal convent of the Cordeliers) and was protector of the Illyrian nation, the *Pandours*. He was ill-favoured and hunch-backed; but of a strong, vigorous constitution; a fresh complexion, walked well and firm; the honestest man in the world; a most exemplary ecclesiastic; of the purest morals; devout, steady, learned, diligent; in short, worthy to succeed the great *Benedict XIV.* though nobody, certainly, ever thought he would be called to succeed him.

By the bill passed the last sessions of Parliament, to amend and explain the militia bill, every city or town had the liberty to offer volunteers if they chose it, instead of standing the chance of the ballot.

Every substitute was, equally with the person serving for himself, exempted from being pressed; and the substitute was also entitled (having been called out into actual service) to set up any trade in any place whatever.

Every militia man was to have his cloaths at the end of three years.

Every militia man, when the militia of his county should be ordered into actual service, to receive one guinea.

The families of the militia men were, in their absence, to be provided for out of the county stock.

If a militia man fell sick, on a day of march, he was to be provided for.

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The militia can never be sent out of the kingdom upon any pretence whatever; nor can they, as appears by the oath they take, be employed, but only for the immediate defence of their country.

The captains had power of making corporals out of the private militia men, which is sixpence advance each day of exercise; and the further vacancies of serjeants were to be filled up out of the militia men, which is one shilling a day the whole year. Militia men's sons may also be appointed drummers, which is sixpence a day the whole year.

The bounties to seamen and landmen that voluntarily entered themselves into the royal navy, were continued by proclamation to the 30th of September next.

The Parliament of Ireland, which stood prorogued to the 18th instant, was further prorogued to the 20th of August.

July 30. By the violence of the wind, a great deal of damage was done to the shipping and small craft on the river Thames. Above bridge several wherries broke loose from their moorings, and driving one against another, were stove in pieces.

July 31. Commodore How, with the fleet and troops for the coast of France, set sail from Portsmouth.

August 1. In the past month of July, by an exact measurement, above five inches of rain fell in London, a quantity surpassing any in the same month perhaps in the memory of man. The mean depth in England, one year with another, is about twenty-three inches and a half, of which a larger proportion usually falls in the winter months.

A loan to his Majesty, in his quality of elector of Hanover, for two hundred thousand pounds, was opened at the Bank; which was immediately filled by the following gentlemen.

	£.
Sir Joshua Vanneck — —	50000
Messrs. Backwell, Hart, and Co.	50000
Samson Gideon, esq. — —	40000
Nicholas Magens, esq. — —	20000
George Amyand, esq. — —	15000
Bartholomew Burton, esq. —	15000
Thomas Martin, esq. — —	5000
Joseph Salvadore, esq. —	5000
	200000

Advice was received at the Admiralty-office of the safe arrival in the river Embes, near Embden, of the troops under the com-

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mand of the marquis of Granby; also of the arrival of those under the command of major general Waldegrave, and of the invalids from Shields: and likewise of another convoy being in sight, which it was concluded was the transports with the troops under the command of the duke of Marlborough.

This day a company of labourers, headed by some farmers, assembled in a riotous manner, and pulled down a bridge that was building near Norwich, and after having levelled it with the ground, they broke up the road, and then dispersed.

Both Houses of Parliament met pursuant to their last prorogation, and were further prorogued to the 28th of September.

August 2. A turtle of upwards of 500lb. weight was sent down to the earl of Sandwich's seat near Huntingdon: this is said to be the largest turtle ever brought to England.

A great number of fowls, beasts, &c. which came over in the West-India fleet, were brought to St. James's, presents to his royal highness the duke of Cumberland.

At Wighton, there was such a fall of rain as had not been known in the memory of the oldest man living. It swelled the rivulets to such a degree in that town and neighbourhood, that five bridges within two miles of the town were swept away by the flood; and did considerable damage to the hay and growing corn, by overflowing all the adjacent grounds. Several houses were much damaged, and many trees torn up by the roots, by the rapidity of the current. In several houses in the town the water was six feet deep the day after the flood.

The following lord lieutenants, besides those formerly mentioned, appointed meetings for putting the militia act in execution, viz. the earl of Holderness, for the north-riding of Yorkshire; and lord Aberavenny, for Sussex.

August 3. M. d'Ache was defeated again by admiral Pocock in the East-Indies.

August 5. Two powder-mills at Hounslow blew up with about 600 weight of powder.

M. de Chevert was defeated at Meere by baron Imhoff.

August 8. Cherbourg was taken, and its pier destroyed by the English.

His Majesty's troops had effected a landing, under cover of the frigates and bomb ketches, in the bay des Marées, two leagues west-

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westward of *Cherburg*, in the face of a large body of the enemy prepared to receive them; and in the evening, *Cherburg* surrendered at discretion, the enemy having marched out and abandoned the place, on the approach of his Majesty's troops: lieut. general *Bligh*, the same day, took possession of the forts of *Querqueville*, *Homet*, and *la Galette*, and hoisted *English* colours in them. The general then prepared to destroy, on the next day, the bason, and the two peers at the entrance of the harbour. There were about twenty-seven ships in the harbour, and thirty pieces of brass cannon taken. Captain *Howe*, with the ships under his command, was also in *Cherburg* road.

An unsuccessful attempt was made on the island of *Goree* near the river *Senegal*; but the ships who attacked lost a few men and received very little damage.

August 10. The *Magdalen* hospital in *Goodman's Fields*, for the reception of penitent prostitutes, was opened, when fifty petitions were presented, and several of the penitents admitted.

August 11. At *Poole* in the county of *Montgomery*, whilst the court of great sessions was sitting in the hall there, over the market place, an alarm was given that the floor gave way; which occasioned so great crouding at the door and stairs, that six of the common people were trampled to death, and many others bruised.

August 17. *Richard Houselman*, of *Knareborough*, was committed to *York* castle on suspicion of murdering *Daniel Clark*, of the same place, shoe-maker, about fourteen years ago: the discovery was remarkable: some workmen, digging about *St. Robert's Cave*, near *Knareborough*, found the remains of a body, which they supposed to be murdered; and as *Daniel Clark* had suddenly disappeared, and was generally thought to have been murdered, they imagined it might be his body; and therefore apprehended *Houselman*, and carried him before a justice, as it was recollected that he was one of the last persons seen in *Clark's* company. On his examination he said, that the body found was not *Clark's* body, for *Clark* was buried in another place, which he mentioned, and accordingly the remains of another body was there found, on which he was committed as above. And *Eugene Aram*, of *Lynn*, *Norfolk*, was also committed on the accusation of being an accomplice.

August 18. The news of the taking

Louisbourg was received at the Admiralty office.

This day his Majesty's ship *Richmond* with the *Scorpion* sloop sailed from *Portsmouth* with a number of transports under their convoy, having on board some troops of light horse to reinforce the army under general *Bligh*.

Aug. 20. By his Majesty's command a prayer and thanksgiving for the taking of *Louisbourg* was read in the churches within the bills of mortality at *London*.

It was resolved by a majority of voices in the diet of *Ratisbon*, to intreat his Imperial majesty to borrow 300,000 crowns in the name of the empire, with an assurance that the same should be repaid out of the first contingents raised by the *Germanic* body. The several ministers from the courts of *Brandenburgh*, *Hanover*, and *Hesse-Cassel*, excused themselves from consenting to this resolution. That of *Hanover* declared, that the *French* and *Austrian* troops, having by exorbitant contributions exhausted the revenues of the electorate, as well as the territories of its allies, he could not possibly change his opinion. That of *Brandenburgh* referred to his memorial of the 28th of *June*. In a word, this subject occasioned great debates in the electoral college.

Aug. 21. The sentence of the ban of the empire was confirmed by the *Aulic* council, (the last court of appeal from the diet of the empire) against the king of *Prussia*; and, at the same time, three decrees, or mandates, were issued against three other Protestant members of the empire: the first against the king of *Great-Britain*, as elector of *Brunswick Lunenburg*; the second against the duke of *Brunswick-Wolfenbuttle*; and the third against the count of *Lippe Buckeburg*. In that against his *Britannic* majesty the ban of the empire was threatened, for having joined his troops to those of the elector of *Brandenburgh*, and taking into his pay the forces of several princes, in order to support that elector's rebellion, for having ravaged the countries of *Hildesheim*, *Osnaburg*, and *Munster*; for having taken a *Prussian* general to command his troops, and with force and arms invaded the countries of *Paderborn*, *Ju-liers*, *Bergue*, *Cologne*, *Liege*, and *Brabant*, taking towns, besieging cities, raising contributions, and seizing the revenues; and lastly, for bringing foreign troops into the empire, taking possession of *Embsen*, and oppressing his co-estates. His Majesty, for these offences, was ordered to withdraw his

his foreign troops from *Germany* immediately; to desist from supporting the rebellion of the elector of *Brandenburgh*; to disband the troops he had taken into his pay; to make good the damages he had already done; to give security for his good behaviour for the future; and, lastly, to join his contingent to the army of the empire, in order to punish, in an exemplary manner, the rebellion that had been raised in open violation of the Imperial decrees.

Aug. 22. Injunctions were issued for the following princes to quit the *Prussian* and *Hanoverian* armies, on pain of being fined 1000 gold marks in case of disobedience: Prince *Augustus Ferdinand* of *Bevern*, the margrave *Charles* of *Schwedt*, prince *Henry* of *Prussia*, the hereditary prince of *Wolfenbüttele*, prince *Ferdinand* of *Brunswick*, the hereditary prince *Frederick* of *Hesse-Cassel*, prince *Frederick* of *Wurtemberg*, prince *George Lewis* of *Holstein*, prince *Maurice* of *Dessau*, prince *Adolphus* of *Bernburgh*; and the counts of *Wind* and *Dobna*.

The count *de Wied Runckel* was summoned to furnish his contingent to the army of the empire; and the city of *Frankfort* on the *Mayne*, with the cantons of the immediate Noblesse of the empire, were charged to publish and execute the Emperor's avocatory rescripts.

An information having been laid before the right honourable the Lord Mayor, that lights had been seen in the works belonging to the new temporary bridge, his lordship directed an inspection to be made into them; and it appeared that attempts had been made to fire the bridge in three places: upon which a proper guard was ordered to be kept, and he summoned a bridge committee to meet, to consider on the most effectual means to prevent the malicious design of burning down the said bridge.

His Majesty's ship *Essex*, the honourable commodore *Howe*, with the rest of the ships, and transports under his command, sailed out of *Portland* road, where they had taken in fresh provisions, on a new enterprize against the *French*.

At *Boston*, in *New England*, about noon, a violent hurricane or whirlwind passed through part of *Chelsea*, or *Rumney Marsh*, which arose and came off the water from the S. W. bending its course about N. E. supposed to extend in width but about four or five rods, and seemed to carry all before it, tearing up by the roots a great number of stately oaks and elms of above sixty feet

in height, as also a great many apple-trees in several orchards; particularly in one orchard only, sixty-three fine trees, just come to their maturity, being planted about twenty-five years ago, were torn up, leaving the ground about the roots open twenty or thirty feet over. With great fury it came against some of their stone fences, and threw them down, in some places hardly leaving one stone upon another: a cart standing in the midst of a barn loaded with hay, was forced a considerable way out; and some of the posts or rafters of the barn broken off. In one place the gust seemed to rise, so that the limbs and branches of lofty trees, were broken off as if cut with an axe. It passed by one corner of a dwelling-house, and shook it so violently, that the people expecting it would be turned over, ran out to save their lives. So violent a hurricane was scarcely ever known in these parts.

August 23. A hurricane happened at *Barbadoes*, at seven in the morning, and lasted till three in the afternoon, from N. N. W. to S. S. W. during which time eight sail were driven on shore, two of which, his Majesty's sloop, *Barbadoes*, captain *Middleton*, and the schooner *Betsy*, belonging to the island, were got off again; the *Frankland* privateer, captain *Roan*; the *Aurora*, *Campbell*; the *Jenny* and *Sally*, *Bolton*, were all to pieces; the *Rose*, *Elsmores*, of *Bristol*, with thirty hogheads of sugar; the *David* and *Susannah*, *Bartlett*; and the *Good Intent*, *Tucker*, both of *Piscataqua*, were bulged; and also all the small craft on the south-side, except two small shallops. They had some seasonable rains afterwards, and the planters began planting again, in great hopes that the ensuing crop would not be very bad.

The same hurricane extended to the other islands in a different degree; it did very little damage at *St. Kitt's*; none at *Antigua*; but a great deal at *Guadaloupe*, *Martinico*, and *St. Eustatia*.

August 24. A court of common council was held at Guildhall, when a motion was made to congratulate his Majesty on the success of his arms, and the taking the valuable fortresses of *Louisbourg*, &c. which motion being seconded, a committee was appointed to prepare an address for that purpose, and the sheriffs were ordered to wait upon his Majesty to know his pleasure when the same should be presented.

August 25. At nine o'clock in the morning, his *Prussian* majesty attacked the
 O O 2 *Russians*

Russians at *Zorndorff*, and, after an engagement, which lasted till the evening, entirely defeated them; 15,000 *Russians* were left on the field of battle; and their military chest, all their artillery, and three lieutenant-generals taken. The *Prussians* lost about 3000, killed and wounded.

August 26. This day the right honourable the Lord Mayor, aldermen, and commons of the city of *London* in common council assembled, waited on his Majesty, and made their compliments in the following address.

“ Most gracious Sovereign,

“ Amidst the joyful acclamations of your faithful people, permit us, your Majesty’s most dutiful and loyal subjects, the Lord Mayor, aldermen, and commons, of the city of *London*, in common council assembled, humbly to congratulate your Majesty on the success of your arms in the conquest of the important fortress of *Louisbourg*, the reduction of the islands of *Cape Breton* and *St. John*, and the blow there given to a considerable part of the *French* navy.

“ An event so truly glorious to your Majesty, so important to the colonies, trade, and navigation of *Great-Britain*, and so fatal to the commercial views and naval power of *France*, affords a reasonable prospect of the recovery of all our rights and possessions in *America*, so unjustly invaded; and in a great measure answers the hopes we formed, when we beheld the *French* power weakened on the coast of *Africa*, their ships destroyed in their ports at home, and the terror thereby spread over all their coasts.

“ May these valuable acquisitions, so gloriously obtained, ever continue a part of the *British* empire, as an effectual check to the perfidy and ambition of a nation, whose repeated insults and usurpations obliged your Majesty to enter into this just and necessary war: and may these instances of the wisdom of your Majesty’s councils, of the conduct and resolution of your commanders, and of the intrepidity of your fleets and armies, convince the world of the innate strength and resources of your kingdoms, and dispose your Majesty’s enemies to yield to a safe and honourable peace.

“ In all events, we shall most cheerfully contribute, to the utmost of our power, towards supporting your Majesty in the vigorous prosecution of measures so nobly designed, and so wisely directed. And it shall be our most fervent prayer, that your Majesty may long, very long, enjoy the fruits

of your auspicious government, in return of loyalty and affection from a grateful people; and that the crown of these realms may flourish, with equal lustre, on the heads of your august descendants, to the latest posterity.”

To which address his Majesty was pleased to return this most gracious answer.

“ I receive this dutiful and loyal address as a fresh mark of your constant affection to me and my government; and I return my hearty thanks for it. The steady affections of my people, united in a hearty zeal for the honour of my crown, will, I doubt not, enable me to carry on, with vigour and success, a war which was necessarily undertaken, to defend the religion, liberties, and valuable possessions of my kingdoms, against the unjust attempts of my enemies. The city of *London* may always depend upon my protection and favour, and upon my constant care for the extent of their trade and navigation.”

They were all received very graciously, and had the honour to kiss his Majesty’s hand.

August 27. His Majesty’s ship *Effex*, commodore *Howe*, with all the other ships of war and transports under his command, returned to *Portland* road, being driven from the coast of *France* by a hard gale of wind at S.S. W.

This day colonel *Bradstreet* made himself master of *Fort Frontenac* or *Cadaraqui*, on the *Lake Ontario*, at the entrance into *St. Laurence’s* river, and took in the harbour eleven or twelve ships, each mounting from ten to twenty guns; he found in the fort eighty pieces of cannon, with great quantities of ammunition and provision. The garrison surrendered prisoners of war.

August 28. The flags, standards, and other trophies, taken at *Chebourg*, were brought from *Portsmouth*, where they were landed, and shewn to his Majesty at *Kensington*.

August 29. The King was pleased to appoint the duke of *Marlborough*, general over all and singular the foot forces employed in his Majesty’s service.

By a general state of the receipts and payments of the *Foundling* hospital, it appeared that from its first opening, *March* 25, 1741, to *December* 31, 1757, the number of children received into this hospital was 6894. Of which number 5510 were received from *June* 1, 1756, when in consequence of an act of parliament, which granted

granted 10,000*l.* towards the support of the hospital, all children under a certain age were received. The number of those who died to the 31st of *December* last, 2821. The money received for the support of the total of the hospital in the year 1757, including the 30,000*l.* granted by Parliament, amounted to 38,000*2l.* 1*s.* 2*d.* of which 2806*l.* 10*s.* 3*d.* were legacies received that year; and 508*l.* 4*s.* 6*d.* annual benefactions, and 96*l.* 14*s.* 6*d.* benefactions towards defraying the expences of divine service in the chapel. The expences that year amounted to 33,832*l.* 13*s.* 2*d.* of which 502*l.* 4*s.* 6*d.* was exacted as fees at the Exchequer on 20,000*l.* part of the parliamentary grant; the fees on the remaining 10,000*l.* were charitably remitted.

August 31. One of his Majesty's messengers arrived at *Kensington* from the duke of *Marlborough*, with advice, that the junction of the troops with prince *Ferdinand* was made the 14th instant; that there had been great rains and floods, and the *English* forces in their march were obliged to encamp in some places where the ground was covered with water.

Sept. 2. Between nine and ten at night, a fire broke out among some new cordage, very near the store-house, in his Majesty's yard at *Deptford*, when great numbers of the artificers went to give their assistance, by whom it was soon extinguished. The commissioners of the navy promised 500*l.* reward to any person concerned in this wicked affair, who would make discovery thereof, except the persons who set the place on fire.

Sept. 3. His *Portuguese* Majesty coming out of the country in the evening, attended by three of his domestics, was set upon by three fellows near *Belem*, in a lonesome place; two of them had muskets, and the third a blunderbuss loaded with small shot; one was discharged at the coachman, whom it very much wounded; the King was dangerously wounded in several parts of his body and face, and his right arm much shattered; the footman was miserably wounded. The authors of this horrible plot had spread a report before hand that the King would not live long, and even fixed the time of his death to the month of *September*, 1758. A considerable number of persons were arrested by the King's order, of whom the following were the principal, viz. duke de *Aveiro*; marquis of *Tavora*, father; marquis of *Tavora*, son; *Joseph Maria*, son of the said marquis;

Joseph Maria, brother of the said marquis; the count de *Attouguia*, *Manuel de Tavora*, marquis de *Alloria*, don *Manuel de Souza*, *Nuno de Tavora*, *John de Tavora*, with all their families. Upon a fair examination their guilt was proved.

The chief of the *Genoese* male-contents, de *Paoli*, entered the province of *Cape Corso*, in the island of *Corfica*, and with 2000 men laid siege to *Rogliano*, to facilitate the surrender of which, he caused the city of *Bastia* to be blockaded with 1500 men.

Sept. 6. The king was pleased to order the colours taken at *Louisbourg*, which were lately brought to the palace at *Kensington*, to be deposited in the cathedral church of *St. Paul's*.

These colours were put up near the west door of the cathedral.

Sept. 7. At the anniversary feast of the natives of *Glocestershire*, held at *Glocester*, for the putting out of poor boys to trades, 157*l.* was collected by the gentlemen for that laudable purpose.

Sept. 10. Soon after morning service at *St. John's, Wapping*, the neighbourhood was alarmed with the cry of fire, which burnt down fifteen houses on both sides the way, before water could be had to supply the engines, it being then ebb-tide.

A large ship that was repairing at gun-dock, was set on fire, and her rigging and tops burnt away.

Addreses of congratulation to his Majesty on the taking of *Louisborough*, and the late successes of his arms, were presented from *Bristol*, *York*, *Lincoln*, *Chester*, *Great Yarmouth*, *King's Lynn*, *Berwick upon Tweed*, *Exeter*, *Norwich*, *Cambridge* university, *New Sarum*, *Glasgow*, *Dorchester*, *Shaftsbury*, *Bath*, *Dublin*, and *Tewkesbury*, *Newcastle town*, and the *Trinity house* and company of merchants adventurers there.

Sept. 11. General *Bligh's* rear-guard was defeated by the *French* at *St. Cas*.

Many houses were consumed by a dreadful fire at *Llanvair*, in *Montgomeryshire*.

About 200 men were at work at *Milford-Haven*, and a guard-ship placed there to prevent any obstruction.

The Parliament of *Ireland* was prorogued from the 29th of this month to the 4th of *April*.

Sept. 14. His Majesty's ships *Kingston* and *Barford* arrived at *Plymouth* from *Louisbourg*, with the transports, having the garrison of *Louisbourg* on board under their convoy. His Majesty was pleased to make a present of 500*l.* to the captains *Amberst* and

and *Edgecombe*, who jointly brought the news of the taking of this important fortress; and to order a further sum to each of those gentlemen to purchase a sword and ring.

Sept. 15. While two serjeants and a corporal were employed in making up cartridges in the exchange at *Morpeth*, the powder took fire, and above 1000 cartridges were blown up. The three men were terribly burnt, and the recovery of one of the serjeants despaired of. The windows of the exchange were much shattered, and the consequences would have been still more dreadful, had not 3000 cartridges and two sacks of powder, which were upon the table, providentially escaped.

Sept. 16. The cannon and mortars taken at *Cherbourg* passed by his Majesty, and set out from *Hyde park*, and came through the city in grand procession, guarded by a company of matrosses, with drums beating and fifes playing all the way to the Tower, where they arrived about four o'clock in the afternoon. On each brass cannon were these mottos: *Ultima ratio regum*, i. e. The ultimate reason of kings: and *pluribus nec impar*, A match for many. On the two mortars, *Non solis radios sed Jovis fulmina*; Not the rays of the sun, but *Jupiter's* thunder.

Sept. 18. A proclamation was published, whereby the parliament, which stood prorogued to the 28th instant, was further prorogued to the 14th of *November*, then to sit for the dispatch of business.

Sept. 19. The foot forces in the late expedition against *St. Maloes*, were disembarked at *Cowes* in the *Isle of Wight*, and marched directly for *Newport*, near which they were encamped, with orders to hold themselves in readiness at a moment's warning. The light horse were disembarked at *Portsmouth*, and marched to the quarters allotted them at *Southampton*, *Petersfield*, and *Chichester*, &c.

Sept. 28. *James Dandridge*, esq. citizen and merchant taylor, and *Alexander Masters*, esq. citizen and draper, were sworn in sheriffs of *London* and *Middlesex* for the year ensuing.

Sept. 29. *Sir Richard Glynn*, knight, alderman of *Dowgate* ward, was chosen Lord Mayor of *London* for the ensuing year.

Sept. 30. The plague at *Smyrna* continued to rage with much violence this summer.

A farmer's house and barns at *Belluton*,

in *Somersetshire*, were consumed by fire; damage 3000*l*.

Oct. 8. It blew a perfect hurricane in the channel, by which several of our ships of war and merchantmen suffered much. The *Edystone* storeship, in particular, was driven from her moorings near the rock, when the light-house was within three working days of being habitable.

Oct. 10. General *Oberg* was defeated at *Lanwerbagan* by the prince *de Soubise*.

Oct. 14. The King of *Prussia's* camp at *Hochkirchen* was surprized by count *Daun*, and marshal *Keith* slain.

The King, the Margrave, and all the generals present in the action, received contusions, or had horses shot under them.

Marshal *Keith* was shot dead the first discharge of the enemy's musquetry.

Prince *Francis* of *Brunswick* received his death by a cannon-ball, which carried off his head, just as he was mounting his horse.

Oct. 20. The duke of *Marlborough* died at *Munster*, and by this event the command devolved on lieutenant general lord *George Sackville*.

Oct. 21. This week the governor, council, and assembly of *St. Jago de la Vega*, passed an act for dividing the island of *Jamaica* into three counties, and for appointing justices of assize, and Oyer and Terminer, in two of the aforesaid counties.

Oct. 28. This day was discovered some remarkable human skeletons, near the road side, at a place called *Breech-Down* in *Kent*; the first was found by a labourer in widening the road, and had round his neck a string of beads of various forms and sizes, from the bigness of a pigeon's egg to that of a pea: by his side lay three instruments of war, one a kind of a scymeter, the second what the *Scots* call a dirk, and the third a spear. Near the same place were afterwards found seven other skeletons all ranged in very good order, at about a yard apart, and about two feet under ground; but neither of these had any thing to distinguish them. How these bodies came to be deposited in this place afforded matter of speculation to the curious.

Nov. 1. Admiral *Boscawen* arrived at *St. Helen's* in the *Namur*, with the *Royal William*, and *Bienfaisant* men of war, from *Louisbourg*.

About twelve o'clock at night a fire was discovered in the new church building at *Wolverhampton*, which consumed the pews and gallery which were framed, and greatly alarmed

alarmed the inhabitants. It was occasioned by the carelessness of the workmen, who left a fire to dry their work.

Nov. 2. The *Belliqueux*, a French man of war from *Quebec*, of sixty-four guns, being driven into *Lundy* road, in *Bristol* channel, by stress of weather; the *Antelope* man of war, then at *Bristol*, fell down the river, and took possession of her without firing a gun. She had 470 men on board, had taken the *Caernarvon* Indiaman in her passage, but had parted with her in a gale of wind, and was afterwards retaken by admiral *Boscawen*'s squadron. The *Belliqueux* was valued at 150,000*l*.

Nov. 4. The prince of *Wales* came from *Kew*, to *Saville-house*, for the winter, as did the princess Dowager and her family, to *Leicester-house*.

Admiral *Boscawen* arrived in town, and waited upon his Majesty, by whom he was most graciously received.

The King was pleased to appoint lord *George Sackville*, lieutenant general of his Majesty's forces and of the ordnance, to be commander in chief of the *British* forces serving on the *Lower Rhine*, under the command of prince *Ferdinand*.

Nov. 6. *William Shirley*, esq. was appointed governor in chief of the *Bahama* islands.

A loan was opened at the Exchequer for 250,000*l*. at three per cent. and payable out of the next year's supplies, for completing the last vote of credit, and was presently filled.

Nov. 7. The Parliament was ordered to be further prorogued to Thursday the 23d of *November*, by his Majesty in council.

The debtors that were confined in the King's-bench prison, *Southwark*, were removed from thence to the new King's-bench prison, in *St. George's-fields*.

His Majesty and the princess *Amelia* came from *Kensington* to *St. James's*, for the winter, as did the next day the duke of *Cumberland*.

Nov. 9. Sir *Richard Glynn*, knt. Lord Mayor of this city, attended by the late Lord Mayor, aldermen, sheriffs and other officers, and the livery, went to *Westminster*, and was sworn into his high office, before the barons of the Exchequer; at his return the several companies passed in procession as usual to *Guildhall*, where a grand entertainment was provided, at which a great number of the nobility, foreign ministers, high officers of state, judges, and other persons of distinction were present.

Nov. 10. Part of the suburbs of *Dresden* was set on fire by order of the *Prussian* governor.

This being his Majesty's birth-day, who then entered into the 76th year of his age, the same was observed with the usual ceremonies, but with more than ordinary demonstrations of joy. The ball at court on this occasion was opened by the prince of *Wales* and lady *Augusta*.

This day there was a meeting of the agents of the captors of *Dutch* ships, having contraband goods on board, in which it was resolved, to apply to the government for prosecuting the said captures with vigour, as an effectual means of reducing the enemy, and to prevent the execution of their designs against this kingdom, &c.

The oldest lion in the Tower died, aged 68. It was presented to king *James II.* by one of the states of *Barbary*.

Commodore *Hughes*'s squadron sailed from *Spithead*. The following is an exact list of the forces he carried with him:

	Guns.
<i>St. George</i> ,	90
<i>Norfolk</i> ,	74
<i>Burford</i> ,	74
<i>Berwick</i> ,	64
<i>Lion</i> ,	60
<i>Panther</i> ,	60
<i>Rippon</i> ,	60
<i>Windsor</i>	50
<i>Lancaster</i> , (to follow besides frigates)	64

LAND FORCES.

Major general *Hobson*, commander in chief.

Benjamin Tribe, and *William Lascelles*, aid de camps.

Brigadier generals *Barrington*, *Haldane*, and *Armiger*.

John Thornton, aid de camp.

The regiments of *Elliot*, *Barrington*, *Armiger*, *Old Buffs*, *Watson's*, and *Duroure's*, besides forces in the *West Indies*.

The *Joseph* transport, belonging to commodore *Hughes*'s squadron foundered at sea, but the men and baggage, &c. were saved, having had time to send a shore for assistance, before the ship went to the bottom.

Nov. 14. Lord *Chedworth*, appointed lord lieutenant of the county of *Glocester* and city of *Bristol*, and custos rotulorum of *Glocestershire*; also constable of the castle of *St. Briavells*, in the forest of *Dean*, and keeper of the deer and woods in the said forest.

The purser of the *York* Indiaman, waited on the directors of the *East-India* company

pany, with an account of the loss of that valuable ship, as she was going into *Limerick*.

Nov. 15. This day his Majesty appeared in public in perfect health, after a slight indisposition that had confined him to his chamber for some days. He had a slight fit of the gout.

Nov. 18. The convocation which was prorogued to *Wednesday* the 22d instant, was further prorogued.

His Majesty's ship *Intrepid* of sixty guns, arrived at *Spithead* with 300,000*l.* on board, for the use of the merchants.

Nov. 21. A rule was given in the great cause so long depending between the honourable *James Annesly*, esq. and *Richard* the present earl of *Anglesey*, for passing publication by Mr. *Annesly's* clerk in court; that is closing the examination of witnesses, and resting the determination of the cause on the merits of the evidence given in.

Nov. 23. Both Houses of Parliament met at *Westminster*, when the sessions was opened by commission.

Nov. 24. *Fort du Quesne* was taken by general *Forbes*.

The right honourable the House of Peers waited upon his Majesty with their address.

Nov. 25. The honourable the House of Commons presented their address to his Majesty.

Nov. 28. Dr. *Shebbeare* received sentence for a libellous pamphlet, intitled, *A sixth letter to the people of England*: he was fined five pounds; to stand in the pillory *December 5*, at *Charing-Cross*; to be confined three years; and then to give security for his good behaviour for seven years, himself bound in 500*l.* and two others in 250*l.* each.

The bounties to seamen and landmen were continued to *December 30*.

The pay of surgeons mates in marching regiments was augmented from 2*s.* 6*d.* to 3*s.* a day.

Addresses were presented to his Majesty from *Nottingham*, *Taunton*, *Totness*, *Conventry*, grand jury of the county of *Durham*, *Kirkby in Kendal*, and *Helsstone*, which were graciously received.

Dec. 5. *Charles Cottrell Dormer*, esq. was knighted, and appointed master of the ceremonies, to his Majesty, in the room of the late Sir *Clement Cottrell Dormer*, knight, deceased. At the same time *Stephen Cottrell*, esq. was appointed the assistant master of the ceremonies.

Dec. 6. Dr. *Hensley* was further respited to *January 21*.

By an exact list procured from the gaole of this kingdom, it appeared that the number of debtors, in confinement, exceeded 25,000, many of them bred to the sea and land service.

The bounties to seamen and landmen who voluntarily entered themselves on board of the royal navy, was prolonged to the 28th of *February*.

The honourable the House of Commons, resolved, that the thanks of the House should be given to admiral *Boscawen*, general *Amherst*, and admiral *Osborn*, for the services done their king and country; and that Mr. Speaker was ordered to signify the same to them.

Dec. 11. The old castle of *Douglas*, the residence of that antient family, near *Edinburgh*, was burnt by an accidental fire. The family were alarmed about 3 in the morning, at which time the fire was so violent, that they had little more than time to save their lives; so that most of the valuable furniture of the house, paintings, papers, &c. were destroyed.

An oak in *Langley* woods near *Downton*, *Wilts*, supposed to be 1000 years growth, was sold for 40*l.* It measured six feet two inches in diameter, and contained about ten ton of timber.

Dec. 19. A proclamation was issued for a general fast to be held throughout *England* and *Ireland* on *Friday, February 16*, and in *Scotland* on *Thursday*.

Dec. 20. The *English* prisoners, taken at *St. Cas*, arrived at *Dover* from *France*.

At night, about twelve o'clock, a stove of gunpowder at the powder-mills on *Hounslow-beath*, belonging to *Samuel Underbill*, esq. took fire, and blew up.

Dec. 22. The right honourable Sir *Charles Powlett*, knight of the *Bath*, commonly called marquis of *Winchester*, was by his Majesty's command, sworn of his Majesty's most honourable privy council, and took his place at the board accordingly.

His Majesty was pleased to appoint the right honourable Sir *Charles Powlett*, knt. of the *Bath*, commonly called marquis of *Winchester*, to be lord lieutenant of the county of *Southampton*, and of the town of *Southampton*, and county of the same, he this day took the oaths appointed to be taken thereupon, instead of the oaths of allegiance and supremacy;

As did the right honourable *Richard*, earl *Temple*

Temple as lord lieutenant of the county of Buckingham.

Dec. 24. The following acts were signed by commission.

1. An act for raising 4s. in the pound upon land.

2. An act for continuing the duties on malt, mum, cyder and perry.

3. An act to permit the importation of salt-beef, butter, and pork, from Ireland, for a limited time.

4. An act to continue the prohibition on the exportation of corn, &c. till the 24th of December, 1759; and also to prohibit the distillation of spirituous liquors, from corn or bran for the same time.

5. An act for dividing the common pastures in the parish of Eton in Northamptonshire.

Dec. 26. A fire broke out in the warehouse of Mr. Garsed, a haberdasher on Ludgate-Hill, which entirely consumed the same, and damaged Mr. Griesdale's. Next day it broke out a-fresh, and burn] the next adjoining house, and damaged two others.

The earl of Northampton was elected recorder of Northampton.

Lord Mansfield, a governor of the Charterhouse.

Dr. Edward Simpson was appointed dean of the arches, &c. in the room of the late Sir George Lee.

James Erskine, esq. knight marshal of Scotland, in the room of the late earl of Kintore.

Edward Blakeney, esq. consul at Nice.

Will. Grover, esq. chief justice of Georgia.

Dec. 29. The island of Goree, on the coast of Guinea, was taken by the English.

The French general Lally was repulsed at Tanjour in the East Indies, who besieged Madrafs without success.

A general bill of Christenings and Burials, with- in the bills of mortality, from December, 13, 1757, to December 12, 1758.

Christened.		Buried.	
Males	7347	Males	8931
Females	6862	Females	8645

In all 14209 In all 17576

Decreased in the burials this year 3737.

Whereof have died

Under two years of age	5671
Between two and five	1795
Five and ten	717
Ten and twenty	556
Twenty and thirty	1362
Thirty and forty	1589

Vol. III.

Forty and fifty	1606
Fifty and sixty	1368
Sixty and seventy	1208
Seventy and eighty	961
Eighty and ninety	370
Ninety and a hundred	68
A hundred and two	2
A hundred and three	1
A hundred and four	1
A hundred and six	1

Liverpool, burials 863. Christenings 751. Marriages 336.

Paris, burials 21,120. Christenings 19,369, exclusive of 4969 foundlings. Marriages 4089.

Leipsick, burials 2828, Christenings 680.

Amsterdam, burials 7189. Christenings 4270. Weddings 2417.

Jan. 2, 1759. Four regiments of French troops entered the Imperial city of Frankfort, and made themselves masters of the garrison by stratagem.

Jan. 3. The Bird cartel ship arrived at Portsmouth from St. Maloes, with seventy-six officers and soldiers, who were taken at St. Cas.

Jan. 6. Being twelfth-day his Majesty went to the chapel royal, with the usual solemnity, and offered gold, myrrh, and frankincense, in three purses, at the altar, according to ancient custom.

Jan. 10. Camp equipage for ten thousand men arrived at Portsmouth, in order to be put on board the squadron designed for a new expedition.

Jan. 12. Died her royal highness Anne, princess of Orange, governante of the United Provinces, his Majesty's eldest daughter, at the Hague, in her fiftieth year. She was married March 25, 1734, to the late prince of Orange, by whom she had issue, prince William, hereditary stanholder of the United Provinces, born March 8, 1748, and Carolina, born February 28, 1743. By her will, the King her father, and the princess dowager of Oranges, her mother-in-law, were appointed honorary tutor and tutoress to her children, and prince Lewis of Brunswick acting tutor.

Just before her royal highness died, she gave a key to one of her court, desiring him to bring her a paper which he would find in a place she named: which being brought accordingly, she signed it. This was her daughter's contract of marriage with the prince of Nassau-Weilbourg. She afterwards caused another paper to be brought to her, which she also signed. This second

P p

paper

paper was a letter to the States-General, in which she entreated all the confederates to consent to the marriage of her daughter, and not to make any change in the regulations she had made with regard to the tutelage of the young prince and his education.

This letter also mentioned, that as the prince of *Nassau Wielbourg*, was not of the established religion (that is, a Lutheran, nor a Calvinist) it was stipulated in the contract of marriage that all the children born of the marriage, should be baptized and educated in the established religion of *Holland*.

Jan. 13. The assassins of his *Portuguese* majesty were executed. A scaffold was built at *Lisbon* nearly opposite to the house where the prisoners were confined, and eight wheels fixed upon it. On one corner of the scaffolding was placed *Antonio Alvares Ferreira*, and on the other corner the effigy of *Joseph Policarp*, missing; these being the two persons that fired at the back of the King's equipage. About half an hour after eight o'clock in the morning, the execution began. The criminals were brought out one by one, each under a strong guard. The marchioness of *Tavora* was the first that was brought upon the scaffold, where she was beheaded at one stroke. Her body was afterwards placed upon the floor of the scaffolding, and covered with a linen cloth. Young *Joseph Maria* of *Tavora*, the young marquis of *Tavora*, the count of *Atouguia*, and three servants of the duke of *Aveiro*, were first strangled at the stake, and afterwards their limbs broken by an iron instrument; the marquis of *Tavora*, general of horse, and the duke of *Aveiro*, had their limbs broken alive. The duke for greater ignominy, was brought bare-headed to the place of execution. The body and limbs of each of the criminals, after they were executed, were thrown upon a wheel, and covered with a linen cloth. But when *Antonio Alvares Ferreira* was brought to the stake, whose sentence was to be burnt alive, the other bodies were exposed to his view; the combustible matter, which had been laid under the scaffolding, was set on fire, the whole machine, with the bodies, were consumed to ashes, and thrown into the sea.

A vessel in the service of the ordnance, laden with stores for the ordnance office, lying at anchor a little below *Gillingham*, took fire, and notwithstanding all possible assistance was sent from the dock-yard at *Chatham*, she was burnt to the water's

edge, and all the stores, &c. chiefly cordage, consumed, to the value of three or four thousand pounds.

Jan. 16. Both Houses of Parliament met according to adjournment.

Jan. 18. An order from the secretary's office, at *Whitehall*, was sent down to all the sea-ports in *England*, to examine all passengers, that arrived in any ship which came from *Portugal*, on account of the late affair at *Lisbon*. All the Jesuit's colleges in that city were invested by troops, in order to cut off from those fathers, all manner of access and communication with one another.

Jan. 19. Mr. secretary *Pitt*, by his Majesty's command, presented to the House of Commons, the copy of a convention between his Majesty and the king of *Prussia*, concluded and signed at *London*, *January* 17, 1759; and also the copy of a convention between his Majesty and the Landgrave of *Hesse-Cassel*, signed the same day. By this convention, 19,000 of the troops of *Hesse* were to be taken into the pay of *Great-Britain*, instead of 12,000, the number lately employed in the *British* service; and the Landgrave to receive, besides the ordinary pay of these troops, the sum of 60,000*l.* in consideration of his immense losses in support of the common cause.

Jan. 22. Admiral *Boscawen* laid before the Parliament (pursuant to order) an account of the number of men prest into his Majesty's service from *Christmas*, 1754, to *Christmas*, 1757; also an account of the number of men and boys protected during that time. This was done with a view to the framing a bill for the more effectual manning the royal navy.

Jan. 23. *Basse-terre*, the capital of *Guadaloupe*, was taken by commodore *Moore*. Next day all our forces landed, and some of them took possession of the fort which the *French* quitted, after defending it gallantly, several being killed; among whom were the Fort-Major and Engineer-General. The governor and remaining troops, fled to the mountains.

An humble address was presented to his Majesty by the honourable House of Commons, to condole with his Majesty, on the unfortunate death of that most virtuous and excellent princess, his Majesty's daughter, the princess royal, princess of *Orange*.

Jan. 24. Being the birth-day of his *Prussian* majesty, there were great rejoicings and illuminations through the cities of *London* and *Westminster* on that occasion.

An

An ESTIMATE of the DEBT of his MAJESTY'S NAVY on the Heads hereafter mentioned, as it stood on December 31, 1758.

HEADS of the Naval Estimates.		Particulars.			Total.		
Wear and tear, ordinary and transports.		£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Due to pay off and discharge all the bills registered on the course of the navy for stores, freight of transports, &c.	—	808758	6	9			
To pay off and discharge bills registered on the said course for premiums allowed by act of parliament on naval stores	—	11484	3	3			
For freight of transports and tenders, and for stores delivered into his Majesty's several yards, &c. for which no bills were made out on the aforesaid December 31, 1758, as also to several bills of exchange	—	442163	11	10			
To his Majesty's yards and rope yards	—	399921	0	0			
For the half pay to sea officers	—	30100	0	0			
					1692427	1	10
Seamen's Wages.							
Due to pay the men, &c.	—	239095	14	9½			
To ships in sea pay on December 31, 1758	—	2295606	0	0			
To discharge and pay off the bills entered in course for slop cloaths, bedding for seamen, surgeons necessaries, bounties to widows and orphans of men slain at sea	—	69372	6	10			
					2604074	1	7½
Vittualling debt, viz.							
Due for short allowance to the companies of his Majesty's ships in pay, and which have been paid off	—	15391	5	8			
For paying off all the bills entered on their course	—	482246	16	11			
For provisions delivered, and services performed, for for which no bills were made out on the aforesaid December 31, 1758.	—	39325	1	5			
For necessary money, extra-necessary money, bills of exchange and contingencies	—	11877	8	3			
To the officers, workmen, and labourers, employed at the several ports	—	51490	0	0			
					600330	12	3
Sick and wounded, the debt of that office as per estimate received from those commissioners, viz.							
Due for the quarters and cure of sick and hurt seamen set on shore at the several ports, and for prisoners of war, and contingencies relating to the said office	—				95467	12	8½
The total amounts to the sum of	—				4992299	8	5
From whence deducting the money in the treasurer's hands	—	411151	3	7½			
And also the money that remained to come in of the supplies of the year 1758, as on the other side	—	5719	9	6			
					416870	13	1½
The debt of the navy will then be	—				4575428	15	3½

N. B. In this debt is included for charge of transports between January 1, 1758, and December 31, following

£. s. d.
467036 13 6

The expence of victuals supplied the soldiers between January 1, 1758, and December 31, following, amounts to

£. s. d.
200735 6 1 $\frac{3}{4}$

£. s. d.
667771 19 7 $\frac{3}{4}$

For which sum of 667,771*l.* 10*s.* 7 $\frac{3}{4}$ *d.* no provision had been made by Parliament

The nett debt of the navy

3907656 15 7 $\frac{1}{2}$

There was remaining in the hands of the late and present Treasurers of the NAVY, on December 31, 1758, in money as under mentioned, and may be reckoned towards satisfying the aforesaid debt of the Navy.

Cash in the hands of the treasurer of the navy.	Wear and tear, On the HEADS ordinary and transports.			of seamen's wages.			Victuals.			Total.		
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Right Hon. George Dod- dington, esq. first trea- surership												
In money	5038	13	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	1780	13	9	34	18	2 $\frac{1}{2}$			
Dit. towards the debt for sick and hurt seamen	—	—	—	38	0	4 $\frac{1}{4}$	—	—	—	6892	5	5
Rt. Hon. Henry Legge, esq.												
In money	6644	5	0	1423	4	10 $\frac{1}{4}$	1504	2	5 $\frac{1}{2}$			
Dit. towards the debt for sick and hurt seamen	—	—	—	55	15	5	—	—	—	9627	7	8 $\frac{1}{4}$
Rt. Hon. George Gren- ville, esq. first trea- surership.												
In money	4260	8	2 $\frac{1}{4}$	3672	15	11 $\frac{3}{4}$	1590	0	2 $\frac{3}{4}$			
Dit. towards the debt for sick and hurt seamen	—	—	—	1016	17	9	—	—	—	10540	2	1 $\frac{3}{4}$
Right Hon. George Dod- dington, esq. second treasurership.												
In money	7504	3	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	2898	3	3 $\frac{1}{4}$	233	14	6			
Dit. towards the debt for sick and hurt seamen	—	—	—	212	2	5	—	—	—	10848	3	10 $\frac{3}{4}$
Rt. Hon. George Gren- ville, esq. second trea- surership.												
In money	27112	17	2	320757	1	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	18663	12	3			
Dit. towards the debt for sick and hurt seamen	—	—	—	6709	13	1	—	—	—	373243	4	5 $\frac{1}{2}$
	50560	7	2	338564	8	10	22026	7	7 $\frac{1}{4}$	411151	3	7 $\frac{3}{4}$

There remained on Dec. 31, 1758, to come in of the supplies of the year 1758, including *Hasler*, *Plymouth* and *Greenwich* hospitals, 5719*l.* 9*s.* 6*d.*

GRANTS

GRANTS for the present year.

	£.
For 60,000 seamen, including 14,845 marines, and ordnance for sea-service	3120000
For 52,343 effective men for guards and garrisons and other land forces in <i>Great-Britain</i> , <i>Guernsey</i> , and <i>Jersey</i>	1256131
For the pay of the general and staff-officers and officers of the hospital	52484
For the forces and garrisons in the plantations and <i>Gibraltar</i> , and for provisions for the garrisons in <i>Nova Scotia</i> , <i>Newfoundland</i> , <i>Providence</i> , <i>Cape Breton</i> , and <i>Senegal</i>	742531
For four regiments of foot, and one battalion, on the <i>Irish</i> establishment, serving in <i>North America</i> and <i>Africa</i>	40879
For the charge of the office of ordnance for land-service	220790
For the extra expence of the office of ordnance in 1758, not provided for	323988
For the ordinary of the navy, including the half-pay to the sea-officers	238491
For the support of <i>Greenwich</i> hospital	10000
For 38,000 of the troops of <i>Hanover</i> , <i>Wolfenbüttele</i> , <i>Saxe-Gottha</i> , and <i>Bucheburg</i> , with the general and staff officers	398698
For 19,012 <i>Hessians</i> , with the general and staff officers, and the officers of the hospital, and train of artillery, pursuant to treaty	339480
Towards defraying the charges of forage, &c. for the army under prince <i>Ferdinand</i>	500000
Towards paying off the debt of the navy	1000000
For allowance to the officers and private men of the horse guards, and regiment of horse reduced, and superannuated men of the horse guards	2959
To the reduced officers of the land forces and marines	34368
For pensions to the widows of ditto, married before <i>December 25, 1716</i>	2128
To the king of <i>Prussia</i> , pursuant to the convention	670000
To the Landgrave of <i>Hesse-Cassel</i> , pursuant to treaty	60000
To defray the like sum, raised last sessions, and charged upon the first aids	800000
For building, rebuilding, and repairing his Majesty's ships	200000
For the out pensioners of <i>Chelsea</i> hospital	260000
For widening and enlarging the passage over <i>London</i> bridge	15000
To the Foundling hospital	50000
For transport service, and victualling the land forces for 1758	667772
For supporting the colony of <i>Nova Scotia</i> for 1759	9902
For defraying the charges of supporting ditto in 1757	11279
For the civil establishment of <i>Georgia</i> , from <i>June 24, 1758</i> , to <i>June 24, 1759</i>	4058
To make good the deficiency of the additional duty on licences for retailing wine, the duty on coals exported, &c. on the 5th of <i>July, 1758</i>	24371
To make good the deficiency of the duty on glass and spirituous liquors	8882
For supporting the <i>British</i> forts on the coast of <i>Africa</i>	10000
To <i>Roger Long</i> , D. D. <i>Lowndes's</i> astronomical and geometrical professor at <i>Cambridge</i> , for discharging a mortgage upon an estate devised by <i>Thomas Lowndes</i> , esq. (inventor of a method for meliorating brine salt) for the endowment of the said professorship, and other expences of the said Dr. <i>Long</i>	1280
For paying and cloathing the militia to the 25th of <i>March, 1760</i>	90000
For the extra expences of the land forces, &c. in 1758, not provided for	466786
For fortifying <i>Chatham</i> dock	708
For fortifying <i>Portsmouth</i> town	6937
For fortifying <i>Plymouth</i> citadel	25159
For fortifying <i>Milford</i> haven	10000
For paying the debts upon the estate forfeited to the crown by the attainder of lord <i>John Drummond</i>	69911

Carried over £. 11510972

To

	Brought over	£.
To the <i>East-India</i> company for defending their settlements	—	11510972
To the provinces in <i>North America</i> , for the expences of troops raised by them	—	20000
To the innholders on which the <i>Hessian</i> troops were billeted in 1758	—	200000
For augmenting the salaries of the judges in <i>Great-Britain</i> *	—	2500
To the widow of <i>Nicholas Hardinge</i> , esq. for the balance of an account for printing the Journals of the House of Commons	—	11450
For interest for money laid out to purchase lands about <i>Chatbam, Portsmouth, Plymouth</i>	—	779
For purchasing lands about ditto	—	1716
To defray any extra expence of the war in 1759	—	2443
		1000000
	Total	12749860

* To the puisne judges of the King's-bench, and all of the common pleas 500*l.* each; the chief baron of the Exchequer 1000*l.* the rest of the barons 500*l.* To the judges in *Scotland*, viz. the president of the court of Session, and chief baron of the Exchequer, 300*l.* each; and to the other judges of these courts 200*l.* each. To the justices of *Chester* and *Wales*, viz. to the chief justices of *Chester* 200*l.* and to each of the justices of the great Sessions in *Wales* 150*l.*

Jan. 26. A congratulatory letter, written by the States General to the king of *Great Britain*, immediately after the decease of the Princess Governant, appeared in *Lloyd's Evening Post*.

His Majesty's commands where signified from the Lord Marshal's office, that, upon the present occasion of the death of her late royal highness the princess of *Orange*, all persons put themselves into the deepest mourning, long cloaks excepted.

Jan. 28. There was the greatest court at *St. James's* to pay their compliments of condolence to his Majesty on the death of her royal highness the princess of *Orange*, that had been known for many years, and all appeared in the deepest mourning.

Feb. 1. Being a court day, there was a great appearance of nobility and gentry, to compliment his Majesty on the taking of *Goree*.

At six this evening *George Gueft*, of *Birmingham*, who had laid a considerable wager that he walked 1000 miles in twenty-eight days, finished his journey with great ease. It should seem that he had lain by for bets, for in the two last days he had 106 miles to walk, but walked them with so little fatigue to himself, that to shew his agility, he walked the last six miles within the hour, though he had six hours good to do it in.

Feb. 3. It was resolved, that towards the supplies for the present year, 6,600,000*l.* should be raised by transferrable annuities, after the rate of 3*l.* per cent. by the year, and that an additional capital of 15*l.* (that

is to say, a 10*l.* lottery ticket, and 5*l.* capital) be given to each subscriber for every 100*l.* subscribed: so that by this resolution, every subscriber for 1000*l.* had 1050*l.* stock, for which he received interest after the rate of 3*l.* per cent. and a 10*l.* lottery ticket clear besides; so that this 6,600,000*l.* in fact, makes a capital of 6,930,000*l.* The times of payment were,

15 per cent.	on or before the 15th of Feb.
10 per cent.	30th of March.
10 per cent.	27th of April.
10 per cent.	31st of May.
10 per cent.	28th of June.
15 per cent.	27th of July.
10 per cent.	31st of August.
10 per cent.	28th of Sept.
10 per cent.	26th of October.

Notice was given in the *Danish* chapel, in *Wellclose-square*, for all seafaring men to return home.

Feb. 13. The King was pleased to grant unto lord *Sandys*, the office of warden and chief justice in eyre, of his Majesty's forests, &c. beyond *Trent*, in the room of lord *Edgecumbe*, deceased.

Feb. 14. Sailed from *Spithead*, admiral *Holmes*, in the *Somerset* of 70 guns, with the *Northumberland* 70, *Terrible* 74, *Trident* 64, *Intrepid* 64, *Medway* 60, and the *Maidstone*, *Adventure*, *Diana*, *Trent*, *Europa*, *Vestal*, *Eurus*, *Boreas*, and *Crescent* frigates, with sixty sail of transports, for *New York*.

The French fleet sailed from *Brest* for *America*, the 21st of last month, consisting of

of seven ships of the line, three frigates, and fifteen transports.

A great number of horses to remount the cavalry in Germany, accompanied with a large levy of men, marched from St. James's, to embark at Gravesend for Embden. The army of the allies this year amounted to 80,000 men.

Feb. 17. Admiral Saunders, after being made vice-admiral of the blue, and hoisting his flag accordingly, sailed from Spithead for Louisbourg, having in his Squadron the following ships :

	Guns.
<i>Neptune</i>	90
<i>Royal William</i>	84
<i>Sbrensbury</i>	74
<i>Warspite</i>	74
<i>Dublin</i>	74
<i>Orford</i>	70
<i>Alcide</i>	64
<i>Stirling Castle</i>	64
<i>Lizard</i>	20

The *Scorpion* sloop; the *Baltimore*, *Pelican*, and *Racehorse* bombs; and the *Cormorant*, *Strombulo*, and *Vesuvius* fireships.

Notice was this day given from the war office, that, for the future, whoever intended to purchase a commission in the army, should first inform himself, whether the commission, for which he is in treaty, may be sold with the King's leave: and, in all instances, where it should be found that any money, or other consideration, had been given for a commission, not openly sold with the leave of his Majesty, the person obtaining such commission was to be superseded.

The King was pleased to grant unto Felton Hervey, esq. and Felton Lionel Hervey, esq. son of the said Felton Hervey, the office of his Majesty's remembrancers in the court of Exchequer.

Richard Beresford, esq. the office of one of his Majesty's serjeants at arms in the city of London.

Thomas Wright, esq. the office of marshal of the ceremonies to attend on foreign ministers.

Feb. 23. To appoint Richard lord Edgumbe to be his Majesty's lieutenant of and in the county of Cornwall, and also to be *custos rotulorum* for the said county.

The following gentlemen were appointed sheriffs for the present year.

Berkshire, Henry Plant, esq.
Bedfordshire, Den. Farrer Hildersden, esq.
Buckinghamshire, John Osborne, esq.

Cumberland, John Spedding, esq.
Cheshire, Samuel Harrison, esq.
Camb. and Hunt. George Montgomery, esq.
Cornwall, Robert Lovell, esq.
Devonshire, James Modiford Heywood, esq.
Dorsetshire, John Damer, esq.
Derbyshire, Gilbert Cheshire, esq.
Essex, Jasper Kingsman, esq.
Glocestershire, Samuel Hayward, esq.
Hertfordshire, Sir John Chapman, bart.
Herefordshire, Sir James Broome, bart.
Kent, Pyke Buffar, esq.
Leicestershire, Edward Palmer, esq.
Lincolnshire, Joseph Dixon, esq.
Monmouthshire, William Morgan, esq.
Northumberland, Abraham Dixon, esq.
Northamptonshire, William Payne King, esq.
Norfolk, Richard Fuller, esq.
Nottinghamshire, John Whetham, esq.
Oxfordshire, Anthony Hodges, esq.
Rutlandshire, Edward Ward, esq.
Shropshire, Samuel Griffith, esq.
Somersetshire, Henry Powell, esq.
Staffordshire, Sir Negel Gresley, bart.
Suffolk, Sir John Rous, bart.
Southampton, Thomas Hall, jun. esq.
Surrey, Daniel Pontin, esq.
Sussex, John Margefon, esq.
Warwickshire, David Lewis, esq.
Worcestershire, John Amphlett, esq.
Wiltshire, William Norris, esq.
Yorkshire, Charles Turner, esq.

For South Wales.

Brecon, Evan Hughes, esq.
Carmarthenshire, Arthur Jones, esq.
Cardiganshire, George Price, esq.
Glamorganshire, Thomas Pryse, esq.
Pembrokeshire, Thomas Jones, esq.
Radnorshire, David Stephens, esq.

For North Wales.

Anglesey, Robert Owen, esq.
Caernarvon, William Smith, esq.
Denbighshire, Hugh Clough, esq.
Flintshire, John Williams, esq.
Merionethshire, Humphrey Edwards, esq.
Montgomeryshire, George Mears, esq.

Feb. 24. At ten at night, was felt at Leskeara in Cornwall, a slight shock of an earthquake, which extended north about six miles, and east and west about four miles, but did no material damage.

At an entertainment given by the master of the Talbot inn, at Ripley in Surrey, there were present twelve neighbours, whose ages together made 1018 years, among whom was the mother of twelve children, the youngest sixty.

Feb.

Feb. 28. The Pope issued a decree, allowing the bible to be translated into the language of all the catholic countries.

March 3. A fire broke out in *Fenchurch-street*, which presently consumed three houses.

March 10. An additional duty of five *per cent.* was laid upon all dry goods, including all *East-India* goods, tobacco, sugar, grocery, and brandy; foreign spirits, foreign linens, and foreign paper; also 1s. a pound on coffee, and 9d. on chocolate; all which duties were to be applied towards paying the interest of the sums raised and to be raised for the current service of the year.

A violent storm did incredible damage to the shipping, as well as to the houses and churches all along the western coast, more particularly at *Falmouth*, where many vessels drove from their anchors, and suffered considerably. In this storm nineteen persons in a passage boat from *Poole* to *Wareham*, were forced upon the beach, thirteen of whom perished in endeavouring to recover the shore.

March 16. The marquis of *Granby*, lord *George Sackville*, and major general *Mostyn*, set out for *Germany*, to take upon them their respective commands in the *English* army under prince *Ferdinand*. The duke of *Richmond*, and the honourable colonel *Fitzroy* went as volunteers.

March 17. A fine brass statue of general *Blakeney*, done by the celebrated *Van Nost*, was set up in *Dublin* on a marble pedestal in the centre of the mall.

March 23. The following acts were signed by commission:

An act for taking off the prohibition of corn, malt, meal, flour, bread, biscuit, and starch.

For punishing mutiny and desertion.

For regulating his Majesty's marine forces while on shore.

For indemnifying persons who have omitted to qualify themselves for employments.

For explaining an act of the 22d of his present Majesty for the more easy recovery of small debts, in the borough of *Southwark*.

To seven road acts, and seventeen private acts.

Fifteen waggons with small arms went from the Tower, for the use of the militia in the west of *England*.

March 24. Advice was received of the safe arrival at *Embsen*, of the whole reinforcement from *England* and *Scotland*,

for the army of prince *Ferdinand*, having had a tedious passage, and being driven upon the coast of *Holland* by contrary winds.

March 27. Press warrants were sent to the officers of several parishes, to impress men for sea and land service.

March 31. Warrants were issued out, during the course of the month, for pressing seamen and able bodied landmen; these warrants set forth that it was absolutely necessary, in the present critical situation of affairs, when attempts might be made to invade these kingdoms, that no time should be lost in the immediate equipment of his Majesty's fleet. Several hundreds of the ablest pensioners in *Greenwich* hospital, were draughted out upon the present emergency to serve on board the guardships; by which a number of able sailors was gained to the navy.

The bank of *England* gave notice, that they would for the future, issue out bank notes and bank post bills, for ten pounds and fifteen pounds each.

April 5. The following bills were signed by commission this day.

A bill for granting to his Majesty a subsidy of poundage on certain dry goods imported, and an additional inland duty on coffee and chocolate; and for raising a certain sum by annuities and a lottery.

Five *per cent.* additional on all dry goods imported, and 1s. *per* pound on coffee and chocolate.

For the free importation of live cattle from *Ireland* for a limited time.

[For five years to commence from the first of *May*, 1759.]

For the free importation of *Irish* tallow.

[For the same time, but an entry to be made thereof at the custom-house, and to be landed in the presence of an officer, under penalty of paying the duty.]

For the more easy collecting sheriffs post fines.

For making the river *Stroudwater*, in *Glostershire*, navigable.

And to several road and private bills.

March 6. At a sale of the late earl of *Arran*'s curiosities in *Covent Garden*, the gloves given by king *Henry* the Eighth to Sir *Anthony Denny*, were sold for 38l. 17s; the gloves given by king *James* the First to *Edward Denny*, esq. son of Sir *Anthony*, for 22l. 1s; the mittens given by queen *Elizabeth* to Sir *Edward Denny*'s lady, for 25l. 4s; and the scarf given by king *Charles* the First, for 10l. 10s; all which were bought

bought for Sir Thomas Denny, of Ireland, who was lineally descended from the said Sir Anthony Denny, one of the executors of king Henry the Eighth.

April 11. The steeple of Great Billing church in Northamptonshire, was demolished by lightning, and some stones of a very large size driven to a great distance, with astonishing force.

The right honourable the House of Peers adjourned to Tuesday se'ennight.

April 12. The honourable House of Commons adjourned till Monday se'nnight. The House before it broke up granted 25,159*l.* for the better fortifying the town and dock of Plymouth; 10,000*l.* for fortifying the harbour of Milford; 6937*l.* for better fortifying the town and dock of Portsmouth; and 708*l.* for securing Chatham dock.

Died George Frederick Handel, esq. a great musician. He was born in Germany in 1685, and had been in England fifty years.

April 13. Prince d'Issembourg was defeated, and slain at Bergen by the duke de Broglie.

April 17. This day Messrs. Boreel, Vanderpol, and Meerman, ministers from the States General of the United Provinces, had a private audience of his Majesty.

April 20. The remains of the late Mr. Handel were deposited at the foot of the duke of Argyle's monument in Westminster abbey; the bishop, prebends, and the whole choir attended, to pay the last honours due to his memory; and there were not fewer than 3000 persons present on this occasion.

April 24. A sharp action happened this day at Yarmouth, occasioned by some different parties of light horse quartered there, who were marching out of town, and disputes running high, they decided them sword in hand, in which many men and horses were desperately wounded.

In three Flanders mails that arrived, only one Brussels Gazette came over; and we were to have no more of those Gazettes; owing to the remarks made upon it by the English news writers, which gave great offence at the court of Vienna.

The anniversary meeting of the governors of the London hospital, the collection amounted to 1066*l.* 2*s.*

His Majesty and the royal family removed from St. James's to Kensington, for the summer.

May 1. Mr. Armstrong, under-sheriff of the county of Lifford, in Ireland, was fined 100*l.* and sentenced two years imprisonment, for suffering William Barret,

who was ordered for execution for a capital offence, to escape with life; this Barret hung the usual time, till the sheriff thought he was dead, but by means of a collar, he saved himself, and got clear off.

May 2. The island of Guadaloupe, in the West-Indies, surrendered to general Ephraim Barrington.

May 5. News was received at Portsmouth of the safe arrival of admiral Boscawen, with the ships under his command at Gibraltar.

May 7. The elegant house of Ranas in the Enzie in Scotland, was burnt to the ground; the family with difficulty escaped the flames, which raged so furiously that nothing could be saved, except the writings, which were preserved in a vault built for that purpose.

This evening a young African prince appeared publicly at the Theatre Royal in Drury-Lane. This youth was committed some time since to the care of an English captain, to be brought over for education, but the captain, instead of performing his promise, sold him to a gentleman in London. The father of the prince being lately dead, and the captain being upon the coast, was at that time desired by his subjects to bring the young prince home; but he giving them no satisfactory account, was seized, imprisoned, and ironed, and then confessed the truth; upon which an order was sent to a merchant in that trade to procure the prince's enlargement, which was done by purchasing him of the gentleman who bought him; he afterwards returned to his native country.

May 10. At the anniversary feast of the sons of the clergy, at Merchant Taylor's hall, the collection at church and at the hall amounted to 1040*l.* exclusive of a draught of 100*l.* given by Sampson Gideon, esq. for the corporation.

May 12. The King was pleased to appoint the honourable John Barrington, esq. general and commander in chief of the forces, late under the command of major general Hopson, deceased.

About thirty impressed men on board a tender at Sunderland forcibly made their escape. The bravery of their leader is remarkable, who being hoisted upon deck by his followers, wrested the halbert from the centinel on duty, and with one hand defended himself, while with the other he let down a ladder into the hold for the rest to come up, which they did, and overpowered the crew.

May 15. A proclamation was issued,

promising a bounty of five pounds for every able-bodied seaman, and thirty shillings for every ordinary seaman or able-bodied landman, who voluntarily entered on board his Majesty's navy on or before the 3d day of July. Also a reward of 40s. for the discovery of every able, and 20s. for every ordinary seaman secreting themselves; and also a pardon for all deserters who voluntarily surrendered themselves in that time; but deserters in order to obtain the bounty were to forfeit their pay, and be liable to be otherwise punished; and all other deserters at this time of danger were to be punished with death.

May 17. The transports bound to *Embsden* with men, boxes, money, and stores, for the use of the *English* army in *Germany*, fell down the river to *Gravesend*, where a large draught of bombardiers, matrosses, &c. embarked to reinforce the regiment of artillery there.

May 18. The grand fleet under the command of admiral *Hawke*, sailed from *Portsmouth*.

Transports, to the amount of 22,000 tons, were taken into the government's service. The number of troops to be embarked on board them, were about 16,000 men, including three troops of light horse, and a large draught from the train of artillery; but each ship carried a double number of marines to join the forces in any descents to be made, so that the whole army was 20,000 men. Great preparations were making on the coasts of *Upper Normandy* and *Picardy* for an embarkation for *England*, not less than 3000 hands being employed in finishing flat-bottomed boats in those provinces, to facilitate a descent. To prevent the fatal consequences of which, all the troops in *England*, *Scotland*, and *Ireland*, were stationed along the coast.

May 21. The following message from his Majesty, was presented to the House by Mr. secretary *Pitt*.

“GEORGE R.

“His Majesty relying on the experienced zeal and affection of his faithful Commons, and considering that, in this critical conjuncture, emergencies may arise, which may be of the utmost importance, and be attended with the most pernicious consequences, if proper means should not immediately be applied to prevent or defeat them, is desirous that this House will enable him to defray any extraordinary expences of the war, incurred, or to be incurred, for the service of the year 1759, and

to take all measures as may be necessary to disappoint or defeat any enterprizes or designs of his enemies, and as the exigence of affairs may require.”

In consequence of the above message, a vote of credit for 1,000,000*l.* was granted for the purposes therein mentioned.

May 22. The following answer from major general *Amberst* to the right honourable the Speaker of the House of Commons, who, in obedience to the commands of that House, had transmitted to the major general their thanks for the services he had done to his king and country in *North America*, was read by the Speaker.

“SIR, *New York*, April 16, 1759.

“I had the favour of receiving your very obliging letter of the 6th of *December*, inclosing a resolution the House of Commons came to that day, in a packet from Mr. *Wood*, on the 3d of *April*.

“It is with the deepest sense of gratitude I receive that highest mark of honour, the thanks of the House; and I hope my future conduct in the service of my country will best acknowledge it, and render me more deserving of so great an honour.

“I must beg leave to return you, Sir, my most sincere thanks for the gracious manner in which you have been pleased to signify to me the resolution of the House.

“I am, with the utmost respect, Sir, your humble, and most obedient servant,

Jeffery Amberst.”

May 23. A bill to oblige debtors under a certain sum, after continuing a limited time in execution, to deliver upon oath their estates for the benefit of their creditors, passed the House of Peers.

May 25. Two million two hundred and fifty thousand pounds was granted by Parliament out of the produce of the sinking fund towards the supplies of the present year; also 180,076*l.* out of the same for the quarter ending April 5, 1759; 75,308*l.* overplus of 1758; 100,000*l.* granted formerly for *Russia*, but not used; and the remainder of the sum granted for clothing the militia, &c. in 1757.

May 26. *Marigalante* was taken by general *Barrington*.

Surat, in the *East-Indies* was taken by captain *Maitland*.

June 1. Two thousand workmen were employed at *Havre de grace*, in building 150 flat-bottomed boats, 100 feet long, 24 broad, and 100 deep. 100,000 livres were paid to them weekly. These boats had a deck, and carried two pieces of can-

non

non each, and used either sails or oars, as occasion required. Some carried 300 men, with their baggage, and others fifty horses with their riders; 150 more were building at *Brest*, *St. Maloes*, *Nantes*, *Port L'Orient*, *Morlaix*, and other parts of *Brittany*.

June 2. The King was pleased to constitute and appoint *Frederick North*, esq. commonly called lord *North*, to be one of the commissioners for executing the office of treasurer of his Majesty's Exchequer, in the room of the earl of *Bestborough*.

To grant unto the right honourable *Wm.* earl of *Bestborough*, and the honourable *Robert Hampden*, esq. the office of post master general, in the room of the earl of *Leicester*, and *Sir E. Fawkenor*, knight, both deceased.

The royal assent was given by commission to the following acts:

An act for granting certain sums out of the sinking fund, and for applying monies in the Exchequer for the service of 1759.

For enabling his Majesty to raise the sum of one million.

To amend an act of the last session for repealing the duty on silver plate.

For augmenting the salaries of the puisne judges in the several courts of *Great-Britain*.

For consolidating the annuities granted in 1757, with the joint stock of three per cent. annuities already consolidated.

To several laws relating to drawbacks upon exportation of copper bars, and other merchandizes; to the encouragement of the silk manufactures; and reducing the duties on masts, yards, and bowsprits, tar, pitch, and turpentine; to the encouraging the growth of coffee in his Majesty's plantations; to the securing the duties upon foreign made sail cloth, and charging foreign made sails with a duty, &c.

To amend the act for granting his Majesty several duties upon offices and pensions, and upon houses, windows, or lights, so far as the same relates to the rates and duties on offices and pensions.

To amend the act relating to stamp duties.

To amend the act for the encouragement of seamen, and the prevention of piracies by private ships of war.

For applying the money granted for the militia.

For enforcing the laws relating to the militia.

For making compensation to the proprietors of lands purchased for enlarging the

docks at *Chatham*, *Portsmouth*, and *Plymouth*, &c.

For applying a sum of money towards fortifying *Milford Haven*.

For preventing the importation of the woollen-manufactures of *France*, into any of the ports in the *Levant* sea, by his Majesty's subjects.

For preventing the fraudulent importation of cambricks and *French* lawns.

For regulating the power of taking samples of foreign spirituous liquors by excise officers.

For regulating forfeitures incurred by the laws of excise.

For the further punishment of persons going armed or disguised, in defiance to the laws of customs or excise, and for appropriating certain penalties mentioned in an act of last session for the due making of bread.

For the relief of debtors with respect to the imprisonment of their persons.

For the better regulation of lastage and ballastage in the *Thames*, &c.

For the more easy collecting of post fines, &c.

To prevent the frauds committed in the admeasurement of coals in the city and liberty of *Westminster*.

For the preservation of turnpike roads in *Scotland*.

For improving the navigation of the river *Clyde* to the city of *Glasgow*, and for building a bridge there.

For completing the navigation of the river *Wear*.

For the better improvement of the river, and port and haven of *Sunderland*.

For erecting a workhouse at *Plymouth*, setting the poor at work, and maintaining them there.

For discharging the inhabitants of *Manchester* from the custom of grinding their corn at the school mills.

For establishing a nightly watch at *Guildford* in *Surrey*.

For laying a duty of two pennies *Scots*, upon every *Scots* pint of ale, porter, and beer, which shall be brewed for sale within the town of *Kelso*, in the shire of *Roxburgh*, towards finishing a bridge cross the river *Tweed*.

To ten road bills, and to forty private bills,

After which the lords commissioners, by his Majesty's command, put an end to the session.

The Parliament was then prorogued to *Thursday*, the 26th of *July*.

Three days before the close of the session, the following message was carried by lord *Holdernesse* to the House of Peers.

“GEORGE R.

“The King has received advices that the *French* court is making preparations with a design to invade this kingdom; and though his Majesty is persuaded, that, by the united zeal and affection of his people, any such attempt must, under the blessing of God, end in the destruction of those who shall be engaged therein; yet his Majesty apprehends that he should not act consistently with that paternal care and concern, which he has always shewn for the safety and preservation of his people, if he omitted any means in his power, which may be necessary for their defence. Therefore in pursuance of the late act of parliament, his Majesty acquaints the House of Lords with his having received repeated intelligence of the actual preparations, making in the *French* ports to invade this kingdom, and of the imminent danger of such invasion being attempted; to the end that his Majesty may, if he shall think proper, cause the militia, or such part thereof as shall be necessary, to be drawn out, and embodied, and to march as occasion shall require.”

Which being read, it was ordered,

“That an humble address be presented to his Majesty, to return him the thanks of this House for his most gracious message, and for his acquainting us with the intelligence he has received of the preparations making by *France* to invade this kingdom. To declare our utmost indignation and abhorrence of such a design; and that we will, with united duty, zeal, and affection, at the hazard of our lives and fortunes, stand by and defend his Majesty against any such presumptuous and desperate attempt. To express the just sense we have of his Majesty's goodness to his people, in omitting no means in his power which may tend to their defence; and in his intention to call out and employ the militia, if it shall be found necessary, for that purpose; and to give his Majesty the strongest assurances, that we will, with vigour and steadiness, support his Majesty in taking the most effectual measures to defeat the designs of his enemies; to preserve and secure his sacred person and government, the Protestant succession in his royal family, and the

religion, laws, and liberties, of these kingdoms.”

Which address being presented next day by the Lords with white staves, his Majesty was pleased to say,

“That he thanked the House of Lords for the repeated assurances of their unalterable zeal, duty, and affection, to his Majesty on this occasion; and had the utmost confidence in their vigorous supports.”

The same message being carried by Mr. secretary *Pitt* to the House of Commons, and being read by Mr. Speaker,

Resolved, Nemine Contradicente,

“That an humble address be presented to his Majesty, to return his Majesty our dutiful thanks for graciously communicating to this House, that he has received repeated intelligence of the actual preparations making in the *French* ports to invade this kingdom, and of the imminent danger of such invasion being attempted; and for his Majesty's paternal and timely care of the safety and preservation of his people; to assure his Majesty that this House will, with their lives and fortunes support and stand by his Majesty, against all attempts whatever; and that his faithful Commons, with hearts warm with affection and zeal for his Majesty's sacred person and government, and animated by indignation at the daring designs of an enemy, whose fleet has hitherto shunned, in port, the terror of his navy, will chearfully exert the utmost efforts to repel all insults, and effectually enable his Majesty, not only to disappoint the attempts of *France*, but, by the blessing of God, to turn them to their own confusion.

“Resolved, That an humble address be presented to his Majesty, that he will be graciously pleased to give directions to his lieutenant of the several counties, ridings, and places, within that part of *Great-Britain*, called *England*, to use their utmost diligence and attention to carry into execution the several acts of parliament, made for the better ordering the militia forces of that part of *Great-Britain* called *England*.”

To the address of the House of Commons his Majesty was pleased to give this most gracious answer.

“I return you my thanks for your dutiful and affectionate address, and for this fresh and very particular mark of your unanimous zeal in defence of me and my crown. You may depend on my constant endeavours for the preservation and safety of my kingdoms.”

June

June 4. Being the birth-day of his royal highness the prince of *Wales*, who then entered into the 22d year of his age, there was the greatest concourse of persons of distinction at *Saville* house, to compliment his highness upon his coming of age, that ever was seen on the like occasion, and at night there were illuminations throughout the cities of *London* and *Westminster*.

June 8. The right honourable the Lord Mayor, aldermen, and commons of the city of *London*, made their compliments to his Majesty in a very dutiful address.

A new commission passed under the great seal of *Ireland*, for appointing *John Ponsonby*, *William Champeneys*, *John Bourke*, *Arthur Trevor*, esqrs. together with *Hugh Valence Jones*, esq. to be commissioners of excise; and also for appointing *John Ponsonby*, *William Champeneys*, *John Bourke*, *Arthur Trevor*, *Benjamin Burton*, esqrs. *Sir Richard Cox*, and *Hugh Valence Jones*, esq. to be chief commissioners, of and for all and every other of his Majesty's revenues, profits, and incomes whatsoever, due and owing, or in arrear and payable unto his Majesty in the said kingdom.

June 24. A fleet of transports arrived at *Spithead*, to be employed in a grand expedition on the coast of *France*.

June 25. *George Errington* and *Paul Vaillant*, esqrs. were chosen sheriffs of *London* and *Middlesex*. Five gentlemen paid their fines this month to be excused serving that office.

June 26. Early in the morning *Jenison Shasto*, esq. started against time, to ride fifty miles in two hours; in the course of which he used ten horses, and did it in two seconds under eleven minutes of the time prescribed by the articles, to the astonishment of all present.

June 27. The lieutenant of a cutter from *Sir Edward Hawke*, arrived at the Admiralty, with advice that when the cutter left the squadron, the men of war in *Brest* water were under weigh, and that a great number of troops were embarking all that day on board the *French* fleet.

June 30. There was in the garden of *George Montgomery*, esq. at *Chippenham* hall, *Cambridgeshire*, the largest *American* aloe plant, in flower, that ever was seen in *England*. It was 104 years old, and forty feet high.

July 1. A violent tempest happened in *Denmark*, the effects of which were felt even in the bowels of the earth. The combustible matter in the territory of *Lade-*

gard took fire; a high wind drove the flames and smoke into the town of *Ripen*, which would have been entirely destroyed, had not the wind suddenly shifted.

July 2. His Majesty having received information, that a *Polacco*, under imperial colours, from the coast of *Barbary*, reported to have the plague on board, and had been seen off the coast of *Provence* near *Marseilles*; and that a *Ragusa* ship arrived at *Leghorn*, and a *Tuscan* ship at *Marseilles*, both with foul bills of health from *Alexandretta*, and that the contagion was got amongst the said ships crews. It was therefore ordered in council, that all ships which already arrived, or should hereafter arrive in any of the ports of this kingdom, or of the isles of *Jersey*, *Guernsey*, *Alderney*, *Sark* or *Man*, from those seas, be strictly examined, whether they had communication with any of the respective ships before mentioned, or whether they touched at the *Morea*, the coast of *Barbary*, or any infected place; and in case it should appear that they had, that they be put under strict quarantine.

The right honourable *John* earl of *Westmoreland*, chancellor elect of the university of *Oxford*, made his public entry by the east gate, into that city, and was received by the vice chancellor, noblemen, and doctors in their robes; and being conducted into *St. Mary's* church, was complimented by the public orator in a short *Latin* speech, to which his lordship replied in the same language.

July 3. The King was pleased to appoint the right honourable viscount *Ligonier*, field marshal of his Majesty's forces, master general of the ordnance, arms, armories, and habiliments of war, in the room of the duke of *Marlborough*, deceased.

July 5. Eight persons taken in a boat near *Dover*, as they were sounding the coast, were brought to the Admiralty office, and examined several hours before the lords, and afterwards sent to the *Mahalica*. Two of these appeared to be deserters; and all of them had been officers in the *Macault* privateer.

His Majesty's ships and bombs, anchored in the great road off *Havre*, where having made a disposition to put their lordship's orders in execution, the bombs proceeded to place themselves in the narrow channel of the river leading to *Harfleur*, it being the most proper and only place to do execution from; and about seven in the evening,

ning, two of the bombs were stationed, as were all the rest early the next morning, and continued to bombard for fifty-two hours without intermission, with such success, that the town was several times in flames, and their magazine of stores for their flat-bottomed boats, burnt with very great fury for upwards of six hours, notwithstanding the considerable efforts of several hundred men to extinguish it; many of the boats were overturned and damaged by the explosion of the shells; during the attack, the enemy's troops appeared very numerous, were continually erecting new batteries, and throwing up intrenchments, their consternation being so great, that all the inhabitants forsook the town.

Notwithstanding this smart bombardment, the damage done us by the enemy was very inconsiderable, though great numbers of their shot and shells fell and burst among the bombs and boats.

July 6. Captain *Gilchrist*, who received a shot in the shoulder, by a pound ball, in an engagement with a *French* forty gun man of war, was presented to his Majesty by lord *Anson*, and was graciously received. He since had a pension of 300*l.* a year settled on him for life.

July 9. A dreadful storm of thunder and lightning broke forth in the neighbourhood of *Kirkaldy*, which lasted without intermission, from five in the morning till five in the afternoon; during which space, two women who attended a bleaching ground, were struck dead by the lightning. One of them was sitting on a rising ground, with a child sucking at her breast; by her fall the little infant was tumbled down the hill, but received no manner of hurt.

July 11. An order of council was issued, declaring that all his Majesty's faithful subjects, who enlisted themselves in the land service from that day, were not to be sent out of *Great-Britain*, and would be intitled to their discharge at the end of three years, or at the end of the war, as they should chuse; and all deserters who rejoined their respective regiments, or any other corps, if their own were out of the kingdom, before the 20th of *August*, were to be pardoned.

July 13. The *Prussian* general *Wedel* was defeated at *Zullichau* by the count *de Soltikoff* the *Russian* general.

July 15. A most dreadful storm of thunder and lightning began in the evening in the neighbourhood of *Bristol*, by which a man was struck blind in *Hallier's-lane*. The

lightning was the most terrifying, and the claps that succeeded the loudest that had been heard in those parts many years.

July 17. The Parliament which stood prorogued to the 26th instant, was further prorogued to *Thursday* the 30th day of *August*.

July 19. At a court of common-council, held at *Guildhall*, it was resolved, by the commissioners appointed, to carry the act of Parliament into execution, for building a bridge cross the river *Thames* from *Blackfriars* to the opposite shore.

July 21. The quarentine directed by his Majesty's order of council of *June* 2, 1758, to be observed by privateers coming from the *Mediterranean*, was judged necessary by his Majesty to be extended to all ships and vessels whatever coming from thence, on account of the plague's raging at this time in many parts of the *Levant*, &c.

July 25. *Fort Niagara*, in *America*, was taken by general *Johnson*.

July 27. The *Golden-Lion*, a *Greenland* ship belonging to *Liverpool*, in entering that port, was boarded by two men of war's tenders, the commanding lieutenant declaring he would press every man of the crew unless they would enter voluntarily. The crew stood upon their defence, and confined their officers; the King's lieutenant called out to the *Vengeance* man of war to fire into the *Golden-Lion*; but the crew, being sixty in number, kept him and his people on deck to share the same fate with themselves. The *Vengeance* fired away, and that within pistol-shot, and several of her nine-pounders, besides raking the ship, fell in the town, and did some damage; the crew of the *Golden-Lion* filled her sails and got her into harbour; and gave bond, according to act of Parliament, and renewed their protections; nevertheless the press-gang pursued them to the Custom-house, seized captain *Thompson*, the commander, and five of his men.

July 28. *Ticonderago* was taken by general *Amherst*.

Aug. 1. *M. Contades* was defeated at *Minden* by prince *Ferdinand* of *Brunswick*.

Aug. 3. A fire broke out at *Bengworth* near *Evesham*, by which twelve houses were consumed.

Aug. 4. *Crown-Point* was taken by general *Amherst*.

As some workmen were making a new ditch in the county of *Louth* in *Ireland*, they found a large ring of gold, sixteen inches

inches in diameter, the gold half an inch thick; the circle wanted about two inches of being complete; they cut it into five pieces; two of which weighed 9 oz.

Aug. 5. *Leipsic* was taken by the army of the Empire.

Aug. 7. Some *Scotch* gold coin was very lately found among the ruins of an old religious house near *Elgin*. Some of the pieces appeared to have been struck in the reign of *Mary* during her marriage with lord *Darnley*; there were several other coins all very fair.

Aug. 10. This day died, *Ferdinand VI.* king of *Spain*, in the forty-sixth year of his age, without leaving any issue.

General *Wunsch* skirmished with the army of the Empire, and defeated one of the wings.

Aug. 11. A quarter after ten at night, a violent shock of an earthquake was felt at *Bordeaux*, which lasted fifteen seconds. It was preceded for half a minute, by a loud subterraneous noise. Several bells sounded very loud. The doors and most of the windows opened and shut with great violence. Many bricks and slates were thrown from the roofs. Very little china or earthen ware was left whole in the town, and the roof of the church of *Notre Dame* entirely fell in.

An order of council was issued, to extend the exemption from being sent out of the kingdom to all soldiers who entered since the 11th of *July* last; and to explain the true intent of the former order, which was not meant to extend to persons listing in the ordinary way, but only to those that listed under those limitations.

The marshal *Bellisle* and four other frigates were seen in the road of *Dunkirk*. Our men of war had the mortification to lie and look at them, but could not come near them, for the sands; their names and number of guns were as follow, viz. the marshal *Bellisle*, 46 guns; the *Bogon*, 40; the *Blonde*, 36; the *Terpsichore*, 28; and the *Amarante*, of 18 guns.

Aug. 12. The king of *Prussia* was defeated at *Cunnersdorf*, by the count *de Sollikoff*.

Aug. 14. His Majesty's ship *Foudroyant*, taken from the *French*, and esteemed one of the stoutest ships in the navy, having undergone a thorough repair, and the command being given to captain *Tyrrel* who fought so gallantly in the *West-Indies*, sailed from *Spithead*, in order to join admiral *Hawke's* squadron.

At a common-council held at the Guildhall of the city of *London*, it was resolved, That a subscription should be opened in the chamber of *London*, for an immediate voluntary contribution to be paid in bounties among such able bodied landmen as, within the time limited for that purpose, presented themselves at Guildhall, to be enlisted to serve as soldiers for three years, or till the end of the war. At the same time it was resolved, That the Chamberlain subscribe 1000*l.* in behalf of that city; and for a further encouragement for able bodied men to enlist, every soldier, so enlisted, who, after the expiration of his service, produced to the Chamberlain of the city of *London*, a testimonial of his good behaviour, under the hand of a field officer, should be admitted to the privilege of setting up and exercising any trade whatever within the said city.

Aug. 15. The Lord Mayor of *London* received the following letter from secretary *Pitt*.

" My Lord,

" Having, in consequence of the desire of the court of common council, had the honour to lay before the king their resolutions of yesterday, for offering certain bounties and encouragements to such able bodied men as shall enlist themselves at the Guildhall of *London*, to serve in his Majesty's land forces, upon the terms contained in his Majesty's orders in council; I am commanded by the King to acquaint your lordship (of which you will be pleased to make the proper communication) that his Majesty thanks the city of *London* for this fresh testimony of their zeal and affection for his royal person and government. I am farther commanded by the King to express his Majesty's most entire satisfaction in this signal proof of the unshaken resolution of the city of *London*, to support a just and necessary war, undertaken in defence of the rights and honour of his crown, and for the security of the colonies, the trade and navigation of *Great-Britain*.

" I am, with great truth and respect, my lord, your lordship's most obedient humble servant,

" W. PITT."

Aug. 16. His Majesty's frigate *Minerva*, brought into *Plymouth* five *French* barks laden with gun-powder and ball. They were taken by the *Pallas* frigate off *Brest*, although under a battery, and protected by a battalion of the *Irish* brigades, who fired very briskly on the *Pallas's* boats when they

they cut them out, but did very little damage.

This day a chapter of the most noble order of the garter was held at *Kensington*, present the Sovereign, the prince of *Wales*, the duke of *Newcastle*, earl *Granville*, earl of *Lincoln*, earl of *Winchelsea*, earl of *Cardigan*, and earl *Waldegrave*, when his serene highness prince *Ferdinand* of *Brunswick* was elected a knight companion of the said most noble order.

Aug. 18. Orders were sent to the custom-house at *Liverpool*, to admit sugars and other produce of the island of *Guadalupe*, to be entered as *British* plantation; the *Sarab* captain *Taylor* having brought to their market the first parcel of *Guadalupe* sugars imported into *England* since the conquest of that island.

Admiral *de la Clue* was defeated by admiral *Boscawen*, and five ships taken or destroyed.

Aug. 22. The regiment commanded by his grace the duke of *Richmond*, being encamped on *Southsea-common*, near *Southsea-castle*, had leave to deposit their powder and ball in the east wing of that fort. Nine barrels of cartridges being placed in a lower room, over which there was a barrack, where two women washed and dressed victuals, with a furze fire. The flooring being very old, it was supposed some sparks fell through the crevices, and in an instant all that quarter of the fort was blown up, and many people buried under the ruins. An invalid soldier was blown out of the fort above 100 yards; the centry, another invalid, was blown over the parapet wall, and had both his legs, and one arm torn off. The force of the explosion burst open the door of the great magazine, and tore a large bolt off, but reached no farther; all the windows were broke, almost all the building damaged, except the grand batteries towards the sea, and the batteries round the fort.

Aug. 23. At half an hour after four this morning, a violent shock of an earthquake was felt at *Brussels*, which lasted about a minute.

Aug. 25. The marquis of *Granby*, lieutenant-general of his Majesty's forces, was appointed commander in chief of all his Majesty's *British* forces, serving in the army under the command of prince *Ferdinand* in *Germany*.

Aug. 27. Rear admiral *Rodney*, with his fleet of frigates and bomb vessels, sailed from *Portsmouth*.

Aug. 30. Both Houses of Parliament met at *Westminster*, according to their last prorogation, and were further prorogued to Thursday the 4th of *October*.

Aug. 31. Advices just received from *America* bring an account, that brigadier-general *Prideaux*, with his army of regulars, and the *New-York* provincials, in conjunction with 700 *Indians*, under the command of Sir *William Johnson*, marched from *Oswego*, on the 1st of *July* last, in order to attack *Niagara*; and that the garrison left to defend *Oswego* had been attacked by a large body of *French* and *Indians*, whom they had repulsed, with considerable loss.

A great fire broke out in *Stockholm*, by which 250 houses were reduced to ashes. The loss was computed at two millions of crowns.

Sept. 1. Draughts were made from the regiments at *Chatham*, *Canterbury*, and *Dover*, about forty-five men from each regiment, to recruit the regiments in *Germany*.

Sept. 3. A loan was opened at the *Exchequer* for 200,000*l.* upon the vote of credit, upon the same terms and conditions as the former loan for 300,000*l.*

Sept. 4. Died, her royal highness princess *Elizabeth Caroline*, second daughter to his late royal highness the prince of *Wales*.

Sept. 5. *Dresden* was taken by the army of the Empire.

Sept. 7. Dr. *Hensley*, who had been confined in gaol ever since his trial, gave bail before a judge, in order to plead his pardon the ensuing term.

Sept. 10. The marquis *d'Abreu*, envoy extraordinary from the court of *Spain*, had a private audience of his Majesty, to notify the death of the late king of *Spain*.

The right honourable the lord *Barrington*, secretary at war, by his Majesty's command, waited on lord *George Sackville*, with orders for him to deliver up all his places that he held under the government.

Sept. 11. The Catholic king, *Charles III.* was proclaimed at *Madrid*, with the usual ceremonies, by the *Conde de Altimira*, accompanied by all the other grandees on horseback; the cavalcade was splendid, and the people shewed the utmost satisfaction by their repeated acclamations: that night there was fire-works; the two succeeding days there were bull-feasts; mourning was laid aside for three days; and during those nights there were illuminations in that capital.

The grand canal, leading from *Dublin* to the river *Shannon*, had the water let into it,

in the presence of a vast number of persons of distinction, who expressed the greatest satisfaction in viewing the curious bridges, aqueducts and sluices, that were already perfected on that most useful undertaking.

Sept. 14. Her royal highness the princess *Elizabeth Caroline* was privately interred in the royal vault in king *Henry VII's* chapel at *Westminster*, the body having been privately conveyed to the Prince's chamber the night before. About nine at night the procession began, passing through the *Old Palace Yard* to the south east door of the Abbey, upon a floor railed in, and lined with black cloth, guarded by a party of foot guards in the following order:

Knight Marshal's men.

Servants to her Royal Highness in livery.
Other servants and officers of the prince of *Wales* and her Royal Highness.

Two pages of honour.

A gentleman usher.

Two equerries.

Clerk of the household to her royal highness the princess dowager of *Wales*.

Secretary and treasurer to her royal highness the princess dowager of *Wales*.

Pursuivants and Heralds at arms.

Master of the horse and chamberlain to her royal highness the princess dowager of *Wales*.

Norroy king of arms bearing the coronet upon a cushion, between two gentlemen ushers.

The body, under a canopy, borne by eight gentlemen ushers.

Garter principal king of arms with his rod of office, between two gentlemen ushers.

The countess of *Tankerville* as chief mourner.
Four maids of honour to the princess dowager of *Wales*, viz.

Mrs. *Dives*, Miss *Chudleigh*, Mrs. *Mostyn*,
Mrs. *Egerton*.

Two bed-chamber women, Mrs. *Dechair*,
Mrs. *Goodrick*.

Yeomen of the guards.

Within the door of the Abbey, the dean, prebends, and choir, fell into the procession next before Norroy king of arms, singing an anthem, to king *Henry VII's* chapel; where the body was deposited upon tressels, while the part of the funeral service before the interment was read by the dean. The coffin was then let down into the vault; and the dean having finished the burial service, Garter king of arms proclaimed her Royal Highness's style as follows: "Thus it hath pleased Almighty God, to take out

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of this transitory life, unto his divine mercy, the late most illustrious princess *Elizabeth Caroline*, second daughter of the most high, most mighty, and most illustrious prince *Frederick* late prince of *Wales*."

Sept. 15. *Stephen Martin Leak*, esq. Garter king at arms, set out for *Germany*, in order to carry to prince *Ferdinand* the ribbon and ensigns of that illustrious order.

Sept. 18. *Quebec* was taken by general *Townshend*, after a battle with the *French*, on the 13th, in which general *Wolfe*, though victorious, was slain.

In consequence of the decision of the congregation appointed by the Pope to examine into the affairs of the Jesuits in *Portugal*, the court of *Lisbon* begun to proceed against those fathers, 117 of whom were condemned to spend their lives in the fortress of *Magazan*, or in the forts of the island of *Tercera*. In pursuance of this determination, in the night of the 15th of *September* they were shipped off in a *Ragusan* vessel, which sailed the next day under convoy of a man of war. The lay-brothers of the society, and those who had not made the last vow, were enlarged, upon condition that they quit the habit of the order; otherwise they were to be confined for life in the prisons of *Azeytad*.

Sept. 24. Admiral *Rodney* arrived at *Spithead*, in his Majesty's ship *Deptford*, with the *Isis*, captain *Wheeler*, from off *Havre de Grace*; the former to victual, and the latter to dock, victual, and return.

Sept. 26. Rear-admiral *Rodney* sailed from *Portsmouth* in the *Deptford*, to resume his station off *Havre de Grace*, where the *Chatham*, captain *Lockart*, and the *Isis*, captain *Wheeler*, joined him.

Captain *Smith*, in the *True Briton*, arrived at *Bristol*, who sailed from *Barbadoes* the 25th of *July*, in company with three hundred and twenty sail of merchantmen, of whom seventy or eighty were for *America*, under convoy of eight men of war of the line, and four bombs. There were great misunderstandings between commodore *More* and the islanders, by which they suffered greatly in their trade, the *French* having taken above forty sail in a very short time.

Sept. 28. *George Errington* and *Paul Vaillant*, esqrs. were sworn in at Guildhall, sheriffs of *London* and *Middlesex*, for the year ensuing.

Sept. 29. Sir *Thomas Chitty*, knt. alderman of *Tower-ward*, was elected Lord Mayor of *London*.

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The King was pleased to promote Dr. Robert Johnson, dean of Tuam, in Ireland, to the bishopric of Cloyne, in the room of Dr. Stopford, deceased.

Oct. 4. The Parliament met by commission, and was by his Majesty's royal proclamation ordered to be further prorogued to Tuesday the 13th day of November next; and then to sit for the dispatch of business.

Oct. 9. The store-vessel came into Plymouth from her moorings at the Eddystone, with all the workmen on board, the lighthouse there being entirely completed under the direction of that excellent mechanic Mr. Smeaton, F. R. S. without the loss of one life, or any material accident during the time of building.

The King was pleased to recommend the right reverend Dr. James Johnson, bishop of Gloucester, to the dean and chapter of Worcester, to be elected bishop of that see, in the room of the right reverend Dr. Maddocks, deceased.

Monf. Thurot, who had been blocked up in Dunkirk road for some months by commodore Boys, found means to get out with a small squadron of armed vessels, on board of which it was said he had 1800 men, designed for a private expedition on the coast of Scotland or Ireland.

Oct. 10. This day Hessian Bey, lately arrived ambassador from Tripoly, had his first audience of his Majesty, to deliver his credentials; and had the honour of presenting his son to his Majesty at the same time: to whom he was introduced by the right honourable William Pitt, esq. one of his Majesty's principal secretaries of state, and conducted by Stephen Cottrell, esq. assistant master of the ceremonies. He brought with him six fine Barbary horses, richly caparisoned, as a present to his Majesty.

Oct. 16. His grace the duke of Bedford, lord lieutenant of Ireland, opened the sessions of Parliament in that kingdom.

Oct. 17. His royal highness the prince of Wales and the royal family, with most of the nobility in town, waited upon his Majesty at Kensington, to pay their compliments, on the joyful news of taking Quebec. The Park and Tower guns were fired, flags every where displayed from the steeples, and the greatest illuminations were made throughout the city and suburbs that were ever known.

Oct. 18. His royal highness prince Edward arrived at Salisbury, after a ten weeks cruise in the bay. He was blown off the

coast of France by the same gale that drove admiral Hawke into Plymouth.

Oct. 20. The right honourable the Lord Mayor, aldermen, and commons of the city of London, waited on his Majesty, and being introduced by the right honourable Mr. Secretary Pitt, made their compliments on the taking Quebec.

Oct. 25. An express arrived from Edinburgh with advice, that commodore Boys, with eight men of war, was victualling in Leith road, with all expedition, in order to go in quest of Monf. Thurot's squadron.

Oct. 26. A proclamation was issued for a public thanksgiving, to be observed on Thursday the 29th of November next, throughout England and Wales, for the taking Quebec.

Monf. d'Acbe's squadron, consisting of 11 ships of the line, 728 pieces of cannon, and 6400 men, attacked our fleet under admiral Pocock, consisting of 9 men of war, 536 guns, and 4035 men, and was totally defeated. Major Brereton also defeated a body of French troops, commanded by Monf. Buffy near Vanderwash.

Oct. 30. His Majesty was pleased to order a present of 500l. to Sir James Douglas, captain of the Alcide man of war; and the same sum to colonel Hale, who brought the account of the taking Quebec.

One circumstance relating to the death of general Wolfe deserves to be recorded. When he found himself to be mortally wounded, his principal care was, that he should not be seen to fall. Support me, said he to such as were near him, let not my brave soldiers see me drop.—The day is ours—keep it.—These were his last words.

We learn from Niagara, that by the assiduity and influence of Sir William Johnson, upwards of 1100 Indians had been convened there, and by their good behaviour they gained the esteem of the whole army. Sir William being informed the enemy had buried a quantity of goods on an island about twenty miles from the fort, sent a number of Indians to search for them, who found to the value of 8000l.

Oct. 31. Dispatches were sent to the several commanding officers of the troops in Scotland, with orders to put fort Augustus, and the rest of the forts along the coast, in the best posture of defence, and to hold every thing in readiness to repel the enemy; in consequence of which, beacon posts were set up for early intelligence, places of rendezvous for the regulars and militia appointed, and strict orders given that no office

officer should absent himself from his duty on any pretence whatever.

Nov. 4. On the news of *Monf. Thurot's* sailing from *Dunkirk*, the magistrates of *Liverpool* assembled, and entered into an association for the defence of that opulent town.

Nov. 5. The *French* prisoners to the number of 1250, confined at *Kinsale*, were removed into the interior parts of the country.

Nov. 8. His Majesty and the rest of the royal family came from *Kensington* to *St. James's*, to reside for the winter.

The right honourable *Sir Thomas Chitty*, *knt.* Lord Mayor elect, was sworn into his office at *Guildhall*, and the city regalia were delivered to him according to custom.

Nov. 9. The Lord Mayor attended in the usual manner, went in procession from *Guildhall* to the *Three Cranes*, and from thence to *Westminster*, where he was sworn into his office before the barons of the *Exchequer*; after which he gave a grand entertainment at *Guildhall*.

Nov. 10. About five o'clock in the morning, a dreadful fire broke out at *Hamlin's* coffee-house in *Sweeting's* alley, near the *Royal-Exchange*, which consumed that, and the *New York* coffee-house adjoining to it; also *Mr. Vaughan's*, a fan-maker; *Mr. Whitby's*, a print-seller; *Mr. Fleatham's*, a woollen-draper; *Mr. Hunt's*, a linen-draper; *Mr. Legge's*, a woollen-draper; *Mrs. Bakewell's*, a print-seller, all in the front of *Cornhill*. The *Virginia*, coffee-house; *Mr. Worlidge*, an attorney; *Mr. Matthias's*, secretary to the *Scotch* equivalent company; *Mess. Walton's* and *Voyce's*, wholesale linen-draper; *Mr. Park's*, a barber; and *Mr. Sedgwick's*, a broker, all in *Freeman's* court. *Mrs. Bakewell's* house in *Cornhill* was standing, but all the other thirteen were in ruins. Two little shops at the corner of the passage to the *New York* coffee-house, were also burnt. Several other houses were much damaged. The fire began in a room belonging to *Mr. Pokeridge*, who had invented a new kind of music upon glasses, and lodged in *Hamlin's* coffee-house; he perished in the flames. A day or two after, the fire broke out at the *Red Lion* and *Sun* ale-house in *Sweeting's* alley; it was soon got under, but the house was much damaged. By the fall of the houses in *Cornhill*, *Mr. Harford*, clerk to *Mess. Martin and Co.* bankers, in *Lombard-street*, was killed.

Nov. 13. Both Houses of Parliament

being met, the Lord Keeper opened the sessions by his Majesty's command.

At *Halifax* in *Nova Scotia*, was the most violent gale of wind that had been known. It did vast damage to the wharfs in the town and suburbs. Great quantities of salt and sugars which were in the cellars near the beach, were wholly ruined: two schooners were driven ashore, some thousands of trees in the woods were blown down, and in some place the roads rendered impassable. The damages sustained at the wharfs, &c. was computed at several thousand pounds. As the storm happened at the height of the spring tide, and the wind in the southern-point, it drove the tide in to that degree, that the water rose near six feet perpendicular above its ordinary flowing.

Nov. 17. His Majesty was graciously pleased to order a commission to be made out for arming his loyal subjects in the town of *Liverpool*, in the same manner as was issued in 1745.

The remains of general *Wolfe* were landed at *Portsmouth*, from on board the *Royal William*, man of war; during the solemnity minute guns were fired from the ships at *Spithead*, and all the honours that could be paid to the memory of a gallant officer, were paid on this occasion.

Nov. 19. Three expresses arrived with advice that *Monf. Conflans*, with the grand armament of *France*, was sailed from *Brest* to take the transports from *Vannes*, with the land forces under his protection, and then to sail on his intended expedition. His whole force consisted of twenty ships of the line, and four frigates; and transports to carry 18,000 men.

Much about the same time, a certain account was received, that *Monf. Thurot*, with his squadron, was put into *Gottenburgh* in *Sweden*.

Also that *Monf. Bompard's* squadron had got safe into *Brest* in the absence of admiral *Hawke*, who had been driven off his station, as mentioned already.

Nov. 20. *Munster* was reduced by the *Hanoverians*.

A corps of 12,000 *Prussians* under general *Finck*, surrendered to the *Austrians* at *Maxan*.

Sir Edward Hawke obtained a victory over the *French* squadron off *Quiberon* bay.

The corpse of general *Wolfe* was interred in a private manner in the family vault at *Greenwich*.

Nov. 21. A petition from the *Spital-fields*

fields manufacturers was presented to Parliament, representing the great advantages, which the petitioners apprehend have arisen from the law, for prohibiting the making of low wines and spirits from barley, and praying that the same law might be continued.

Also a petition of the inhabitants of *East Greenwich*, setting forth, that in the said parish, in an open field, a quarter of a mile from the town, there was a magazine, in which there was generally no less than 6000 barrels of gun-powder, which being wholly exposed, was therefore liable through treachery, or by lightning, or other accidents, to take fire, by which the lives and properties of the petitioners were in imminent danger, as well as the royal hospital, and the King's yards and stores, and prayed that the said magazine, already in a ruinous condition, might be taken down.

Resolved, That an humble address be presented to his Majesty, most humbly to desire his Majesty, that he will be graciously pleased to give directions, that a monument be erected in the collegiate church of *St. Peter, Westminster*, to the memory of the ever lamented late commander in chief of his Majesty's land forces, on an expedition against *Quebec*, major general *James Wolfe*, who, surmounting by ability and valour, all obstacles of art and nature, was slain in the moment of victory, at the head of his conquering troops, in the arduous and decisive battle against the *French* army, near *Quebec*, fighting for their capital of *Canada*, in the year 1759; and to assure his Majesty, the house will make good the expence of erecting the said monument. At the same time it was resolved, That the thanks of the house be given to the admirals and generals employed in the glorious and successful expedition against *Quebec*.

Nov. 22. Seventy thousand seamen were voted for the sea service, including 18,300 marines.

Nov. 23. Some of the ships from *Quebec* being arrived at *Plymouth*, and some at *Spithead*; the lords of the Admiralty began to be in pain for admiral *Saunders*, when they received a letter of excuse from him, dated in the chops of the *Channel*, acquainting them that as he had heard the *Brest* squadron were sailed, he hoped he should be pardoned for going to join admiral *Hawke* without orders. In this noble enterprize he was joined by general *Townshend*.

Nov. 24. All of a sudden, and without any of the usual preceding symptoms, happened one of the most violent eruptions of *Vesuvius* ever known. Beginning at that time, it never ceased, till the 4th of *December*, to vomit forth, by five different openings, vortices of flames with torrents of *lava*, which running with impetuosity towards *Nurcatia*, threatened that town and the whole neighbourhood with speedy devastation. The inhabitants left their houses, and fled to the neighbouring fields, offering up their prayers to heaven to put a stop to the calamity.

Nov. 26. The land tax of four shillings in the pound was ordered to be continued; and also the malt bill; but a further duty of three-pence per bushel, for raising the supplies for the ensuing year.

Nov. 27. His Majesty was pleased to appoint *Thomas Boone*, esq. captain general and governor in chief of *New Jersey*, in the room of

Francis Barnard, esq. appointed captain general and governor in chief of *Massachusetts* bay, in the room of

Thomas Pownall, esq. appointed captain general and governor of *South Carolina*, in the room of

William Henry Littleton, esq. appointed captain general and governor of *Jamaica*, in the room of — *Haldane*, deceased.

William Bull, esq. was appointed lieutenant governor of *South Carolina*.

Nov. 27. The King was pleased to appoint the right honourable *Thomas* earl of *Kinnoul*, to be ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the king of *Portugal*.

The King was pleased to order letters patent to be passed the great seal of *Ireland*, containing a grant unto the right honourable *Richard Rigby*, esq. of the office of the Master of Rolls in that kingdom.

An express arrived from commodore *Duff*, with advice of his getting off safe from his station before *Quiberon* bay, where he was blocking up the transports destined to join the *Brest* fleet. Commodore *Duff* came off from *Quiberon* bay the 16th, and the next day saw the *French* fleet standing with their heads to the shore about seven or eight leagues south west of *Bellisle*. The commodore, after detaching what large ships he had to join admiral *Hawke*, returned to his station again with the frigates, in order to incommode the transports as much as possible, Mons. *Conflans*'s squadron lying wind bound off *Bellisle*.

Nov. 30. Being the day appointed for a general

a general thanksgiving for the signal successes of his Majesty's arms, it was observed with becoming solemnity. His Majesty, with the royal family, attended by the heralds at arms went to the chapel royal, and heard divine service; the sermon was preached by the rev. Dr. Lowth, from these words, 'I form the light, and create darkness: I make peace, and create evil: I the Lord do all these things,' *Isaiab* xiv. vii.

A fire broke out in the vestry-room of the Romish chapel in *Duke-street, Lincoln's-Inn-fields*, which burnt the chapel, with all its ornaments, and two houses adjoining.

Dec. 4. A Prussian detachment under general *Durecke* was defeated at *Meissen* by the *Austrians*, in which engagement general *Durecke* was wounded and taken prisoner.

Dec. 5. A fire broke out at *Wilton*, near *Great Bedwin*, by which two farm-houses, and three others were consumed, with six barns ten ricks of corn, and all the implements of husbandry belonging to the farm, except such as were in the fields, to the value of 1500*l*.

Dec. 13. *Tripoly* was nearly destroyed by an earthquake, which was felt throughout an extent of 100 leagues in length, and near as many in breadth, forming a space of 10000 square leagues, containing the chain of mountains of *Liban* and the *Anti-Liban*, with a prodigious number of villages, the greatest part of which became nothing but a heap of ruins. The shocks began the 30th of *October* at four in the morning, the waters of the docks overflowed, and all seemed to threaten a general destruction. They were felt in the same manner at *Burut*, twenty leagues to the south; but were more violent at the *Attaquire*, distance twenty-five leagues to the north. Many houses were thrown down at *Seyde*, and a number of people buried under their ruins.

At *Acre*, which is fifteen leagues higher than *Seyde*, the sea overflowed its borders, and poured into the streets, though seven or eight feet above the level of the sea.

The city of *Saphet*, about ten leagues distant, was entirely overthrown, and the greatest part of its inhabitants perished by the fall of the houses.

The shocks were terrible at *Damas*, which is three journies from *Seyde*; all the minarets and a number of houses were thrown down, and six thousand souls perished.

Several other shocks were felt successively till the 25th of *November*, which did

not do much more damage; they thought their alarms at an end; when, on that day, about seven in the evening, the shock recommenced in a manner so terrible, that many edifices were thrown down, and the earth trembled under their feet all the time they were running to the fields.

The next day about four in the morning, it was succeeded by others still more dreadful, and when day-light came it discovered the dismal effects, the neighbouring towns presenting nothing but heaps of ruins. The city was no longer habitable.

Balbec, which was fifteen leagues from hence on the side of *Mount Liban*, and an ancient castle built by the *Romans*, with stones, of which three were sufficient to form the arch of a large vault, were entirely destroyed.

Dec. 13. It was resolved by the commons in the parliament of *Ireland*, that the exportation of live cattle from that kingdom, would be prejudicial to the trade and manufactures thereof.

During the present war, there had been taken or destroyed, twenty-seven *French* ships of the line, and thirty-one frigates; and two ships of the line and four frigates lost; making in the whole fifty-eight taken or destroyed, and six lost. We lost seven men of war, and five frigates.

Dec. 17. A loan of eight millions was agreed to by parliament, for which an interest of four *per cent*. was to be allowed for a certain number of years, and a lottery ticket value 3*l*. was to be given as a gratuity for every 100*l*. so borrowed. The subscription for this sum was full before the resolution agreed to in Parliament was known. An additional duty of 3*d*. per bushel upon malt was laid, to pay the interest of this vast sum.

At *Bareith* in the night between the 16th and 17th of *December*, the cold was insupportable, *Reaumer's* thermometer was at fifteen, which was precisely the same degree it was at, in 1709. Many birds dropped down dead as they were flying in the air.

At *Leipsic* it was still more severe, inso-much that ten centinels were frozen to death. The severity of the cold was equally felt at *Dresden* for want of firing. The *Austrian* troops had cut down all the fine trees, without exception, which adorned the garden of *Zinzendorff* without the *Pirma* gate of *Dresden*.

Truxillo, a rich mercantile city of *Peru*, was totally ruined by an earthquake.

Dec.

Dec. 19. The *Adventure* transport, captain *Walker*, arrived at *Plymouth* from the Bay, with advice that the ships in *Villaine* harbour were not destroyed; that he himself weighed up the guns of the *Soleil*; that he was fired upon from the land, and obliged to desist; that admiral *Hawke* had bombarded the town of *Croissel*, and set it on fire, because the magistrates had refused to permit any boats to pass up the *Villaine*, to destroy the men of war that had taken shelter there.

Prince *Sanseverino*, envoy-extraordinary from the king of the *Two Sicilies*, had a private audience of his Majesty, and delivered his letters of credence.

The right honourable *Robert Nugent*, esq. was sworn of the privy council.

Sir *James Lowther*, bart. was appointed lieutenant of the county of *Cumberland*.

John Ward, esq. blue mantle pursuivant.

Dec. 20. The following acts were signed by commission:

An act to continue and amend an act for the importation of *Irish* salted beef, pork, and butter.

An act to prohibit for a limited time, the distilling of spirits or low wines from all grain.

An act to punish mutiny and desertion, and for the better payment of the army:

And to one naturalization act.

After which the House of Peers adjourned till Tuesday the 15th of January, and the House of Commons to Monday the 14th.

Dec. 21. The contract made this day by the commissioners of the victualling office for beef was no more than 21s. 5d. per hundred, and 27s. 11d. for pork.

Dec. 22. The King was pleased to appoint *James Oswald*, esq. to be one of the commissioners for executing the office of treasurer of his Majesty's Exchequer, in the room of

Robert Nugent, esq. appointed one of the vice treasurers, &c. in England.

The King recommended to the dean and chapter of *Glocester*, *William Warburton*, D. D. one of his Majesty's chaplains in ordinary, and dean of *Bristol*, to be by them elected bishop of that see, in the room of the right reverend Dr. *Johnson*, translated to the see of *Worcester*.

Dec. 23. His Majesty's ships the *Devonshire*, *Dorsetshire*, and *Revenge*, arrived at *Plymouth*, with the *Formidable*, taken by Sir *Edward Hawke*'s squadron in the late engagement.

About four in the morning, a fire broke

out at a cabinet maker's in *King-street*, *Covent-garden*, which entirely consumed that house, and two more in front; a large work-shop backwards took fire, and having no water for some time, the flames soon reached several houses in *Hart-street*, which were burnt down; likewise all the houses on the right-hand side of the way in *Rose-street*, through to *Long-acre*. About fifty houses were consumed, and several more greatly damaged. One fireman and a brewer's servant lost their lives by the fall of a house, and several others had their legs and arms broke, and were otherwise much hurt. The loss was computed at more than 70,000*l*.

Dec. 24. A subscription was begun in different parts of *London*, to raise a sum of money to be distributed amongst the infantry that signalized themselves in the two glorious actions of *Minden* and *Quebec*, and for the relief of the widows and orphans of those who bravely lost their lives in those ever memorable days of action.

Dec. 25. Being Christmas-day, and a high festival at court, his Majesty, preceded by the heralds, pursuivants, &c. went to the chapel royal at St. *James's*, and heard a sermon preached by the reverend Dr. *Newton*, and afterwards came down into the chapel and received the sacrament with the royal family, and offered a purse of gold for the poor.

A general bill of Christenings and Burials, within the bills of mortality, from December, 12, 1758, to December 11, 1759.

Christened.		Buried.	
Males	7294	Males	9919
Females	6959	Females	9685
In all	14253	In all	19604
Increased in the burials this year 2028.			

Whereof have died	
Under two years of age	6905
Between two and five	2063
Five and ten	803
Ten and twenty	694
Twenty and thirty	1576
Thirty and forty	1616
Forty and fifty	1688
Fifty and sixty	1413
Sixty and seventy	1265
Seventy and eighty	968
Eighty and ninety	435
Ninety and a hundred	86
A hundred	1
A hundred and three	1

GRANTS

G R A N T S for the Year 1760.
N A V Y.

<i>Nov.</i> 22. For 70,000 seamen, at 4 <i>l.</i> per man, per month, for 13 months	£.	3,640,000
<i>Nov.</i> 30. For the ordinary of the navy, and half pay to sea officers		232,629
Towards building <i>Hastler</i> hospital	—	10,000
Towards building <i>Plymouth</i> hospital	—	10,000
Towards erecting wharfs, and other necessary buildings, at <i>Halifax</i>	—	8,000
Towards the support of <i>Greenwich</i> hospital	—	10,000
<i>Dec.</i> 7. Towards discharging the navy debt	—	1,000,000
For transport service, including victualling land forces	—	501,078
Towards buildings, &c. of ships, for 1760	—	200,000

O R D N A N C E.

<i>Nov.</i> 30. For the charge of that office	—	230,296
For the extra-expence of that office in 1759, not provided for by Parliament	—	280,563

L A N D - S E R V I C E.

<i>Nov.</i> 27. For maintaining a number of land forces, including those in <i>Germany</i> , and 4010 invalids, amounting to 57,294 men, for guards and garrisons	1,383,748
Ditto the forces in the plantations, &c.	846,168
Ditto four <i>Irish</i> regiments in <i>North America</i>	35,744
For general and staff-officers, and officers of the hospitals	54,454
For the charge of embodied militia, the <i>Argyleshire</i> men, and lord <i>Sutherland's</i> Highlanders	102,006
For 38,730 of the troops of <i>Hanover</i> , <i>Wolfenbuttle</i> , <i>Saxe-Gotha</i> , and <i>Buckeburg</i>	447,882
For 2120 horse, and 9900 foot, <i>Hessians</i> , with artillery, &c.	268,874
For an additional corps of 920 <i>Hessian</i> horse, and 6072 foot, artillery, &c.	97,850
<i>Dec.</i> 13. For pensions to reduced officers widows	2,042
For extraordinary expences of the land forces, and other services, incurred and not provided for	953,302
<i>Jan.</i> 17. For a present supply of forage, &c. to the combined army	500,000
<i>Feb.</i> 11. For augmentation of 1001 cavalry to the <i>Hanoverians</i> for a year	34,333
Ditto of four squadrons to the <i>Hessians</i> for a year	20,776
Ditto of five battalions to the King's army in <i>Germany</i>	52,903
<i>Feb.</i> 12. For half-pay to land forces and marines	35,651
For allowances to reduced horse-guards, and regiment of horse	2,946
<i>March</i> 31. For out-pensioners of <i>Chelsea</i> hospital	25,000
For defraying the charge of several augmentations to his Majesty's forces	134,139
<i>April</i> 28. For embodied militia to <i>Dec.</i> 24, 1760, 260,104 <i>l.</i> Cloathing for ditto, 30,722 <i>l.</i>	290,826
<i>April</i> 29. For <i>Brunswick</i> troops, 66,926 <i>l.</i> Augmentation to ditto, 23,843 <i>l.</i>	90,769
For augmentation to <i>Hessians</i>	101,069
For extraordinary expences of the army, from <i>Nov.</i> 24, to <i>Dec.</i> 24	420,120
<i>May</i> 6. Towards pay and cloathing of the embodied militia for the year, ending Lady-day, 1761	80,000
<i>May</i> 10. For a regiment of light dragoons, and addition to colonel <i>Vaughan's</i> corps, for 1760	12,874

S U N D R Y S E R V I C E S.

<i>Dec.</i> 13. To repay the supply of credit for last year	1,000,000
17. To the king of <i>Prussia</i> , pursuant to convention	670,000
18. Towards removing the powder magazine near <i>Greenwich</i>	15,000
20. To the landgrave of <i>Hesse</i> , pursuant to treaty	60,000
To the Foundling hospital	5,000
<i>Jan.</i> 29. To <i>London</i> bridge	15,000
<i>Feb.</i> 12. For <i>Nova Scotia</i> , for 1760	11,785
For ditto, for 1758	5,851
For <i>Georgia</i> , for 1760	4,058
<i>March</i> 31. To the provinces of <i>North America</i>	200,000

Carried over 14,102,736

Brought

	Brought over,	£. 14,102,736
To the <i>East India</i> company, for defraying the expence of a military force in their settlements	—	20,000
To the Foundling-hospital	—	44,157
April 28. To reimburse the colony of <i>New York</i> expences in 1756	—	2,977
To the <i>British</i> forts and settlements in <i>Africa</i>	—	10,000
To the Foundling-hospital, for maintaining children between Feb. 8 and March 26	—	3,127
May 6. To Mr. <i>Hardinge's</i> administratrix for printing the journals	—	3,000
To Mr. <i>Dyson</i> , towards printing the journals, &c.	—	2,000
To pay interest of money to Sir <i>John St. Aubin</i> , and others	—	634
May 12. To defray the extraordinary charge of the Mint	—	11,940
To discharge the remaining debts on the <i>Perth</i> estate	—	2,500
Towards defraying the extraordinary expences of the war in 1760	—	1,000,000

D E F I C I E N C I E S.

Feb. 7. To make good to the sinking fund the deficiency on July 5, 1759, of the duties on offices and pensions	—	124,736
The like of subsidy of poundage on goods imported, and the additional duty on coffee and chocolate	—	84,141
The like Jan. 5, 1759, of duties on glass and spirituous liquors	—	8,752
The like of additional stamp duty on wine licences, &c. 30 Geo. II.	—	7,651
May 6. The like of deficiency of last year's grants	—	75,170
Total	—	15,503,564

Ways and Means for raising the above Supply.

Nov. 22. By land tax, at 4s. per pound	—	2,000,000
By malt duties continued	—	750,000
Dec. 18. By annuities and a lottery	—	8,000,000
May 12. By loans and exchequer bills, charged upon the next aids, if not discharged before Lady-day, 1761, for payment of the million for the navy, and 500,000l. in part of naval services	—	1,500,000
To be taken out of the sinking fund	—	2,602,706
By supply of credit to be raised by Exchequer bills	—	1,000,000
Total	—	15,852,706

Note, Dec. 18, was voted an additional duty on malt, for payment of the interest of 800,000l. and the sinking fund to be a collateral security.

Note also, Feb. 26, was voted an additional duty on spirituous liquors, with a drawback.

Dec. 26. This morning arrived at *Portsmouth*, captain *Geary*, with several ships from Sir *Edward Hawke's* fleet; as did Lord *Howe* in his Majesty's ship *Magnanime*. Some of these ships were in a shattered condition, having had very bad weather for some time. Admiral *Rodney* arrived there with the ships under his command from off *Havre-de-Grace*.

From the 25th of *March*, 1741, to the 31st of *December*, 1759, the number of children received into the Foundling-hospital, was 14,994.

Of which have been claimed and returned to their parents

Boys apprenticed to sea service and husbandry

75

87

Girls apprenticed out	—	74
Alive in the country	5929	
— Hospital in <i>London</i>	155	
— Hospital at <i>Ackworth</i>	113	
— Hospital at <i>Sbrevsbury</i>	56	
— Hospital at <i>Aylesbury</i>	40	
Died to the 31st of Dec. 1759	—	6293
Total	—	8465
	—	14994

Of these children, 13,610 have been received since the 21st of *June*, 1756.

1760, Jan. 9. About 120 *Portuguese* jesuits, who had been beating about at sea many weeks, and who were in the utmost danger of being swallowed up in the *Mediterranean*

terranean sea, arrived safe at *Civita Vecchia*, where they went on shore, and part of them proceeded to *Castel Gondolfo*, and the rest to *Tivoli*, in the ecclesiastical state.

Jan. 11. The captain and supercargo of the *Crump* letter of marque ship, made affidavit of the cruel usage they met with from the *French*, by whom the ship had been taken, and the crew carried into *Brest*, and confined in a gaol there, near forty feet under ground, for twenty-three days, without any light for sixteen hours out of the twenty-four: usage very different from what the *French* prisoners met with in *England*.

Jan. 12. *Freidbourg*, a city of *Misnia*, fell into the hands of the king of *Prussia*.

Jan. 13. His royal highness the prince of *Wales* sent 200*l.* by Dr. *Squire*, his clerk of the closet, to be immediately distributed among the most necessitous sufferers by the dreadful fire in *King-street*, *Covent-garden*.

Jan. 16. At a meeting of the nobility and gentry of *Scotland* at *Edinburgh*, it was unanimously agreed to abolish the inhospitable custom of giving vails to servants; and at the same time, it was their opinion, that an addition to the yearly wages of servants would be more honourable for the master, and more beneficial to the servant. The like resolution was agreed to in a meeting of the nobility and gentry of *Aberdeen*.

Jan. 17. Admiral *Hawke*, arrived at *Plymouth* and waited on his Majesty, by whom he was received with particular marks of favour, his Majesty meeting him as he entered, and thanking him for the services he had done his country. His Majesty settled a pension of 2000*l.* a year upon him for life, and the lives of his two sons, and the survivor of them.

Jan. 19. Upwards of 15,000 tons of transports were taken up for government service, part of which were designed to carry troops to *Emden*, to reinforce the allied army, the first division of which were on their march.

In the night between the 21st and 22d there was felt at *Hamburg*, and its neighbourhood, a shock of an earthquake that lasted about a minute. It was felt at the same time at *Sleswic*, *Flensbourg*, and *Keil*, and other places in *Holstein*. It was felt also at *Copenhagen*, where it was followed by three shocks less violent, and lasted about half a minute, but happily no damage was done: all that could be observed was, it came from the north, and passed towards the south, and was most felt in the little

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island of *Amagb*. It was the same at *Elfsneur*, where the sea was so agitated, that several ships in that port were driven from their anchors.

A shock of an earthquake was felt also at *Utrecht*; and a like commotion was also very sensible at *Amsterdam*, *Lisle*, *Paris*, *Cologne*, *Alicant*, and many other places, a few days before, or a few days after; and at *Damascus*, *Antioch*, *Tiberiade*, *Safat*, *Jaffa*, *Tripoli*, *Seyde*, and *Acris*, it was so violent that many of the buildings were laid in ruins, and the fate of *Lisbon* dreaded by all *Syria*.

Jan. 22. The *Royal William* of 80 guns, admiral *Boscawen*, *Sandwich* of 90, rear-admiral *Geary*, *St. George* of 90, captain *Gayton*, and the *Princess Amelia* of 80 guns, sailed from *St. Helen's* for the Bay.

The *English East India* company's forces under colonel *Eyre Coote*, totally defeated the *French* under general *Lally*, near *Wandewash*.

A fire broke out at a gingerbread baker's adjoining to *Whitechapel* gaol, which consumed the baker's, and part of the gaol. The consternation was so great, that lest the prisoners should be burned, the gaol doors were opened, and all of them, to the number of thirty, escaped, except three, who returned in the evening.

Jan. 24. A petition of the Lord Mayor, aldermen, and commons of the city of *London*, was presented to Parliament, praying that leave might be given to bring in a bill to widen and enlarge several old streets, lanes, &c. and to open several new streets and ways, and for determining, in a summary way, all disputes arising, about the rebuilding of houses, in which several persons had an intermixed property.

Jan. 27. Between three and four in the afternoon, one of the dykes of the *Rhine* about a league distant from *Cleves*, was broken down by the ice, and in less than a quarter of an hour all the neighbouring country to the west of that city was overflowed, quite from *Calcar* to *Nimeguen*; a great number of the country people were left destitute both of houses and provisions, and reduced to a state of the most deplorable poverty and distress.

Jan. 28. The thanks of the House of Commons were voted to general *Townshend*, and the admirals *Hawke*, *Saunders*, and *Holmes*, for the signal services done their country.

Jan. 29. The *English* took *Chittiput* upon the coast of *Coromandel*, in the *East Indies*.

S s

Jan.

Jan. 31. His royal highness *William VIII.* landgrave of *Hesse Cassel*, died at *Rintelen*, in the 78th year of his age.

Sheriffs appointed for the present year.

Berkshire, Charles Wymondesfold, esq.
Bedfordshire, Baker Coleman, esq.
Buckinghamshire, Thomas Saunders, esq.
Cumberland, William Dalston, esq.
Cheshire, Sir Peter Leicester, bart.
Camb. & Hunt. Philip Vavazor, esq.
Cornwall, Chr. Treise, esq.
Devonshire, Arscott Bickford, esq.
Dorsetshire, Ralph Willett, esq.
Derbyshire, Thomas Bainbrigge, esq.
Essex, Thomas Towers, esq.
Glocestershire, Onesiphorus Paul, esq.
Hertfordshire, Ben. Trueman, esq.
Herefordshire, Ja. Hereford, esq.
Kent, Tho. Wilson, esq.
Lancashire, Samuel Hilton, esq.
Leicestershire, Sir William Halford, bart.
Lincolnshire, Clement Trafford, esq.
Monmouthshire, William Curr, esq.
Northumberland, Robert Bewick, esq.
Northamptonshire, Sir William Dolben, bart.
Norfolk, John Berney, esq.
Nottinghamshire, Ralph Edge, esq.
Oxfordshire, Sam. Trotman, esq.
Rutlandshire, Cha. Roberts, esq.
Shropshire, Thomas Jones, esq.
Somersetshire, Sir William Yeo, bart.
Staffordshire, John Dolphin, esq.
Suffolk, Tho. Thorowgood, esq.
Southampton, William Bennett, esq.
Surrey, Thomas Bridges, esq.
Sussex, John Aldridge, esq.
Warwickshire, Miller Sadler, esq.
Worcestershire, John Timbrell, esq.
Wiltshire, George Flower, esq.
Yorkshire, James Shuttleworth, esq.

For South Wales.

Brecknockshire, John Bullock, esq.
Carmarthenshire, John Rees, esq.
Cardiganshire, Thomas Hughes, esq.
Glamorgansh. Sir John De la Fountain Tyrwhit, bart.
Pembrokeshire, Thomas Roch, esq.
Radnorshire, John Dakins, esq.

For North Wales.

Anglesey, Robert Lloyd, esq.
Caernarvonshire, Richard Lloyd, esq.
Denbighshire, Griffith Speed, esq.
Flintshire, Thomas Thomas, esq.
Merionethsh. Robert Vaughan Humphreys, esq.
Montgomeryshire, Richard Owen, esq.

Feb. 1. A Dutch vessel laden with wine was thrown ashore near *Mountsbay*, in *Cornwall*, where she received very little damage; and would, in all probability, have been got off, had not the savages assembled in a riotous manner, to the number of about 500: and after plundering her, and barbarously using the unfortunate crew, split her in pieces.

Feb. 2. *Timmery* on the coast of *Coromandel*, was taken by the *English*.

This day, at the horse guards, came on the trial of lord *Charles Hay*, major general of his Majesty's forces, who was accused of every militay crime, as an officer, except cowardice and disaffection.

Feb. 4. The bill for raising 8,000,000*l.* by annuities and lottery, and for laying an additional duty on malt, was signed by commission; and the additional duty on malt took place.

Feb. 6. A proclamation was issued for a general fast to be strictly observed throughout *England* and *Ireland*, on *Friday* the 14th of *March* next; and in *Scotland* on *Thursday* the 13th.

Feb. 10. The *English* took *Arcott*, on the coast of *Coromandel*.

Feb. 11. A message from his grace the Lord Lieutenant was presented to the Commons of *Ireland*, acquainting them, That his Majesty had been pleased to order a considerable augmentation to be made to his forces upon that establishment, an estimate of which, and the particulars of the augmentation, he had ordered to be laid before them, not doubting but they would cheerfully make good the expence of a measure which appeared necessary for the security and defence of that kingdom. The estimate that accompanied this message, amounted to 241,592*l.*

Feb. 12. The report of the resolutions of the committee appointed to take the Lord Lieutenant's message into consideration, was made to the house, when an address was resolved upon to thank his Majesty for the seasonable augmentations which he lately commanded to be made to his forces for the defence of that kingdom, and to assure him that they will be ready to concur with his Majesty upon every occasion, as far as the circumstances of the nation would permit.

Feb. 13. The marquis of *Granby*, commander in chief of the *British* forces in *Germany*, arrived in town from the army.

Lord *Ferrers* was this day examined at the bar of the House of Lords, and afterwards committed close prisoner to the Tower,

Tower, for the murder of his steward Mr. Johnson.

Feb. 15. It blew a hurricane, by which much damage was done both on land and in the river. A stack of chimnies falling in *Newcastle-court*, near *Grosvenor-square*, demolished the bed and furniture of two rooms. The lead was blown off the house of earl Cowper, in *Great George-street*, into the street. A house in *Hanover-street*, had the gable end blown off. One of the pinnacles of a building adjoining to the House of Commons was blown down, and broke through the roof of the room over the Speaker's chamber. The Mall in St. James's-park was covered over with branches of trees. Upwards of twenty-seven feet of lead on the Admiralty roof was rolled up by the force of the wind like a scroll; and a great number of chimnies, fences, &c. were blown down in *Westminster*.

Many ships in the river were driven from their anchors, some lost their rudders, and received considerable damage by running foul of one another.

The country felt the terrible effects of this storm. In many places it was attended with thunder, lightning, hail, and rain; it untiled houses, blew trees up by the roots, and swept away ricks of corn, hay, and cottages.

At sea it did incredible damage to the shipping; in almost every harbour some persons perished in boats and in ships; but the loss most to be regretted was that of the unfortunate *Ramillies*, captain Taylor, with 734 men. Being embayed within the *Bolt-head*, which they had mistaken for the *Ram-head*, and imagined they were going into *Plymouth-Sound*, and close upon the rocks, they let go their anchors, and cut away all their masts, and rode safe till five in the evening, when the gale increased so much 'tis impossible to describe it; they parted, and only one midshipman and twenty-five men out of the whole, jumped off the stern on the rocks, and were saved.

Feb. 18. A distribution was made of 100 suits of new cloaths, among the French prisoners in the city of York, from the charitable collection of the city of London, for that purpose.

Admiral Boscawen in the *Royal William*, and admiral Geary in the *St. George*, arrived at *Plymouth* from the Bay, being driven back by the violence of the storm.

Feb. 19. A subscription was set on foot at Leeds, for the relief of the widows and orphans of our brave countrymen who fell

before the walls of *Quebec*, and on the plain, of *Minden*.

Feb. 20. Baron de Beck, lieutenant general in the service of the empress Queen, surprized the Prussians at *Corsdorff* in Saxony; and took prisoners general de Zeteritz, and six other officers, 275 men, 500 horses, and one standard; several were killed on both sides.

Feb. 21. All the neighbourhood of mount *Vesuvius* was overflowed by a deluge of burning lava, which continued several days, and the hopes of more than a thousand families, whose industry and labour had cultivated the ground, and who were to subsist by its produce, were cut off in a moment.

Feb. 22. The committee of common-council made choice of Mr. Milne's plan for a new bridge at *Black-friars*.

Feb. 23. The lords of the treasury directed Exchequer bills to be made forth for several sums payable in course on the credit of the land-tax act, which bills were to bear interest at the rate of two pence by the day for every 100*l*. and were to pass and be current in all revenues, aids, taxes, and supplies whatsoever, and at the receipt of Exchequer. And all collectors were required out of any current money in their hands, to pay such bills when offered to them.

Feb. 26. M. Thurot with three frigates had landed 1000 men at *Carrickfergus*, within ten miles of *Belfast*, on the north-east coast of *Ireland*, when the commanding officer on that coast with three companies of foot retired into *Belfast* castle; and the French troops marched up into the country. Orders were given for some horse in *Dublin* to march, in order to stop their progress, and they were soon after forced back on board their vessels by some troops that were hastily assembled to oppose them: their little fleet was soon after attacked by captain Elliot, with three frigates, one of thirty-eight and two of thirty-six guns, and totally defeated: Thurot was slain in the action, and his squadron, consisting of the *Belleisle* of forty-four guns, and five hundred eighty-five men, the *la Blonde* of fifty-two guns and four hundred men, and the *Terpsichore* of twenty-six guns and three hundred men, were taken and carried into *Ramsey Bay*, in the *Isle of Man*.

Feb. 27. During the late hard gales of wine, most of the springs in and about *Chatham*, were dried; a phenomenon not easily to be accounted for.

March 1. The marquis of Blaisel, the commandant

commandant of *Gießen*, went secretly to *Marbourg*, forced the gates, and defeated the *Hanoverian* garrison, the remains of which retired into the citadel. He then returned to *Gießen*, where he arrived safe with 100,000 crowns contribution money, and a great number of prisoners.

March 3. The *Irish* House of Commons voted their thanks to the several captains of his Majesty's ships of war, who, on the 28th day of *February* last, signalized their courage and conduct, in pursuing, defeating, and taking the *French* squadron, that rashly and fruitlessly presumed to insult the coasts of that kingdom; expressing their high sense of the honour and advantage accruing to that kingdom, by their diligence, bravery, and success; and the discouragement thereby given to such vain attempts for the future.

March 7. The *Irish* house of commons voted their thanks to lieutenant colonel *Jennings*, for his prudent and resolute conduct at *Carrickfergus*, and for the gallant stand he made there, against a much superior force, by which he gained time for the militia to assemble, and preserved *Belfast* from being plundered.

Mar. 8. The princess *Caroline* of *Orange* and *Nassau*, sister of *William V.* prince of *Orange* and *Nassau*, hereditary stadtholder of the United Provinces, was married to the prince of *Nassau Weilbourg*.

March 14. Upwards of 400*l.* was collected at Mr. *Whitfield's* tabernacle for the relief of the distressed Protestants in and about *Custrin* in the *New Marche* of *Brandenbourg*.

A terrible riot happened at *Kingston* in *Sur-rey*, occasioned by a methodist preacher, who came there, and brought a great number of people together in a barn to hear him. While he was preaching, a fellow threw some dirt at him, which made a great disturbance, and the mob at last dragged the preacher into the street, and rolled him in a ditch; and had it not been for the humanity of a gentleman near the spot, who took him into his house, he, in all likelihood, would have been murdered.

March 17. A copy of the bill found by the grand jury at *Leicester* against the unfortunate earl of *Ferrers*, in the Tower for murder, was presented to the House of peers, and a writ of *Certiorari* sent down to *Leicester*, to send up to the house the original bill.

The honourable House of Commons ad-

joined till *Friday*, on account of the death of general *Onslow*, by way of condolence, he being the Speaker's brother.

March 20. A most dreadful fire happened at *Boston* in *New England*, supposed the greatest ever known in the *American* colonies. Near 400 dwelling houses, stores, shops, shipping, &c. were consumed, together with goods, merchandize, &c. to the amount, in the whole, of above 100,000*l.* sterling. The governor wrote immediately to the other governments on the continent, desiring their assistance for the relief of the unhappy sufferers.

March 24. The Landgrave of *Hesse-Cassel* was attacked by a lunatic at his table.

Several public and private bills were passed by commission in the House of Lords.

March 25. This being the birth day of his royal highness prince *Edward*, who then entered into the 22d year of his age, there was a great court at *Leicester* house on that occasion.

March 26. Arrived at *Spithead*, captain *Elliot* in the *Æolus*, with the *Brilliant* and his three prizes. The *Pallas* arrived at *Plymouth*. Captain *Elliot* waited on his Majesty, and was most graciously received.

John Rule, esq. appointed one of the commissioners for victualling the navy.

John Bridget, jun. esq. one of the commissioners for regulating the duties of excise.

The right honourable *Welbore Ellis*, esq. sworn of his Majesty's privy council.

This day the workmen began to erect the scaffolding in *Westminster-hall* for the trial of earl *Ferrers*.

April 1. The King was pleased to grant unto his Majesty's dearly beloved grandson prince *Edward Augustus*, and to the heirs male of his royal highness, the dignities of duke of the kingdom of *Great-Britain*, and of earl of the kingdom of *Ireland*, by the names, styles, and titles of duke of *York* and of *Albany* in the said kingdom of *Great-Britain*, and earl of *Ulster* in the said kingdom of *Ireland*.

A party of dragoons marched over *London-bridge* for *Gravesend*, to embark for *Germany*. The *British* cavalry, when together, consisted of three regiments of horse, and nine regiments of dragoons; all esteemed a fine troops as any in the field.

April 3. Advice was received, that the *Mermaid* man of war, of twenty guns, which was a shore on one of the *Bahama* islands, was entirely lost.

April 5. A terrible fire broke out at *Hadnam*, near *Tbame* in *Oxfordshire*, which burnt

burnt between fifty and sixty houses, being all thatched.

April 6. The tower of a church at *Petersbourg*, which had been newly built, fell down, and more than 500 persons, were either killed or maimed.

April 16. The trial of *Laurence* earl *Ferrers*, for the murder of Mr. *Johnson* his steward, began before the House of Lords at *Westminster* hall, lord keeper *Henley* being appointed Lord high steward of *England* on this occasion. The prisoner, in his own coach, attended by the major of the Tower, and some other gentlemen, and guarded by a party of the foot guards and warders of the Tower, arrived at half past ten at *Westminster* hall, and was immediately followed by the Lord high steward in his state-coach, drawn by six horses, who was preceded by five of his grace's coaches with his arms and livery, and followed by the twelve judges and masters in chancery. All the crown evidence, and part of his lordship's, were this day examined.

April 17. This day the evidence being closed, earl *Ferrers* was unanimously found guilty of felony and murder.

April 18. About two o'clock sentence was passed on earl *Ferrers*, by the Lord high steward; as follows, "That his lordship should be carried back to the prison of the Tower, from whence he came, and from thence to the place of execution, on *Monday* next, and there to be hanged by the neck till he was dead; after which his body was to be delivered to Surgeons Hall to be dissected and anatomised." At this part of the sentence his lordship cried out, "God forbid!" but soon recollecting himself, added, "God's will be done!" Afterwards the Lord high steward took notice, that by the act of parliament the lords, his judges, had a power of respiting; and therefore, that he might have more time to prepare himself, they respited his sentence to *Monday, May 5*. Earl *Ferrers* read a paper, in which he expressed his concern for the trouble he had given, but that he was advised to make the plea of lunacy, and begged their lordships to recommend him to the King for mercy.

Between nine and ten o'clock this morning a dreadful fire broke out at the house of Messrs. *Barrow* and *Reynolds*, oil-men, in *Thames-street*, adjoining to *St. Magnus* church; which consumed that house, also Mr. *Bailey's*, the tackle-porter alehouse; Mr. *Bland's*, an orange merchant; Mr. *Williams's*, a salter; Mr. *Franklin's*, a cooper; Mr. *Prentice's*, a seedsman; Mr.

Wood's, the *King's-Head* alehouse in *Fresh-wharf* gateway; all the warehouses at *Fresh-wharf*; and the roof of *St. Magnus* church, which fell in, and very much damaged the pews, altar-piece, &c. The organ was removed, but the hurry being so great, it was much damaged. Two ships lying off *Fresh-wharf* received little hurt, but a great quantity of sugar, oranges and lemons, wine, &c. was entirely destroyed. The damages amounted to at least 40,000*l*. In the house where it begun, there was some gunpowder which took fire, and greatly terrified the inhabitants; several firemen and other persons were wounded, and one blown up.

April 22. His Majesty was pleased to appoint *Ralph Woodford*, esq. to be secretary to the extraordinary embassy to the court of the Catholic king, in the room of *Ruvigny de Cosne*, esq.

Stanier Porten, esq. to be consul at *Madrid*, in the room of *John Burnaby Parker*, esq. deceased.

Lord *George Sackville* having desired a trial by court martial, it was granted, and the following was the sentence:

"This court, upon due consideration of the whole matter before them, is of opinion, that lord *George Sackville* is guilty of having disobeyed the orders of prince *Ferdinand* of *Brunswick*, whom he was by his commission and instructions directed to obey, as commander in chief, according to the rules of war; and it is the further opinion of the court, that the said lord *George Sackville* is, and he is hereby adjudged, unfit to serve his Majesty in any military capacity whatever."

Which sentence his Majesty was pleased to confirm; and it was his Majesty's pleasure, that the above sentence should be given out in public orders, that officers being convinced that neither high birth, nor great employments, could shelter offences of such a nature; and that seeing they were subject to censures much worse than death, to a man who has any sense of honour, they might avoid the fatal consequences arising from disobedience of orders.

June 25. This day his Majesty in council called for the council-book, and ordered the name of lord *George Sackville* to be struck out of the list of privy counsellors.

April 30. The *East-India* company's ship of war the *Pitt*, of fifty guns, captain *William Wilson* arrived six months earlier than expected, the commander having conducted her thither and back by a passage hitherto

hitherto unattempted, and at a season of the year deemed impracticable, as it was in opposition to the monsoons, and the uniform custom of the country. An instance that improvements may long lie dormant for want of a proper exertion of endeavours to surmount speculative difficulties.

The navigation of this ship was by the eastern passage of the *Indian* ocean, through straits among the spice islands, which, not being particularised by name in the charts, were denominated *Pitt's Straits*, in honour of the great minister from whom the ship was called. From thence the rout was by *New Guinea* and the *Philippine Islands* to *Canton*.

May 5. Lord *Ferrers* was executed at Tyburn, pursuant to his sentence. A scaffold was erected under the gallows at Tyburn, and part of it, about a yard square, was raised about eighteen inches above the rest of the floor, with a contrivance to sink down upon a signal given, and the whole was covered with black baize.

In the morning about nine o'clock, his body was demanded of the keeper at the gates of the Tower by the sheriffs of *London* and *Middlesex*. His lordship being informed of it, sent a message to the sheriffs, requesting that he might go in his own landau, instead of the mourning coach that had been provided by his friends; and this request being granted, he entered his landau, drawn by six horses, with Mr. *Humphries*, chaplain of the Tower, who had been admitted to his lordship that morning for the first time; the landau was conducted to the outward gate of the Tower by the officers of the Tower, and was there delivered to the sheriffs. Here Mr. sheriff *Vaillant* entered the landau to his lordship, and expressing his concern at having so melancholy a duty to perform, his lordship said, "he was much obliged to him, and took it kindly, that he accompanied him."

He was dressed in a suit of light-coloured clothes, embroidered with silver (his wedding suit) and soon after Mr. *Vaillant* came into the landau, he said, "You may perhaps, Sir, think it strange to see me in this dress, but I have my particular reasons for it."

The procession then begun in the following order:

A very large body of the constables for the county of *Middlesex*, preceded by one of the high constables, went first, and were followed by,

A party of horse grenadiers, and a party of foot.

Mr. sheriff *Errington* in his chariot, accompanied by his under-sheriff Mr. *Jackson*.

The landau, escorted by two other parties of horse-grenadiers and foot.

Mr. sheriff *Vaillant's* chariot, in which was his under-sheriff Mr. *Nicols*.

A mourning coach and six, with some of his lordship's friends.

A hearse and six, which was provided for the conveyance of his lordship's corpse from the place of execution to Surgeon's hall.

When they approached near the place of execution, his lordship told the sheriff, "that there was a person waiting in a coach near there, for whom he had a very sincere regard, and of whom he should be glad to take his leave before he died;" to which the sheriff answered, that "if his lordship insisted upon it, it should be so; but that he wished his lordship, for his own sake, would decline it, lest the sight of a person for whom he had such a regard, should unman him, and disarm him of the fortitude he possessed." To which his lordship, without the least hesitation, replied, "Sir, if you think I am wrong, I submit;" and upon the sheriff's telling his lordship, that if he had any thing to deliver to that person, or any one else, he would faithfully do it; his lordship delivered to him a pocket-book, in which was a bank-note, and a ring, and a purse with some guineas, in order to be delivered to that person, which were delivered accordingly.

The landau being now advanced to the place of execution, his lordship alighted from it, and ascended upon the scaffold, with the same composure and fortitude of mind he had possessed from the time he left the Tower. Soon after he had mounted the scaffold, Mr. *Humphries* asked his lordship, if he chose to say prayers? which he declined; but upon his asking him, "if he did not choose to join with him in the Lord's Prayer?" he readily answered, "he would, for he always thought it a very fine prayer;" upon which they kneeled down together upon two cushions, covered with black baize, and his lordship with an audible voice very devoutly repeated the Lord's Prayer, and afterwards with great energy, the following ejaculation, "O God forgive me all my errors, pardon all my sins."

His lordship then rising, took his leave of the sheriffs and the chaplain; and after

ter thanking them for their many civilities, he presented his watch to Mr. sheriff *Vaillant*, which he desired his acceptance of; and signified his desire, that his body might be buried at *Breden* or *Stanton*, in *Leicestershire*.

His lordship then called for the executioner, who immediately came to him, and asked him forgiveness; upon which his lordship said, "I freely forgive you, as I do all mankind, and hope myself to be forgiven." He then intended to give the executioner five guineas, but, by mistake, giving it into the hands of the executioner's assistant, an unseasonable dispute ensued between those unthinking and unfeeling wretches, which Mr. sheriff *Vaillant* instantly silenced.

The executioner then proceeded to do his duty, to which his lordship, with great resignation, submitted. His neckcloth being taken off, a white cap, which he had brought in his pocket, being put upon his head, his arms secured by a black fash, and the cord put round his neck, he advanced by three steps to the elevated part of the scaffold, and standing under the cross-beam which went over it, which was also covered with black baize, he asked the executioner, "Am I right?" Then the cap was drawn over his face, and, upon a signal given by the sheriff (for his lordship, upon being before asked, declined to give one himself) that part upon which he stood, instantly sunk down from beneath his feet, and left him entirely suspended.

For a few seconds his lordship made some struggles against the attacks of death, but was soon eased of all pain by the pressure of the executioner.

From the time of his lordship's ascending upon the scaffold, until his execution, was about eight minutes; during which his countenance did not change, nor his tongue falter.

The accustomed time of one hour being past, the coffin was raised up, with the greatest decency, to receive the body, and being deposited in the hearse, was conveyed by the sheriffs, with the same procession, to Surgeon's Hall, to undergo the remainder of the sentence. A large incision was made from the neck to the bottom of the breast, and another cross the throat; the lower part of the belly was laid open, and the bowels taken away. It was afterwards publicly exposed to view in a room up one pair of stairs at the hall; and on the

evening of *Thursday* the 8th of *May* it was delivered to his friends for interment.

May 6. Prince *Ferdinand*, by his proxy, Sir *Charles Cottrell Dormer*, the marquis of *Rockingham* and earl *Temple*, were installed knights of the garter at *Windsor*, with the usual ceremonies. And next morning the marquis, the earl, and Mr. secretary *Pitt*, were complimented with the freedom of that corporation.

May 7. Was held the anniversary feast of the sons of the clergy. The collection at the church and after dinner, together with that at the rehearsal, amounted to upwards of 1020*l.* besides which, the princess *Amelia* gave 100*l.* for educating poor orphans, till of age to be put out apprentice, and *Sampson Gideon*, esq. 100*l.* for the benefit of clergymen's widows.

May 9. This morning, about two o'clock the remains of the late earl *Ferrers*, were privately carried from Surgeon's Hall, and interred in *Pancras* church. They were afterwards carried into *Leicestershire*.

His royal highness *Edward*, duke of *York*, took his seat in the House of Peers, on a chair of state, placed on the left hand of the throne. His royal highness was preceded by the heralds, and introduced by the great officers of state.

May 12. This being the 200th year since the accession of queen *Elizabeth*, the same was observed at the *Westminster* election (which began this day) as a high festival. After a sermon preached by the reverend Mr. *Widmore*, the only surviving member of the last jubilee, several copies of verses were spoken by the ushers, scholars, &c.

May 15. Six regiments of foot, commanded by major general *Griffin*, embarked at *Gravesend*, and sailed in the evening for *Germany*. The *British* forces, when joined by this last embarkation, consisted of one regiment of horse guards, two of horse, three of dragoon-guards, five of dragoons, and twelve of foot, viz. the 3 *Hodgson's*, 8 *Barrington's*, 11 *Bockland's*, 12 *Napier's*, 20 *King'sley's*, 23 *Welch* fusileers, 24 *Cornwallis's*, 25 *Hume's*, 33 *Griffin's*, 37 *Stewart's*, 50 *Carr's*, and 51 *Brudenell's*, with the two Highland battalions of *Keith* and *Campbell*. In the whole, 14 battalions, and 24 squadrons. The general officers were lieutenant general marquis of *Granby*, *Moslyn*, and *Waldegrave*. Major general *Howard*, *Honeywood*, *Griffin*, and *Brudenell*.

May 22. This day the lords commissioners

honors declared the royal assent to the following acts:

An act for enabling his Majesty to raise a certain sum of money, towards paying off and discharging the debt of the navy, for the year 1760.

For granting to his Majesty a certain sum of money out of the sinking fund.

For enabling his Majesty to raise the sum of one million.

For adding the annuities granted in the year 1759, to the joint stock of three per cent. consolidated annuities.

For an additional number of one hundred hackney chairs.

For the better encouragement of the making of sail cloth in *Great-Britain*.

Towards defraying the charge of pay, and cloathing the unembodied militia for a year.

For limiting, confining, and better regulating, the payment of the weekly allowances, made by act of parliament, for the maintenance of families unable to support themselves, during the absence of militia men, embodied, and ordered out into actual service.

To continue several laws relating to the running of uncustomed goods, and preventing frauds relating to the customs.

For reviving and continuing so much of an act as relates to the more effectual trial and punishment of high treason and misprison of high treason, in the Highlands of *Scotland*, &c.

To enforce and render more effectual the laws relating to the qualifications of members to sit in the House of Commons.

For encouraging the exportation of rum and spirits, of the growth, produce, and manufacture of the *British* sugar plantations, from this kingdom, and of *British* spirits made from melasses.

To repeal so much of an act passed in 29 Geo. II. concerning a free market for fish at *Westminster*, as requires fishermen to enter their fishing vessels at the office of the searcher of the customs at *Gravesend*, and to regulate the sale of fish, at the first hand, in the fish markets in *London* and *Westminster*; and to prevent salesmen of fish buying fish to sell again, on their own account; and for other purposes.

For allowing further time for inrollment of deeds and wills, made by Papists, and for relief of Protestant purchasers.

To indemnify persons, who have omitted to qualify themselves for offices and employments, &c.

For the more effectual securing the payment of such prize and bounty monies as are appropriated to the use of *Greenwich* hospital.

For rendering the exportation of culm from *Milford*, and the limits thereof, to the neighbouring counties, more easy to the proprietors and purchasers of the same.

For widening certain streets, lanes, and passages, within the city of *London*, and liberties thereof.

For training and preserving certain fen lands, and low grounds in the isle of *Ely*, and counties of *Suffolk* and *Norfolk*.

For rebuilding, widening, and enlarging, the bridge over the river *Avon*, in the city of *Bristol*, and erecting a temporary bridge adjoining, and for widening the streets, &c. leading thereto, and for building another bridge, over some other part of the said river, within the said city, if necessary.

And several other public and private bills.

The speech of the Lords Commissioners appointed by his Majesty, for holding this Parliament delivered by the Lord Keeper to both Houses of Parliament, on *Thursday* the 22d of *May* 1760.

“ *My Lords and Gentlemen,*

“ We have received the King’s commands to put an end to this session of Parliament; and, upon this occasion, do assure you, that his Majesty looks back, with entire satisfaction, on your proceedings during the course of it. The duty and affection which you have expressed for his person and government, and the zeal and unanimity which you have shewn in maintaining the true interest of your country, can only be equalled by what his Majesty has formerly experienced from this Parliament.

“ His Majesty has commanded us to acquaint you, that it would have given him the most sensible pleasure to have been able to communicate to you, that his sincere endeavours to promote a general pacification had met with more suitable returns before this time. His Majesty, in conjunction with his good brother and ally the king of *Prussia*, chose to give their enemies proofs of this equitable disposition, in the midst of a series of glorious victories; an opportunity the most proper to do it with dignity, and to manifest to all *Europe* the purity and moderation of his views. After such a conduct, his Majesty has the comfort to reflect, that the further continuance of the calamities of war cannot be imputed to him, or his allies; and trusts in the blessing of heaven upon the justice of his arms,

arms, and upon those ample means, which your zeal, in so good a cause, has wisely put into his hands, that his future successes, in carrying on the war, will not fall short of the past; and that, in the event, the public tranquillity will be restored on solid and durable foundations.

“ We are further commanded to acquaint you, that his Majesty has taken the most effectual care to augment the combined army in *Germany*; and, at the same time, to keep up such a force at home, as may frustrate any attempts of the enemy to invade these kingdoms, which have hitherto ended only in their own confusion.

“ The royal navy was never in a more flourishing and respectable condition; and the signal victory obtained last winter over the *French* fleet, on their own coasts, as it has added lustre to his Majesty's arms, has given fresh spirits to his maritime forces, and reduced the naval strength of *France* to a very low ebb.

“ His Majesty has disposed his squadrons in such a manner, as may best conduce to the annoyance of his enemies; to the defence of his own dominions both in *Europe* and *America*; and to the preserving and pursuing his conquests, as well as to the protection of the trade of his subjects, which he has extremely at heart.

“ *Gentlemen of the House of Commons,*

“ Nothing could relieve his Majesty's royal mind, under the anxiety which he feels for the burdens of his faithful subjects, but the public spirited cheerfulness with which you have granted him such large supplies, and his conviction, that they are necessary for the security and essential interests of his kingdoms. The King has enjoined us to return you his hearty thanks for them; and to assure you of their due application to the purposes for which they have been given.

“ *My Lords and Gentlemen,*

“ We have nothing further in command from his Majesty, but to recommend to you the continuance and improvement of that union and good harmony, which he has observed with so much pleasure, and from which he has derived such important effects. Make it your study to promote these desirable objects; to support the King's government, and the good order of your respective countries; and to consult your own real happiness and prosperity. This behaviour, his Majesty graciously assures you, will be the most acceptable demonstration of your duty to him.”

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After which the Lord Keeper said;

“ *My Lords and Gentlemen,*

“ It is his Majesty's royal will and pleasure, that this Parliament be prorogued to *Thursday* the 17th day of *July* next, to be then here held; and this Parliament is accordingly prorogued to *Thursday* the 17th day of *July* next.”

May 29. A detachment of 4000 men from prince *Ferdinand's* army under the command of *M. Wolf*, fell in with some *French* regiments, and took a company of grenadiers belonging to the regiment of *Dauphiny* prisoners, but a party of this detachment having entered *Fulda*, and began to pillage, the count *de Vair*, came hastily up with 254 *French*, killed about fifty of the *Hanoverians* upon the spot, took many prisoners and drove the whole party back to *Schiltz*.

May 30. The princess of *Anbalt Zerbst*, who was born duchess of *Holstein Gottorp*; and was mother to the grand duchess of *Russia*, died at *Paris*, in the 47th year of her age.

May 31. On the approach of some battalions detached by prince *Henry*, the *Austrians* precipitately evacuated *Cothus*, *Spremburg*, and some other towns of *Lusatia*.

Marshal Daun's army was encamped near *Dresden*. The king of *Prussia* still remained in his strong camp. *Meissen* was filled with combustibles placed in such a manner, that by one single match, the enormous magazines formed there could be at once reduced to ashes.

The plague broke out again at *Smyrna*; and by the heavy and continual rains which fell during the winter, the country was for the most part overflowed: so that their days were those of sadness, being assailed at the same time by a devouring contagion, by earthquakes, and by the dread of a cruel famine.

June 2. Six squadrons of *Zeitben's* and *Kleist's* hussars, under the command of the *Prussian* major *Zetmar*, were attacked at *Nichtwitz* in *Saxony*, near *Torgau*, by the troops of *Lascy* and *Lichtenstein*, and the *Saxon* regiments of *Zetschwitz*, *Renard*, and *Groschwitz*. The *Austrians* were superior in numbers three to one, by their own confession; yet *Zetmar* retired towards *Torgau* in good order, and even carried off sixty prisoners; 150 of the *Prussians* were killed; but this retreat was considered as a master-piece of military skill and conduct.

June 5. The *Prussian* garrison of *Landshut* retired to *Schweidnitz*.

T t

June

June 6. The marriage of the princess of the *Brazils*, daughter to the king of *Portugal*, with the Infant Don *Pedro*, his Majesty's brother, was celebrated at *Lisbon* with great pomp, and successive rejoicings, for three nights; all the foreign ministers joined in the public demonstrations of joy on this occasion, which secured the *Portuguese* from the possibility of a disputed succession, except the Pope's Nuncio, M. *Acciajuoli*, who had received a cardinal's hat, and he thought fit to keep the windows and doors of his house close shut up the whole time, and strictly forbid his domestics to suffer the least appearance of light to be seen from any part of his house; so that even the necessary and usual lights were not used. This indecent behaviour favoured a suspicion, that *Acciajuoli* had been tampering in a conspiracy with the King's two brothers, Don *Joseph*, and Don *Antonio*, which obliged his Majesty to banish him from his dominions, and come to an open rupture with the court of *Rome*. Don *Joseph* and Don *Antonio* were soon after confined, by the King's order, in two cells of the convent of *Bosaco*.

June 7. This day the first pile towards building the new bridge, at *Black-Friars*, was drove in the middle of the *Thames*.

June 9. The foundation was laid for a new chapel, at the end of *Portland-street*, *Marybone*.

June 10. The *Hambourgh* merchants, residing in this city; had a meeting at *John's* coffee-house, *Cornhill*, when they agreed to and signed a petition to the lords of the Admiralty, for a convoy to protect their trade, the court of *France* having, on the 30th ult. declared the treaty of commerce with that city null and void; and having also demanded satisfaction in the affair of the stores that had been some time detained there, by order of the regency. The *Hind*, of 20 guns, was immediately ordered to convoy their trade.

June 11. A fire happened at *Borgo*, a town of *Sweden*, on the gulph of *Finland*, by which three fourths of the houses, and all the public buildings except four, were reduced to ashes.

June 12. Major-general *Elliot*, the earl of *Pembroke*, and several other officers, set out for *Germany*, that regiment of light horse being ordered thither.

This day the first pile driven at *Black-Friars* to fix one of the caissons of the bridge, was broke down by a west country barge. The man belonging to it was taken up and

sent to the Compter. It being proved to be an accident, he was only fined 5*l*. But any wilful damage done to the said bridge, is, by act of Parliament, made felony.

Dr. *Ward* paid to Messrs. *Walpole* and Co. 200*l*. for the sufferers by the late fire at *Boston*.

June 17. General *la Motte-Fouquet*, at the head of a *Prussian* corps, dislodged 600 *Croats* from *Bruckberg*, where they took post with the artillery, and afterwards entered *Landshut*.

June 18. A court of common council was held at Guildhall, when the court empowered the committee of the city lands, to put in execution an act passed last session, for widening the streets, &c. and directed an opening to be made as soon as possible from *Crutched-Friars* into the *Minories*.

June 23. At day-break general *Laudon* attacked *Mummelberg*, *Bruckberg*, and *Blasdröfferberg*, three fortified mountains near *Landshut*, which were vigorously defended by general *Fouquet*, who was however at length obliged to retire into *Kirchberg* and *Gladenberg*, where he was soon after summoned to surrender; but he chose rather to force his way through the *Austrians* than lay down his arms, which was effected though with the loss of 7331 men, himself and many officers being made prisoners. Immediately after this action the *Austrians* were admitted into *Landshut*; and their operations before *Glatz* proceeded without interruption. The *Prussians*, under *Fouquet*, amounted to no more than 15,000 men, and the *Austrians* were 40,000, of whom 6,000 were killed upon the spot, and 12,000 wounded.

June 24. The King was please to grant unto *George Powlett*, esq. the office or place of lieutenant of the Tower of *London*. And, To *James Cornwallis*, esq. the office of chief porter of the Tower of *London*.

James Hollford, esq. to be consul at *Genoa*, in the room of *John Birtles*, esq.

Mr. *Hammond*, accomptant-general to the Bank, in the room of ——— *Jones*, dec.

Matthew Wilson, esq. a commissioner of bankrupts, in the room of ——— *Clive*, resigned.

Joseph Vere and *William Hart*, esqrs. bankers and goldsmiths, were chosen sheriffs of *London* and *Middlesex*.

June 25. Commodore *Moore*, in the *Berwick*, with a convoy, arrived in the Downs from *Antigua*. Sir *James Douglas* in the *Dublin*, with the *Belliqueux*, and *Bienfaisant*, arrived there, and took the command. The

The retailers of fish, who had stands at *Billingsgate*, &c. were, in pursuance of the late act, obliged to remove from the premises.

At *Jamaica* the rebellion of the negroes about the beginning of *June* broke out with redoubled fury, and the number that joined were very considerable. They made their first appearance on captain *Forrest's* estate, where they murdered Mr. *Smith* the overseer, who was then at supper with four more gentlemen, one of whom was also murdered, another left for dead, and the other two escaped. After this they went to other estates, and murdered several other white people; but by this time the country was alarmed, and the militia and regulars went in pursuit of them. The negroes in their first skirmish had greatly the advantage, and several gentlemen of the militia were killed; but, with the assistance of some sailors, they next day attacked them a second time, killed twenty-five, and took a good many prisoners. Colonel *Spragge*, who commanded, encamped at *George Williams's* estate, with the whole regulars and militia, from whence parties were sent out after the negroes, who never stood above one fire before they ran into the woods. In these sallies, however, several of their headmen were killed, and about twenty guns and fifty pounds of powder taken; a loss to them the greatest they could have met with. They murdered all the negro children, and carried the women with them, over whom they were obliged to keep a constant and close guard. The insurrection, was intended to be general, and their plan appeared to have been a total massacre of all the whites, and to make the island a negro colony. This plan was intended to be executed immediately after the departure of the fleet for *England*; but the *Indians* on Mr. *Forrest's* estate, who were principals in the plot, having got themselves drunk, their impatience happily anticipated the design, otherwise, in all probability, many more *Europeans* would have suffered in opposing their attempt.

Advice was received that general *Amherst*, having seen the last provisions and stores sent off for *Oswego*, left *Shenebedy* himself, *June* 20, and the whole army under his command, consisting of 10,000 infantry, 150 battoe-men, and 500 rangers, with a fine train of artillery, set out from *Oswego* to march to *Montreal* the 30th. The fortifications of *Louisburg* were nearly demolished by the miners, &c. sent from *Eng-*

land, and the garrison was preparing to proceed to *Quebec*.

June 30. At four o'clock in the afternoon the castle of *Marbourg* surrendered to the *French*, and the garrison were made prisoners of war.

July 1. One thousand five hundred *French*, under the command of *Nordman de Wurser*, and *de Vieuville*, entered *Fritzlar*, a town in *Lower Hesse*, seven leagues distant from *Cassel*, and nailed up and broke the carriages of four pieces of cannon twenty-four pounders, destroyed a great quantity of provisions, set one hundred and thirty men of *Birchini's* regiment at liberty, and carried off six *Hanoverian* officers, sixty men, twenty matrosses, and some horses, belonging to the *English* cavalry, and other booty; they were attacked in their retreat to the *French* camp by general *Luckner*; the action lasted an hour, and each party claimed the victory.

July 3. This day, between twelve and one o'clock in the morning, a fire broke out in the rope-house belonging to his Majesty's dock-yard at *Portsmouth*, which, notwithstanding all possible assistance from the people or the yard, the officers and men belonging to his Majesty's ships in the harbour and at *Spithead*, the marines at quarters, and the foldiers from the town and barracks, who all exerted themselves with remarkable zeal, could not be got under till past two in the afternoon, having consumed the said rope-house, with the spinning-house, hemp-house, and one of the store-houses with several stores. The fire began in the upper part of the batchelor's loft, and was so instantaneous that the flame was discovered as soon as the smoke through the tiling. The night had been excessively tempestuous, with great flashes of lightning, one of which, at eleven o'clock, had almost blinded the watchman at his post, and another, about ten minutes before the flame appeared, had passed him like a ball of fire, in a line of direction towards the place where the fire broke out. The loss amounted to 400,000*l*. Not more than two or three lives were lost.

July 8. *William Hart*, esq. lately chosen sheriff by the common hall, gave bond to serve the said office; his plea of exemption, as a gentleman of his Majesty's privy chamber, not having been admitted. On this occasion he delivered the following speech:

"My Lord Mayor,

"Notwithstanding I am elected into this office contrary to the royal mandate directed

to your lordship's predecessors, by virtue of which I am not bound to take upon me the burden thereof, I am determined nevertheless not to screen myself under the royal sanction, but am come prepared to execute the bond required by the act of common council.

"This I more readily comply with, that I may disappoint those busy intermeddlers, who, in opposition to your lordship's recommendation, thought proper to elect me, and who, I must say, would be more beneficial to their families, in following their respective callings, than in doing acts of injustice to individuals, to the prejudice of the corporation of which they are members.

"It is with concern I am obliged to declare, I do not regard my election to this office with that honour I should have done, had it been carried into execution with the knowledge of my fellow citizens, in conjunction with your lordship, and this honourable court, for whom I shall ever retain the highest regard."

July 9. The *Royal George*, East India-man, captain *Beamish*, arrived at *Portsmouth* from *Bengal*. Colonel *Clive* and his lady came passengers in her. As they were coming out of the river of *Bengal*, they met an express dispatched from the coast of *Coromandel*, with advice that colonel *Coote* having attacked the *French* in their entrenchments, the latter were totally defeated with the loss of their cannon and baggage, general *Lally* wounded, and *Monf. de Buffy*, and colonel *Murphy* taken prisoners. On our side, colonel *Brereton*, the second in command, was killed.

July 11. *Charles III.* formerly king of the *Two Sicilies*, made his public entry into *Madrid* as king of *Spain*, having been proclaimed in *September* 1759.

His royal highness the duke of *York* arrived at *Winchester*, reviewed the several regiments encamped near that city, consisting of the 34th regulars, and the *Bedford*, *Berks*, *Wilts*, *Dorset*, and *Glostershire* militia, and afterwards proceeded to *Southampton*, where lodgings had been provided for him.

July 12. The Parliament was prorogued by the King in council, from *Thursday* the 17th of this instant, to *Thursday* the 16th of *September* next.

July 14. Colonel *Clive* was introduced to his Majesty at *Kensington*, with *Richard Clive*, esq. his father, and was most graciously received.

July 15. *Richard Tenson*, esq. citizen

and stationer, was chosen one of the sheriffs for this city, for the ensuing year, *Joseph Vere*, esq. having paid his fine. Mr. *Tenson* paid his fine.

July 16. The hereditary prince of *Brunswick* revenged himself at *Emsdorff*, near *Marbourg*, for his loss at *Corbach*: having put himself at the head of six battalions of *Luckner's* hussars, and *Elliot's* English dragoons, he surprized *Monf. de Glaubitz* in a defile among the mountains, defeated, and pursued him.

July 20. A most remarkable shower of hail fell in the neighbourhood of *Aufeli* and *Comminges*, in *France*; some of the hailstones were five inches in diameter, and all the sheep and men who were exposed to it were killed.

July 23. Draughts were this day made from the three regiments of foot guards, to complete the four battalions that were ordered for embarkation, under the command of major general *Cæsar*.

July 25. Fresh orders were issued from the war office for eight men to be draughted out of each company of the three regiments of foot guards to follow those already embarked at *Gravesend* for *Germany*.

July 26. *Glatz*, in *Bohemia*, was stormed and taken by general *Laudohn*, after the trenches had been opened six days: part of the *Prussian* garrison were cut to pieces, and the rest surrendered.

July 29. Two men grubbed down a very large old ash tree at *Lidden* near *Canterbury*, whose circumference at the root was upwards of fifty feet. In the center were two human skeletons almost entire, and by their bones and teeth seemed to have been of large stature; there was a scymetar or dagger, with some sort of box beads found by them; their heads lay very near together, but their bodies one to the east, and the other to the south east, and a head stone to each. Whether this tree grew on them casually, or was set on them as a memorial, is not certain.

July 30. The materials of the three following city gates were sold before the committee of city lands to Mr. *Blagden*, a carpenter in *Coleman-street*, viz. *Aldgate*, for 177l. 10s. *Cripplegate* for 91l. and *Ludgate* for 148l.

July 31. The king of *Spain* suppressed the *Havanna* company.

Cassel being abandoned by the *Hanoverians*, opened its gates to the troops of the prince *Xavier* of *Saxony*.

The same day the prince of *Brunswick* caused

caused the *French* to be attacked under *Warbourg* by the hereditary Prince, lord *Granby*, and general *Sporken*: after an engagement of four hours, the *British* troops drove *Monf. Fischer* out of *Warbourg*, who having passed the *Dymel* with his army, marched to *Wolkmissen*.

Admiral *Rodney*, who was lately forced by a storm to *Spithead*, had just before, while he was lying off *Havre de Grace*, to watch the mouth of the *Seine*, driven five flat bottomed boats, loaded with cannon and shot, ashore, and destroyed them with the fort at port *Bassin*; at the same time ten others, with great difficulty, escaped into the river *Orne*, leading to *Caen*.

They were remarkable fine vessels, upwards of 100 feet long, and capable to contain from three to five hundred men for a night's run. This success had the desired effect, the enemy having unloaded 100 others that were ready to sail, and sent them all up again to *Rouen*.

Captain *Harvey*, in the *Dragon*, and three other ships, attempted a descent on the island of *Grouais* in *Quiberon* bay; but finding the island better fortified with cannon, and supplied with troops, than he had reason to expect, he thought proper to desist, after a fruitless attempt to land in the night, in order to take the place by surprise. Before he quitted his design, he summoned the governor to surrender; and, to add weight to his menaces, in case of refusal, he brought up a convoy of empty victualers, to appear like transports with troops on board; but the governor, though he was deceived, made answer, that he was resolved to defend the island to the last extremity. "Upon this answer, captain *Harvey* ordered up eighteen transports, escorted by some frigates, who entered the road next morning; but the necessary dispositions being made for a good defence, over-awed the *English*, and their fleet soon retired, without making any attack. The five men of war, however, remained some days before the fort, and fired a few broadsides, which were answered by the artillery from the fort. Soon after a very hard gale of wind obliged the ships to get off as fast as possible.

Three battalions of *English* guards, making in all 3000 men, arrived at *Bremen*, and marched directly for the army.

Aug. 1. Prince *Xavier* of *Saxony* made himself master of *Munden*, sword in hand, where he took 350 prisoners, and several pieces of cannon; after this he also took

Cassel, *Gottingen*, and *Elmbach*, and threatened *Hamlen* with a siege.

Aug. 3. Admiral *Boscawen* took possession of a small island near the river *Vannes*, about a mile broad, wherein he erected two or three tents for the sick, and planted a garden for them with all kinds of vegetables.

Aug. 4. The workmen began pulling down that part of *Ludgate* called the master's side; the common side which fronts *Blackfriars* was to remain till a convenient place could be provided for the reception of the prisoners. The statue of queen *Elizabeth* on the west side, was purchased by alderman *Gosting*, to be set up at *St. Dunstan's* church.

Breslau, the capital of *Silesia*, that had been invested on the 31st of *July*, and bombarded on the first of *August* by the *Austrians* under *Laudohn*, was relieved by prince *Henry* of *Prussia*. Major general *Tauenzien*, the *Prussian* governor, behaved with great resolution on this occasion; and his *Prussian* majesty caused 50,000 *German* crowns to be distributed among the sufferers by the siege.

Aug. 7. Arrived at *Spithead*, the *Rainbow* man of war from *Gibraltar*, having on board captain *Barton* and all the crew, late belonging to the *Litchfield*, that was lost on the coast of *Barbary* in *December* 1758.

Aug. 8. The poll ended between *Robert Kite*, esq. alderman, and *William Butler*, esq. citizen and wax chandler, for one of the sheriffs of *London*; when *Robert Kite*, esq. had a majority of 105, and was next day declared, by the Lord Mayor, duly elected.

Aug. 9. The *French* prisoners at *Plymouth*, in *Old Mill* prison, broke out by undermining the wall, and about 150 made their escape, but all but sixteen were retaken.

Aug. 12. The *Brecknockshire* militia, consisting of 200 men, under the command of colonel *Williams*, arrived at *Cambridge* in their way to *Yarmouth*.

Algiers was blocked up by a *Spanish* squadron.

The earl marshal of *Scotland*, late minister from his *Prussian* majesty to the court of *Spain*, was introduced to his Majesty, and was most graciously received. An act of Parliament reversing his attainder so far as to enable him to inherit, passed last sessions.

Aug. 22. *Bentham* fell again into the hands of the allies, and the *French* garrison were made prisoners of war.

Aug. 25. Prince *Xavier* of *Saxony*, having taken *Gottingen*, levied contributions upon the inhabitants, to the amount of

of 30,000 crowns; and caused the out-works of the city to be repaired.

Some workmen that were employed to cut a drain from lord *Cholmondeley's* house in *Piccadilly*, into the *Green-park*, about six feet from the surface of the earth, found a coffin, in which was a human body, supposed to have been buried upwards of twenty years; the bones and skull were quite found; there was a contusion on the skull, which, it is supposed, was the occasion of its death, and of the body's being there privately buried.

Aug. 28. The order for the transports to take on board a body of *English* horse for *Germany*, was countermanded.

Sept. 1. The workmen began to erect the scaffold, in order to pull down *Aldgate*.

Sept. 3. *Passerwalk*, a town in *Upper Saxony*, opened the gates to the *Swedish* troops commanded by general *Lantingshausen*; general *Stutterheim*, and colonel *Belling*, who commanded the *Prussians*, having lost above 150 men on this occasion, retired to *Prentslow*.

Sept. 4. Admiral *Hawke* made himself master of the isle of *Dumet* on the coast of *France*; it was defended only by a fort with nine pieces of cannon and forty-six men, the captain of which was afterward tried by a council of war, at *Croissic*, and degraded for misbehaviour.

His Majesty's ships received no other hurt than one shot through the *Bedford's* mizen mast.

Sept. 6. In the night the hereditary prince of *Brunswick* surprized at *Zirenbourg* 1500 of the volunteers of *Dauphiny* and *Clermont*, under the command of brigadier general *Nordman*; four or five hundred of whom, with thirty-six officers, were made prisoners, and many killed.

Sept. 7. *Prentslow*, a town in *Upper Saxony*, surrendered to the *Swedes*; and what is remarkable, general *Lantingshausen*, who commanded the assault, had but one man killed and nine wounded; while general *Stutterheim*, who defended the place, lost near 150 *Prussians*.

His royal highness the duke of *Cumberland*, was both in the drawing-room, and at chapel, being perfectly recovered from his late indisposition.

Sept. 8. This day all *Canada* was surrendered to the *British* troops.

The six regiments encamped at *Winchester*, viz. one of the regulars, and five of militia, were again reviewed by his royal highness the duke of *York*.

Sept. 9. A fleet of merchantmen from *Norway* came up the river, which made 124 merchantmen in the foreign trade that arrived in the port of *London* within six days.

Sept. 12. A terrible fire broke out at *Auburne*, in *Wilts*, which consumed seventy-two dwelling houses, besides many barns full of corn, warehouses, with cotton, fustian, &c. to the amount, of upwards of 20,000*l*.

Sept. 19. Both Houses of Parliament met at *Westminster*, pursuant to the last prorogation, and were farther prorogued to *Thursday, November 13*; when they were to sit for the dispatch of business.

Sept. 22. Arrived in the *Downs* vice-admiral *Pocock*, in the *Yarmouth*, from the *East Indies*, with the *Rippon* and *Colchester* men of war from *St. Helena*, and sixteen *East Indiamen*, viz. the *Rhoda*, *Britannia*, *Winchelsea*, *Tilbury*, *Prince of Wales*, *Essex*, *Chesterfield*, *Drake*, *Edgcote*, *Hector*, *Walpole*, *Hardwicke*, *Duke of Dorset*, *Calcutta*, *Clinton*, *Delawar*, and *Prince Henry* packet. The eleven first named were from *China*. Admiral *Pocock* had been on that station ever since the year 1754.

Sept. 24. A general quarterly court of directors and proprietors of the *East India* company was held at the *India* house, when the thanks of the court were unanimously given to admiral *Pocock*, general *Clive*, and major *Lawrence*, for their great and glorious services done the company in the *East Indies*.

The *East India* ships lately arrived brought, among other things, 1,984,603 pounds of saltpetre, 4,382,200 pounds of bohea tea, 74,000 pounds of congou, 147,000 pounds of hyson, 1,533,200 pounds of singlo, and 62,900 pounds of fouchong; with 337 chests, 120 half chests, and 11 boxes of china.

Sept. 29. This day came on at *Guildhall* the election of a Lord Mayor for the year ensuing, when on holding up of hands a majority of at least six to one appeared in behalf of Sir *Matthew Blakiston*, knt. alderman of *Bishopsgate* ward, and Sir *Samuel Fludyer*, bart. alderman of *Cheap* ward; who being returned to the court of aldermen, Sir *Matthew Blakiston* was declared duly elected.

Letters from *Halifax* in *Nova Scotia* mentioned that 6000 people had lately come to reside there from *Long Island*, *Connecticut*, and other settlements; and that near 10,000 *Indians* had come over with a *French* priest, who

who had sworn allegiance to his *Britannic Majesty*.

The excessive rains, and the scarcity of provisions determined the *French* to quit the *Landgraviate of Hesse Cassel*.

Oct. 3. About nine in the morning *Cleves* surrendered to a detachment of the allies, and the *French* garrison of 600 men, laid down their arms, and were conducted to *Rees*.

Oct. 4. Major *Keller*, the *Prussian* governor of *Leipsic*, left that city with his whole garrison, and retired towards *Magdebourg*. Major *Hallas*, in the Imperial service, immediately took possession of the place at the head of a party of *Haddick's* hussars.

This day major *Barré*, and captain *Deane*, arrived express in the *Vengeance* frigate from *Quebec*, in twenty-three days, with the news of the surrender of *Montreal*, and all *Canada*. The articles of capitulation were said to have been a long time in drawing up by the *French* clergy, and to have been in readiness when general *Amherst* approached the town, and even offered to general *Murray*, before general *Amherst's* arrival, but refused upon a punctilio of honour.

Articles of capitulation between his excellency general Amherst, commander in chief of his Britannic majesty's troops and forces in North America, and his excellency the marquis de Vaudreuil, grand croix of the royal and military order of St. Lewis, governor and lieutenant general for the King in Canada.

ART. I. Twenty-four hours after the signing of the present capitulation, the *English* general shall cause the troops of his *Britannic* majesty to take possession of the gates of the town of *Montreal*: and the *English* garrison shall not come into the place, till after the *French* troops shall have evacuated it.

The whole garrison of Montreal must lay down their arms, and shall not serve during the present war. Immediately after the signing of the present capitulation, the King's troops shall take possession of the gates, and shall post the guards necessary to preserve good order in the town.

ART. II. The troops, and the militia, who are in garrison in the town of *Montreal*, shall go out by the gate of with all the honours of war, six pieces of cannon and one mortar, which shall be put on board the vessel where the marquis de *Vaudreuil* shall embark, with ten rounds for

each piece. The same shall be granted to the garrison of *Trois Rivières*, as to the honours of war.

ART. III. The troops and militia, who are in garrison in the fort of *Jacques Cartier*, and in the island of *St. Helen*, and other forts, shall be treated in the same manner, and shall have the same honours; and these troops shall go to *Montreal* or *Trois Rivières*, or *Quebec*, to be there embarked for the first sea ports in *France* by the shortest way. The troops who are in our posts, situated on our frontiers, on the side of *Acadia*, at *Detroit*, *Michilimakinac*, and other posts, shall enjoy the same honours, and be treated in the same manner.

All these troops are not to serve during the present war, and shall likewise lay down their arms. The rest is granted.

ART. IV. The militia, after being come out of the above towns, forts, and posts, shall return to their homes without being molested, on any pretence whatever, on account of their having carried arms.

Granted.

ART. V. The troops, who keep the field, shall raise their camp, and march, drums beating, with their arms, baggage, and artillery, to join the garrison of *Montreal*, and shall be treated in every respect the same.

These troops, as well as the others, must lay down their arms.

ART. VI. The subjects of his *Britannic* majesty, and of his most *Christian* majesty, soldiers, militia, or seamen, who shall have deserted, or left the service of their Sovereign, and carried arms in *North America*, shall be, on both sides, pardoned for their crime; they shall be, respectively, returned to their country; if not, each shall remain where he is, without being sought after or molested. *Refused.*

ART. VII. The magazines, the artillery, firelocks, sabres, ammunition of war, and in general, every thing that belongs to his most *Christian* majesty, as well in the towns of *Montreal*, and *Trois Rivières*, as in the forts and posts mentioned in the third article, shall be delivered up, according to exact inventories, to the commissaries, who shall be appointed to receive the same in the name of his *Britannic* majesty. Duplicates of the said inventories shall be given to the marquis de *Vaudreuil*.

This is every thing that can be asked on this article.

ART. VIII. The officers, soldiers, militia, seamen, and even the *Indians*, detain-

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ed on account of their wounds or sickness, as well in the hospital as in private houses, shall enjoy the privileges of the cartel, and be treated accordingly.

The sick and wounded shall be treated the same as our own people.

ART. IX. The *English* general shall engage to send back to their own homes the *Indians*, and *Moraigans*, who make part of his army, immediately after signing the present capitulation. And in the meantime, in order to prevent all disorders on the part of those who may not be gone away, the said general shall give safe-guards to such persons as shall desire them, as well in the town, as in the country.

The first part refused. There never have been any cruelties committed by the Indians of our army: and good order shall be preserved.

ART. X. His *Britannic* majesty's general shall be answerable for all disorders on the part of his troops. and shall oblige them to pay the damages they may do, as well in the towns as in the country.

Answered by the preceding article.

ART. XI. The *English* general shall not oblige the marquis de *Vaudreuil* to leave the town of *Montreal*, before the and no person shall be lodged in his house till he is gone. The chevalier *Levis*, commander of the land forces; the principal officers and majors of the land forces, and of the colony troops, the engineers, officers of the artillery, and commissary of war, shall also remain at *Montreal* to the said day, and shall keep their lodgings there. The same shall be observed with regard to *Monf. Bigot*, intendant, the commissaries of marines and writers, whom the said *Monf. Bigot* shall have occasion for; and no person shall be lodged at the intendant's house before he shall be gone.

The marquis de Vaudreuil, and all these gentlemen, shall be masters of their houses, and shall embark when the King's ships shall be ready to sail for Europe; and all possible conveniencies shall be granted them.

ART. XII. The most convenient vessel that can be found shall be appointed to carry the marquis de *Vaudreuil*, by the straightest passage, to the first sea port in *France*. The necessary accommodation shall be made for him, the marquis de *Vaudreuil*, *Monf. de Rigaud*, governor of *Montreal*, and the retinue of this general. This vessel shall be properly victualled at the expence of his *Britannic* majesty; and the marquis de *Vaudreuil* shall take with him his papers, without their being examined;

and his equipage, plate, baggage, and also those of his retinue.

Granted, except the archives, which shall be necessary for the government of the country.

ART. XIII. If, before, or after, the embarkation of the marquis de *Vaudreuil*, news of peace should arrive, and that, by the treaty, *Canada* should remain to his most *Christian* majesty, the marquis de *Vaudreuil* shall return to *Quebec* or *Montreal*, every thing shall return to its former state, under the dominion of his most *Christian* majesty, and the present capitulation shall become null and of no effect.

Whatever the King may have done on this subject shall be obeyed,

ART. XIV. Two ships shall be appointed to carry to *France* the chevalier de *Levis*, the principal officers, and the staff of the land forces, the engineers, officers, of artillery, and their servants. These vessels shall likewise be victualled, and the necessary accommodations provided in them. The said officers shall take with them their papers, without being examined, and also their equipages and baggage. Such of the said officers as shall be married, shall have liberty to take with them their wives and children, who shall also be victualled.

Granted; except that the marquis de Vaudreuil, and all the officers of whatever rank they may be, shall faithfully deliver up to us all the charts and plans of the country.

ART. XV. A vessel shall also be appointed for the passage of *M. Bigot*, the intendant, with his family; in which vessel the proper accommodation shall be made for him, and the persons he shall take with him: he shall likewise embark with him his papers, which shall not be examined, his equipages, plate, and baggage, and those of his retinue. This vessel shall also be victualled as before-mentioned.

Granted; with the same reserve as in the preceding article.

ART. XVI. The *English* general shall also order the necessary and most convenient vessels to carry to *France*, *M. de Longueuil*, the governor of *Trois Rivières*, the staff of the colony, and the commissary of the marine; they shall embark therein, their family, servants, baggage, and equipages; and they shall be properly victualled, during the passage, at the expence of his *Britannic* majesty. *Granted.*

ART. XVII. The officers and soldiers, as well of the land forces as of the colony, and also the marine officers and seamen, who are in the colony, shall likewise be embarked

embarked for *France*, and sufficient and convenient vessels shall be appointed for them. The land and sea officers, who shall be married, shall take with them their families, and all of them shall have liberty to embark their servants and baggage. As to the soldiers and seamen, those who are married shall take with them their wives and children, and all of them shall embark their havresacks and baggage. These vessels shall be properly and sufficiently victualled at the expence of his *Britannic* majesty. *Granted.*

ART. XVIII. The officers, soldiers, and all the followers of the troops, who shall have their baggage in the fields, may send for it before they depart, without any hindrance or molestation. *Granted.*

ART. XIX. An hospital ship shall be provided by the *English* general, for such of the wounded and sick officers, soldiers, and seamen, as shall be in a condition to be carried to *France*, and shall likewise be victualled at the expence of his *Britannic* majesty.

It shall be the same with regard to the other wounded and sick officers, soldiers, and sailors, as soon as they shall be recovered. They shall be at liberty to carry with them their wives, children, servants, and baggage; and the said soldiers and sailors shall not be solicited or forced to enter into the service of his *Britannic* majesty. *Granted.*

ART. XX. A commissary, and one of the King's writers, shall be left to take care of the hospitals, and of whatever may relate to the service of his most Christian majesty. *Granted.*

ART. XXI. The *English* general shall also provide ships for carrying to *France* the officers of the supreme council, of justice, police, admiralty, and all other officers, having commissions or brevets from his most Christian majesty, for them, their families, servants, and equipages, as well as for the other officers: and they shall likewise be victualled at the expence of his *Britannic* majesty. They shall, however, be at liberty to stay in the colony, if they think proper, to settle their affairs, or to withdraw to *France*, whenever they think fit.

Granted: but if they have papers relating to the government of the country, they are to be delivered to us.

ART. XXII. If there are any military officers, whose affairs should require their presence in the colony till next year, they shall have liberty to stay in it, after having

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obtained the permission of the marquis de *Vaudreuil* for that purpose, and without being reputed prisoners of war.

All those whose private affairs shall require their stay in the country, and who shall have the marquis de Vaudreuil's leave for so doing, shall be allowed to remain till their affairs are settled.

ART. XXIII. The commissary for the King's provisions shall be at liberty to stay in *Canada* till next year, in order to be enabled to answer the debts he has contracted in the colony, on account of what he has furnished; but if he should prefer to go to *France* this year, he shall be obliged to leave till next year, a person to transact his business. This private person shall preserve, and have liberty to carry off all his papers without being inspected. His clerks shall have leave to stay in the colony, or to go to *France*; and in this last case, a passage and subsistence shall be allowed them on board the ships of his *Britannic* majesty, for them, their families, and their baggage. *Granted.*

ART. XXIV. The provisions, and other kind of stores which shall be found in the magazines of the commissary, as well in the towns of *Montreal*, and of *Trois Rivieres*, as in the country, shall be preserved to him, the said provisions belonging to him, and not to the King, and he shall be at liberty to sell them to the *French* or *English*.

Every thing that is actually in the magazines, destined for the use of the troops, is to be delivered to the English commissary, for the King's forces.

ART. XXV. A passage to *France* shall likewise be granted on board of his *Britannic* majesty's ships, as well as victuals, to such officers of the *India* company, as shall be willing to go thither, and they shall take with them their families, servants, and baggage. The chief agent of the said company, in case he should chuse to go to *France*, shall be allowed to leave such person as he shall think proper till next year, to settle the affairs of the said company, and to recover such sums as are due to them. The said chief agent shall keep possession of all the papers belonging to the said company, and they shall not be liable to inspection. *Granted.*

ART. XXVI. The said company shall be maintained in the property of the ecarlatines and castors, which they may have in the town of *Montreal*; they shall not be touched under any pretence whatever, and

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the necessary facilities shall be given to the chief agent, to send, this year, his castors to *France*, on board his *Britannic* majesty's ships, paying the freight on the same footing as the *English* would pay it.

Granted, with regard to what may belong to the company, or to private persons; but if his most Christian majesty has any share in it, that must become the property of the King.

ART. XXVII. The free exercise of the Catholic, Apostolic, and Roman religion, shall subsist intire; in such manner that all the states and the people of the towns and countries, places and distant posts, shall continue to assemble in the churches, and to frequent the sacraments as heretofore, without being molested in any manner directly or indirectly.

These people shall be obliged, by the *English* government, to pay to the priests, the tithes and all the taxes they were used to pay, under the government of his most Christian majesty.

Granted, as to the free exercise of their religion. The obligation of paying the tithes to the priests, will depend on the King's pleasure.

ART. XXVIII. The chapter, priests, curates, and missionaries, shall continue with entire liberty, their exercise and functions of their cures, in the parishes of the towns and countries. *Granted.*

ART. XXIX. The grand vicars named by the chapter to administer to the diocese during the vacancy of the episcopal see, shall have liberty to dwell in the towns or country parishes as they shall think proper. They shall at all times be free to visit the different parishes of the diocese, with the ordinary ceremonies, and exercise all the jurisdiction they exercised under the *French* dominion. They shall enjoy the same rights in case of death of the future bishop, of which mention will be made in the following article.

Granted; except what regards the following article.

ART. XXX. If by the treaty of peace, *Canada* should remain in the power of his *Britannic* majesty, his most Christian majesty shall continue to name the bishop of the colony, who shall always be of the *Roman* communion, and under whose authority the people shall exercise the *Roman* religion. *Refused.*

ART. XXXI. The bishop shall, in case of need, establish new parishes, and provide for the rebuilding of his cathedral and his episcopal palace; and, in the mean time, he shall have the liberty to dwell in

the towns and parishes, as he shall judge proper. He shall be at liberty to visit his diocese with the ordinary ceremonies, and exercise all the jurisdiction which his predecessor exercised under the *French* dominion, save that an oath of fidelity, or a promise to do nothing contrary to his *Britannic* majesty's service, may be required of him.

This article is comprised under the foregoing.

ART. XXXII. The communities of nuns shall be preserved in their constitutions and privileges. They shall continue to observe their rules. They shall be exempted from lodging any military, and it shall be forbidden to trouble them in their religious exercises, or to enter their monasteries: safeguards shall even be given them if they desire it. *Granted.*

ART. XXXIII. The preceding article shall likewise be executed with regard to the communities of Jesuits and Recolets, and of the house of the priests of St. Sulpice at *Montreal*. These last, and the Jesuits, shall preserve their right to nominate, to certain curacies and missions, as heretofore.

Refused till the King's pleasure be known.

ART. XXXIV. All the communities, and all the priests, shall preserve their moveables, the property and revenue of the feignories, and other estates which they possess in the colony, of what nature soever they be. And the same estates shall be preserved in their privileges, rights, honours and exemptions. *Granted.*

ART. XXXV. If the canons, priests, missionaries, the priests of the seminary of the foreign missions, and of St. Sulpice, as well as the Jesuits and the Recolets, chuse to go to *France*, a passage shall be granted them in his *Britannic* majesty's ships: and they shall all have leave to sell, in whole, or in part, the estates and moveables which they possess in the colonies, either to the *French* or to the *English*, without the least hindrance or obstacle from the *British* government.

They may take with them, or send to *France*, the produce, of what nature soever it be, of the said goods sold, paying the freight, as mentioned in the 26th article. And such of the said priests, who chuse to go this year, shall be victualled during the passage, at the expence of his *Britannic* majesty; and shall take with them their baggage.

They shall be masters to dispose of their estates, and to send the produce thereof, as well

well as their persons, and all that belongs to them to France.

ART. XXXVI. If, by the treaty of peace, Canada remains to his Britannic majesty, all the French, Canadians, Acadians, merchants, and other persons, who chuse to retire to France, shall have leave so to do from the English general, who shall procure them a passage. And, nevertheless, if, from this time to that decision, any French or Canadian merchants, or other persons, shall desire to go to France, they shall likewise have leave from the English general. Both the one and the other shall take with them their families, servants, and baggage. *Granted.*

ART. XXXVII. The lords of manors, the military and civil officers, the Canadians, as well in the towns as in the country, the French settled or trading in the whole extent of the colony of Canada, and all other persons whatsoever, shall preserve the entire peaceable property and possession of their goods, noble and ignoble, moveable and immoveable, merchandizes, furs, and other effects, even their ships; they shall not be touched, nor the least damage done to them, on any pretence whatsoever. They shall have liberty to keep, let, or sell them, as well to the French as to the English, to take away the produce of them, in bills of exchange, furs, specie, or other returns, whenever they shall judge proper to go to France, paying their freight, as in the 26th article.

They shall also have the furs which are in the posts above, and which belong to them, and may be on the way to Montreal. And for this purpose they shall have leave to send, this year or the next, canoes, fitted out, to fetch such of the said furs as shall have remained in those posts.

Granted, as in the 26th article.

ART. XXXVIII. All the people who have left Acadia, and who shall be found in Canada, including the frontiers of Canada on the side of Acadia, shall have the same treatment as the Canadians, and shall enjoy the same privileges.

The King is to dispose of his ancient subjects: in the mean time they shall enjoy the same privilege as the Canadians.

ART. XXXIX. None of the Canadians, Acadians, or French, who are now in Canada, and on the frontiers of the colony, on the side of Acadia, Detroit, Michilimackinac, and other places and posts of the countries above, the married and unmarried soldiers, remaining in Canada, shall be car-

ried or transported into the English colonies, or to Old England, and they shall not be troubled for having carried arms.

Granted; except with regard to the Acadians.

ART. XL. The savages, or Indian allies of his most Christian majesty, shall be maintained in the lands they inhabit, if they chuse to remain there; they shall not be molested on any pretence whatsoever, for having carried arms, and served his most Christian majesty. They shall have, as well as the French, liberty of religion, and shall keep their missionaries. The actual vicars general, and the bishop, when the episcopal see shall be filled, shall have leave to send to them new missionaries, when they shall judge it necessary.

Granted; except the last article, which has been already refused.

ART. XLI. The French, Canadians, and Acadians, of what state and condition soever, who shall remain in the colony, shall not be forced to take arms against his most Christian majesty, or his allies, directly or indirectly, on any occasion whatsoever. The British government shall only require of them an exact neutrality.

They become subjects of the King.

ART. XLII. The French and Canadians shall continue to be governed according to the custom of Paris, and the laws and usages established for this country; and they shall not be subject to any other imposts than those which were established under the French dominions.

Answered, by the preceding articles, and particularly by the last.

ART. XLIII. The papers of the government shall remain, without exception, in the power of the marquis de Vaudreuil, and shall go to France with him. These papers shall not be examined on any pretence whatsoever.

Granted, with the reserve already made.

ART. XLIV. The papers of the intendency of the offices of comptroller of the marine, of the ancient and new treasurers, of the King's magazines, of the office of the revenues, and forges of St. Maurice, shall remain in the power of M. Bigot, the intendant, and they shall be embarked for France in the same vessel with him. These papers shall not be examined.

The same as to this article.

ART. XLV. The registers, and other papers of the supreme council of Quebec, of the provost, and admiralty of the said city; those of the royal jurisdiction of

Trois Rivieres, and of *Montreal*; those of the signeural jurisdictions of the colony; the minutes of the acts of the notaries of the towns and of the countries; and, in general, the acts, and other papers that may serve to prove the estates and fortunes of the citizens, shall remain in the colony, in the rolls of the jurisdictions on which these papers depend. *Granted.*

ART. XLVI. The inhabitants and merchants shall enjoy all the privileges of trade, under the same favours and conditions, granted to the subjects of his *Britannic* majesty, as well in the countries above, as in the interior of the colony. *Granted.*

ART. XLVII. The negroes and panis, of both sexes, shall remain in their quality of slaves, in the possession of the *French* and *Canadians* to whom they belong; they shall be at liberty to keep them in their service in the colony, or to sell them, and they may also continue to bring them up in the *Roman* religion.

Granted; except those who shall have been made prisoners.

ART. XLVIII. The marquis de *Vaudreuil*, the general and staff officers of the land forces, the governors and staff officers of the different places of the colony, the military and civil officers, and all other persons who shall leave the colony, or who are already absent, shall have leave to name and appoint attorneys to act for them, and in their names, in the administration of their effects, moveable and immoveable, until the peace. And if, by the treaty between the two crowns, *Canada* does not return under the *French* dominions, these officers, or other persons, or attorneys for them, shall have leave to sell their manors, houses, and other estates, their moveables and effects, &c. to carry away, or send to *France* the produce, either in bills of exchange, specie, furs, or other returns, as is mentioned in the 37th article. *Granted.*

ART. XLIX. The inhabitants and other persons who shall have suffered any damage in their goods, moveable or immoveable, which remained at *Quebec*, under the faith of the capitulation of that city, may make their representations to the *British* government, who shall render them due justice, against the person to whom it shall belong. *Granted.*

ART. L. and last, The present Capitulation shall be inviolably executed in all its articles, and *bonâ fide* on both sides, notwithstanding any infraction and any other pretence with regard to the preceding Ca-

pitulations, and without making use of reprisals. *Granted.*

P. S. ART. LI. The *English* general shall engage, in case any *Indians* remain after the surrender of this town, to prevent their coming into the towns; and that they do not, in any manner, insult the subjects of his most Christian majesty.

Care shall be taken that the Indians do not insult any of the subjects of his most Christian majesty.

ART. LII. The troops and other subjects of his most Christian majesty, who are to go to *France*, shall be embarked, at latest, fifteen days after the signing of the present Capitulation.

Answered by the eleventh article.

ART. LIII. The troops and other subjects of his most Christian Majesty, who are to go to *France*, shall remain lodged and encamped in the town of *Montreal*, and other posts which they now occupy, till they shall be embarked for their departure; passports however shall be granted to those who shall want them for the different places of the colony, to take care of their affairs. *Granted.*

ART. LIV. All the officers and soldiers of the troops in the service of *France*, who are prisoners in *New England*, and who were taken in *Canada*, shall be sent back as soon as possible to *France*, where their ransom or exchange shall be treated for agreeable to the cartel; and if any of these officers have affairs in *Canada*, they shall have leave to come there. *Granted.*

ART. LV. As to the officers of the militia, and the *Acadians*, who are prisoners in *New England*, they shall be sent back to their countries.

Granted; except what regards the Acadians.

Done at *Montreal*, the 8th of September, 1760. VAUDREUIL.

Done in the camp before *Montreal*, the 8th of September, 1760.

JEFF. AMHERST.

Oct. 5. Early this morning Mr. secretary *Pitt* waited on his Majesty with the above important news; at noon the Park and Tower guns fired, &c.

A grand expedition being on foot, this day a large train of brass artillery, followed by a great number of brass field pieces, went from the Tower to *Portsmouth*. The number of draught horses was 352. Several battering cannon, mortars, &c. were, the day before, shipped at the Tower. The whole train amounted to 100 pieces.

Oct.

Oct. 7. The camp at *Winchester* began to break up, the five militia regiments marched off to their respective counties. The 37th of regulars, (lord *Effingham's*) remained for embarkation, when joined by the other troops, viz. the 19th lord *George Beauclerk's*, 21st *Scotch* fuzileers, 30th lord *Loudon's*, and 36th lord *Manners's*, the third battalion of the first regiment of foot guards, *Burgoyne's* light dragoons, *Crawford's* royal volunteers, and two regiments from *Ireland*.

Oct. 8. A ship of 70 guns, called the *Ottoman Crown*, having *Turkish* streamers embroidered with gold, waving down to the sea, appeared off *Malta*. Upon examination, it appeared that she had sailed from the *Dardenelles*, under the command of the Grand Seignior's high admiral, with 1050 men on board; that she was destined to collect the annual tributes at *Smyrna*, *Scio*, and *Irio*: but that the Christian slaves, having taken the opportunity, when the admiral, with 700 of his attendants were on shore at *Stanchio*, to raise and massacre the rest of the crew, they instantly cut the cables, and sailed to *Malta*, where they arrived safe, and shared the booty, which amounted to 50,000 crowns a man. The captain of this ship was afterwards strangled at *Constantinople*, and the high admiral disgraced.

The order of *Malta*, as an encouragement to such brave fellows, made them the sole proprietors of the ship and slaves, as well as of all the contribution money, which latter was said to amount to a million and a half of florins, and other effects on board.

Oct. 9. *Berlin* surrendered to the *Austrians* and *Russians*, by capitulation.

The *Austrians* immediately levelled the arsenal and magazines with the ground, in which were immense quantities of ammunition and warlike stores, and demanded two or three hundred thousand guilders to be paid to the commanding officers; this being paid, measures were taken for raising the contributions, which amounted to 1,900,000 crowns, on the payment of which, the inhabitants received assurances, that they should be allowed the free exercise of their religion. Immediately after the surrender of the city strong guards were placed at the houses of all the foreign ministers, whither many of the most considerable inhabitants retired for safety of their persons and property.

The king of *Prussia* passed by *Crossen* on

the 11th instant, in his way to *Berlin*, which the enemy evacuated on the 13th.

Oct. 12. Major-general *Kingsley* kissed his Majesty's hand on being appointed to command the intended expedition.

Oct. 13. General *Werner* entered *Mecklenbourg*, and issued an order to the heads of the circles and magistrates of the cities, for furnishing 30,000 rations, 20,000 portions, 50 oxen, and 300 sheep, for the use of the *Prussian* army. On the publication of this order, the grand duke removed from *Lubec* to *Schwerin*, where he took up his residence.

Oct. 14. At a court of aldermen and common council, it was agreed to petition the Parliament for leave to take down *Gresham* college.

Oct. 15. By the *Union, Dennis*, arrived at *Portsmouth*, from *Quebec*, came advice, that colonel *Fraser*, with 800 men from *Quebec*, invested and took fort *Jacques Cartier*, September 9, before he knew of the surrender of *Montreal*. It was defended by the marquis *d'Abergotte*, an *Italian*, who held out till he was reduced to thirty pounds of powder.

Oct. 16. The Lord Mayor, aldermen, and common council, &c. of this city, waited on his Majesty at *Kensington*, with an address on the reduction of all *Canada*. His Majesty was pleased to confer the honour of knighthood on alderman *Kite*, and *William Hart*, esq. sheriffs.

Oct. 17. The last blast was given to the compleat demolition of the fortifications of *Louisbourg*.

Oct. 18. The tide in the river *Thames* was earlier by an hour and half than was expected.

Oct. 20. His Majesty, attended by the royal family, &c. reviewed, from a tent in *Hyde-park*, colonel *Burgoyne's* regiment of light dragoons. After which a new experiment was tried of a shell charged with fuming combustibles, which threw out a great smoke, and is intended to cover a retreat, and on other occasions.

Cosel, a strong city in *Silesia*, was blockaded by the *Austrian* troops under general *Laudohn*; but eight days after, upon advice of the approach of the *Prussian* general *Goltze*, the *Austrians* thought fit to retire, by reason, as they gave out, of the heavy rains that had fallen, and rendered their designs impracticable.

The King was pleased to appoint *William Mellish*, esq. receiver-general of the customs, in the room of *Roger Townshend*, deceased.

Henry Poole, esq. one of the commissio-

ners

ners of excise, in the room of *William Mel-
lish*, esq.

The earl of *Morton*, appointed lord register of *Scotland*.

Col. *Dalrymple*, governor of *Guadaloupe*.

Capt. *Macleane*, governor of *Marigalante*.

Oct. 23. This morning the third battalion of the first regiment of foot-guards, consisting of 900 men, marched from the Tower to *Portsmouth*, in three divisions. His Majesty was in the portico of *Kensington* palace to see them pass by.

Wittemberg, where the *Prussian* general *Salenmon*, with a battalion of *Plotbo* and another of *Grollman* had laid down their arms on the 14th, and from whence the imperial general *Deux Ponts* caused all the heavy artillery, consisting of 241 pieces of cannon, to be transported to *Torgau*, and likewise demolished the fortifications, fell again into the hands of his *Prussian* majesty, the Imperialists retreating from it by the *Elbe*.

Oct. 25. Between the hours of seven and eight o'clock this morning, our most gracious sovereign king *George* the Second was suddenly seized, at his palace at *Kensington*, by a violent disorder, and fell down speechless, and soon expired, notwithstanding all possible methods used for his recovery. His Majesty departed this life in the 77th year of his age, and the 34th of his reign; beloved, honoured, and regretted by his subjects for his many eminent and princely virtues.

His Majesty rose in the morning at his usual hour, without any apparent signs of indisposition. He called his page, drank his chocolate, and enquired about the wind, as if anxious of the arrival of the mails. He opened his window, and looking out of it, and seeing it a fine day, said he would walk in the gardens. This passed while the page attended him at breakfast; but on leaving the room he heard a deep sigh, immediately followed by a noise like the falling of a billet of wood from the fire, and returning hastily, found the King dropt from his seat, as if in attempting to ring the bell, who said faintly, call *Amelia*, and then expired. He was instantly raised and laid upon the bed, the Princess was called, who was told he was dead upon her entering the room, but being a little deaf, and her spirits being hurried by the alarm, she did not understand what was said; and ran up to the bed side, and stooping tenderly over her father, as thinking he might speak to her in a low voice, she then first discovered he was dead;

this shock so sudden, so unexpected, and so violent, threw her into agonies.

His Majesty, in the fall, received a small hurt on his temple, and his physicians and surgeons being sent for, came instantly to his assistance, but without effect. An attempt was made to bleed him, but the issues of life we dried up. The news of this event, which threw the court into the utmost consternation, was carried to the secretaries of state. Mr. *Pitt*, whose coach was ready at the door to carry him to his country seat, was ordered instantly to *Kew*, where he acquainted his Majesty with the great event in form, the King having first heard it on the road, as he was riding out, by a messenger who had been dispatched by one of the pages of the presence, he turned back, and at *Kew* he received a letter from the princess *Amelia*, soon after which Mr. *Pitt* arrived.

His Highness prepared immediately to attend the privy council, that upon the King's demise, had got together as fast as possible. His late Majesty derived his title to these kingdoms from *Elizabeth*, the only surviving daughter to *James I.* who married *Frederick V.* count *Palatine* of the *Rhine*, elected king of *Bobemia*, but never put in possession of the throne. By this Prince, *Elizabeth* had a daughter, who was afterwards married to *Ernest Augustus*, elector of *Brunswick*, and duke of *Hanover*, the great grandfather to the late King. Upon the abdication of king *James II.* his two daughters *Mary* and *Anne*, successively filled the *British* throne; but, both dying without issue, the crown devolved to *George I.* grandson of *Elizabeth*, daughter to *James I.* This Prince, when of age, married his first cousin, daughter and heiress of the duke of *Zell*, by which that dukedom became united to the dominions of *Hanover*. This lady, whose name was *Sophia Dorothea*, is said by a *German* writer to have been betrothed to *Augustus Frederick*, prince of *Wolfembottle*, two years before she was prevailed upon, by motives of family interest, to marry the young prince of *Brunswick*. This may in some sort account for that little affection that afterwards subsisted between those great personages. By this marriage, however, he had two children, the late King, and a princess, married to the late king of *Prussia*, mother to the present illustrious monarch. Our late King was born in 1683, and when in his 15th year was presented by his grandfather, the prince of *Zell*, to king *William*; who received him

him with the fondness of a parent. On the 4th of *April* 1706, he was elected knight companion of the most noble order of the Garter; on the 2d of *June* following was invested with the whole habit and ensigns of the order; and on the 22d of *December* 1710, was installed at *Windsor*, with the dukes of *Devonshire* and *Argyle*, lord *Halifax* being his proxy. In *November* 1706, he was created duke, marquis, earl, and viscount, by the title of duke and marquis of *Cambridge*, earl of *Milford-haven*, viscount of *Northallerton*, and baron of *Tewksbury*.—It was observed by some friends of his highness, at that time, that it was a defect to give him the peerage of *England*, and not the precedence of all other peers.

In 1708, he went a volunteer to make a campaign in the *Netherlands*, under *John*, duke of *Marlborough*. On the 22d of *June* he arrived at the camp, and on the 11th of *July*, the battle of *Oudenard* was fought, in which his electoral highness put himself at the head of a squadron of *Hanoverian* dragoons, commanded by lieutenant general *Bulow*, charged the enemy sword in hand, with the greatest intrepidity. His horse was killed under him, and colonel *Luscehky*, who commanded the squadron, was slain, bravely fighting by his side. On the accession of *George I.* to the throne in 1714, orders were brought from *Hanover* to the regency, to prepare a patent for creating the electoral prince, *George Augustus*, prince of *Wales*.

Upon opening his Majesty, the right ventricle of the heart was found burst, and the pericardium filled with a great quantity of extravasated and coagulated blood. The left ventricle was found empty, and the coats of all the vessels were worn away extremely thin, and every symptom appeared that indicated a universal decay of all the vital parts. His Majesty had been frequently out of order of late, and his pulse so extremely low, that the physicians could scarce perceive any motion in it at all. The key of his bureau was found in his hand.

The lords of the Privy Council assembling at *Carleton* house, gave orders for proclaiming his present Majesty, who caused all the lords and others of the late King's Privy Council, to be sworn of his Majesty's Privy Council, and was pleased to make the following most gracious declaration:

“The loss that I and the nation have

sustained by the death of the King my grandfather would have been severely felt at any time, but coming at so critical a juncture, and so unexpected, it is by many circumstances augmented, and the weight now falling upon me much increased. I feel my own insufficiency to support it as I wish; but animated by the tenderest affection for my native country, and depending on the advice, experience, and abilities of your lordships, on the support and assistance of every honest man, I enter with cheerfulness into this arduous situation, and shall make it the business of my life to promote, in every thing, the glory and happiness of these kingdoms, to preserve and strengthen both the constitution in church and state; and, as I mount the throne in the midst of an expensive, but just and necessary war, I shall endeavour to prosecute it in the manner the most likely to bring on an honourable and lasting peace, in concert with my allies.”

Whereupon the lords of the council made it their humble request to his Majesty, that this his Majesty's most gracious declaration to their lordships might be made public, which his Majesty was pleased to order accordingly.

At the Court at *Carleton* House.

Present the King's most excellent Majesty.
His R. H. the D. of Visc. *Falmouth*
Cumberland Visc. *Barrington*
Abp of *Canterbury* Visc. *Ligonier*
Duke of *Leeds* Lord *Anson*
Duke of *Newcastle* Lord *Mansfield*
Earl of *Holderness* Mr. Vice Chamberlain
Earl of *Cholmondeley* Mr. Secretary *Pitt*
Earl *Waldegrave* *Henry Fox*, esq.
Earl *Gower* Sir *Tho. Robinson*.

His Majesty, at his first coming into the council, was pleased to declare, that understanding that the law requires he should, at his accession to the crown, take and subscribe the oath relating to the security of the church of *Scotland*, he was ready to do it this first opportunity; which his Majesty was graciously pleased to do according to the forms used by the law of *Scotland*, and subscribed two instruments thereof in the presence of the lords of the council, who witnessed the same: and his Majesty was pleased to order, that one of the said instruments be transmitted to the court of Session to be recorded in the books of Sederunt, and afterwards to be forthwith lodged in the public register of *Scotland*. And that the other of them remain among the records of the council, and be entered in the council book.

GEORGE

GEORGE III.

1760, **T**HIS day, about noon, his Majesty, king George III. was proclaimed, first before *Saville house*, where the officers of state, nobility, and privy counsellors, were present, with the officers of arms, all being on foot: then the officers of arms, being mounted on horseback, the like was done at *Charing-cross*; within *Temple-bar*; and at the end of *Wood-street*, in *Cheapside*; and lastly, at the *Royal Exchange*, with the usual solemnities. The archbishop of *Canterbury*, the duke of *Leeds*, and lord *Falmouth* attended the procession into the city.

The form of the proclamation was as follows:

“Whereas it has pleased Almighty God, to call to his mercy our late sovereign lord king George the Second, of blessed memory, by whose decease the imperial crowns of *Great Britain, France, and Ireland*, are solely and rightfully come to the high and mighty prince George, prince of *Wales*; we therefore the lords Spiritual and Temporal of this realm, being here assisted with those of his late Majesty’s privy council, with numbers of other principal gentlemen of quality, with the Lord Mayor, aldermen, and citizens of *London*, do now hereby, with one voice and consent of tongue and heart publish and proclaim, that the high and mighty prince, George prince of *Wales*, is now, by the death of our late Sovereign, of happy memory, become our only lawful and rightful liege lord George the Third, by the grace of God, king of *Great Britain, France, and Ireland*, defender of the faith, and so forth: To whom we do acknowledge all faith and constant obedience, with all hearty and humble affection, beseeching God, by whom kings and queens do reign, to bless the royal prince George the Third with long and happy years to reign over us.

“Given at the court at *Carleton-house*, this 25th day of *October*, 1760.

GOD save the KING.”

WILLIAM; *Tho. Cant. Leeds; Holderneffe; Cholmondeley; Holles Newcastle; Falmouth; Mansfield; Waldgrave; Gower; Anson; Barrington; Ligonier; W. Pitt; W. Finch; T. Robinson; H. Fox; Thomas Chitty, Mayor*; and thirty-four more noblemen and gentlemen.

Oct. 27. This day his royal highness *Edward duke of York*, was, by his Majesty’s command, sworn of his Majesty’s honourable privy council, and took his place at the board, on his Majesty’s right hand.

The right honourable *John earl of Bute*, was, by his Majesty’s command, sworn of his Majesty’s privy council, and took his place at the board accordingly.

His Majesty was pleased to order, that the parliament should be prorogued to *Thursday*, the 13th day of *November* next.

His Majesty was pleased to declare, that in all the prayers, liturgies, and collects for the royal family, instead of the words [*their royal highnesses George prince of Wales, the princess dowager of Wales, the Duke, the Princesses and all the royal family*] be inserted [*her royal highness the princess dowager of Wales, and all the royal family.*]

The order for prohibiting the exportation of gunpowder was renewed for six months longer.

Oct. 28. Orders for the court to go into mourning on *Sunday* next, the 2d of *November*, for his late Majesty king George the Second, of blessed memory, *viz.*

The ladies to wear black bombazines, plain muslin or long lawn linen, crape hoods, shamoy shoes and gloves, and crape fans.

Undress: dark *Norwich* crape.

The men to wear black cloth, without buttons on the sleeves and pockets, plain muslin or long lawn cravats and weepers, shamoy shoes and gloves, crape hatbands, and black swords and buckles.

Undress: dark grey frocks.

The lord Marshal’s order for a general mourning, for his late majesty king George the second.

“In pursuance of an order of his Majesty in council, the 27th day of *October* 1760, these are to give public notice, that it is expected, that all persons upon the present occasion of the death of his late Majesty, of blessed memory, do put themselves into the deepest mourning, (long cloaks only excepted;) the said mourning to begin upon *Sunday*, the 2d of *November* next. And his Majesty is pleased to permit the officers of the army to appear before him in red, faced with black; and the officers of the fleet in blue, faced with black.

EFFINGHAM M.
N. B.

N. B. The order from the lord Chamberlain's office respects the household only; that from the lord Marshal, the public.

This day the right honourable the Lord Mayor, and aldermen of the city of *London* waited on his Majesty at Saville-house, and being introduced by his grace the duke of *Devonshire*, lord chamberlain of the household, Sir *William Moreton*, knt. the recorder, made their compliments of congratulation and condolance in the following address:

"Most gracious Sovereign,

"Your Majesty's truly dutiful and loyal subjects, the Lord Mayor, and aldermen of the city of *London*, beg leave to approach your royal person, and congratulate your Majesty upon your happy accession to the imperial crown of these realms, and, at the same time, to condole the loss of our late most gracious Sovereign, whose glorious reign and princely virtues must ever make his memory dear to a grateful people.

"It is our peculiar happiness, that your Majesty's heart is truly *English*, and that you have discovered in your earliest years the warmest attention to the laws and constitution of these your kingdoms; laws so excellently formed, that as they give liberty to the people, they give power to the prince; and are a mutual support to the prerogative of the crown, and rights of the subject.

"Your Majesty is now in possession of the united hearts of all your people, at a time when the honour and credit of the nation are (by the courage and activity of your Majesty's fleets and armies) in the highest extent; a time when we have happily no divisions at home to obstruct those measures which have carried terror to our enemies abroad.

"As your Majesty's reign is so happily begun with the universal approbation and joy of the whole nation, permit us, Great Sir, to express the high sense we have of your Majesty's virtues, by the strongest assurances of our unalterable zeal for your Majesty's sacred person and government; being convinced that your Majesty has the true interest of this nation intirely at heart, and that your power will ever be exerted in protecting the trade, rights, and liberties of your subjects. May you reign long in the hearts of your people, and may the crown of these kingdoms ever descend to one of your Majesty's illustrious family to latest posterity."

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To which address his Majesty was pleased to return this most gracious answer.

"I have great satisfaction in the early marks you have given me of your zeal and affection for me and my government; and I return you my hearty thanks. You may rely on my tender concern for the rights, trade, and manufactures of the city of *London*."

They were all received very graciously, and had the honour to kiss his Majesty's hand.

After which his Majesty was pleased to confer the honour of knighthood on *Thomas Rawlinson*, esq. alderman, and *Francis Gosling*, esq. alderman.

Oct. 29. A proclamation was issued requiring all persons that were in office of authority or government at the decease of the late King, to proceed in the execution of their respective offices, and to take the oaths to his present Majesty as soon as convenient.

The town of *Wittenberg*, in which were the *Prussian* grand magazines in *Saxony*, surrendered to the Imperial army.

The Royal Society appointed the Rev. Mr. *Maskeleyne*, F. R. S. accompanied by Mr. *Robert Waddington*, to go to the island of *St. Helena*; and Mr. *Charles Mason*, assistant observator at the royal observatory at *Greenwich*, accompanied by Mr. *Jeremiah Dixon*, to go to *Bencoolen* in the island of *Sumatra*, in the *East Indies*, in order to observe the transit of *Venus* over the sun, June 6, 1761: His late Majesty having been pleased to grant money for defraying the expences of the said expeditions, and the *Sea-horse* frigate, captain *Smith*, was appointed to carry the observers. Three astronomers were also appointed for the same purpose, by the *French* king, to go to the island of *Rodorigo*, in the *Æthiopian* ocean, the north of *Siberia*, and *Pondicherry*.

Oct. 30. The Lord Mayor, aldermen, and commons of *London* waited on the princess dowager of *Wales*, with their addresses of condolance and congratulation.

Oct. 31. This day about noon, the first stone of the new bridge at *Black-friars* was laid in the north abutment, by the right honourable the Lord Mayor, attended by several aldermen and commoners of the committee, by striking the same with a mallet, the officers laying thereon, at the same time, the city sword, and mace. Several pieces of gold, silver, and copper coins of his late Majesty, were placed un-

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der the stone, together with a *Latin* inscription in large plates of pure tin.

Nov. 2. His Majesty was carried in private from *Saville*, house in a chair, to *St. James's* palace, through the garden, and heard a sermon at the Chapel Royal, preached by the Rev. Dr. *Nicholls*, master of the *Temple*, from *Psalms* xxiii. 4. *Though I walk through the valley of the shadow of death, I will fear no evil.*

Nov. 3. A bloody battle was fought near *Torgau*, between the armies commanded by his *Prussian* majesty and field marshal *Dann*, which lasted from two in the afternoon till nine at night. According to the *Prussian* account, the King had 2500 men killed, 4900 wounded, and two generals, with 1500 soldiers, made prisoners; but the loss of the *Austrians* amounted to four generals, 200 officers, and 7000 soldiers made prisoners; a proportionable number killed and wounded; twenty-six pair of colours, one standard, fifty pieces of cannon, and three haubiters. The *Austrians* however said, that the King lost 15,000 men killed and wounded; that 5000 laid down their arms, and that *Dann's* trophies consisted of forty-two pair of colours and three standards: by this account, the loss of the *Austrians* is made to amount only to 1541 killed, 3639 wounded, and 5613 prisoners; though they confessed, that the King took thirty-seven pieces of cannon, and that *Torgau* and *Meissen* immediately fell into his hands.

The commissioners of lieutenancy for the city of *London*, waited on his Majesty with their address, when his Majesty was pleased to confer the honour of knighted on *William Baker*, esq. alderman.

Nov. 4. His Majesty removed from *Saville* house to *St. James's*. The apartments he occupied were those of the late king *William*. His royal highness the duke of *Cumberland* took *Schomberg* house, (late lord *Fitzwalter's*) in *Pall Mall*, the princess *Amelia*, Sir *Richard Lyttleton's* in *Cavendish-square*, and the countess of *Yarmouth* the house late Mr. *Nugent's* in *Dover-street*. The duke of *York* resided at *Saville* house, till a house was built for his reception in *Pall Mall*, and the princess of *Wales* continued at *Leicester* house.

Nov. 7. At a hearing in the King's-bench, concerning *St. Luke's* hospital for lunatics not paying parish rates, the court determined in favour of the hospital.

The merchants of *London* waited on his Majesty with their address.

Nov. 8. The Parliament was further prorogued by proclamation to *Tuesday* the 18th instant.

Nov. 9. About eight o'clock, his late Majesty bowels were privately interred in king *Henry* the VIIth's chapel. A party of horse-guards preceded, who were followed by the lord Chamberlain, bearing his staff of office, and other noblemen, in two mourning coaches, and three footmen behind, each with flambeaux; then came a second party of horse-guards, followed by another mourning coach and six, upon the front seat of which were two noblemen, and on the back seat lay a box, rather long, covered with purple velvet and gold nails, to which were fixed four golden handles. The noblemen who attended being alighted, eight yeomen of the guard, who waited at the Abbey door to receive the bowels, put a napkin through each handle, which was supported by two of them, and so carried into the chapel, preceded by the above noblemen, through the Abbey, in which were posted a party of foot-guards, and deposited in the royal vault. The trumpets sounded a dead march during the whole ceremony.

Nov. 10. Sir *Matthew Blakiston*, knt. accompanied by the aldermen, &c. went in his coach, in a private manner, to *Westminster-hall*, and was sworn into the office of Lord Mayor, with the usual ceremonies. The clergy of *London* and *Westminster* presented their address.

The following is the order in which the royal corpse of his late Majesty was, on *Monday, November 10*, conveyed from *Kensington*, palace, to the Prince's chamber, near the House of Lords, where it was deposited in state.

The right honourable the earl of *Rockfort's* coach, with six horses, several servants behind in livery, with lighted torches.

The honourable Mr. *Finch's* coach, with two horses, one servant behind in livery, with a torch.

His grace the duke of *Devonshire's* chariot, with six horses, several servants behind in livery, with torches.

Two horse-grenadiers, with their swords drawn.

Two of the royal coaches in mourning, with six horses each, the servants behind in mourning, with torches.

A large party of horse-grenadiers.

A royal coach in mourning, with six horses, the servants behind in mourning, with torches.

The

The royal hearse, covered with purple velvet, finely ornamented with carved work; the royal arms being at the upper part on each side, and adorned at the top with several crowns, It was drawn by eight cream-coloured horses, with large purple velvet trappings, and followed by the royal trumpeters in their rich habits, founding a dead march, and accompanied with a large party of life-guards.

The procession was closed by one of the royal coaches out of mourning, with the blinds up, drawn by two horses, and one servant behind in a royal livery frock, with a torch.

On each side of all the royal carriages, except the last, a train of men walked in black cloaks, with lighted torches in their hands.

At about a quarter past nine o'clock the procession entered the *Green-park*, from *Hyde-park*, and passed slowly on through the Horse-guards to the grand entrance into the House of Lords, where the royal corpse was taken out, and carried up to the chamber.

Nov. 11. This evening the corpse of his late Majesty was solemnly interred in *Henry the VIIth's* chapel, according to the ceremonies. His royal highness the duke of *Cumberland* was chief mourner, and his train was borne by the dukes of *Newcastle* and *Bridgewater*. Minute guns were fired at the Tower, and the bells in every parish tolled during the whole ceremony. Two thousand foot-guards, and two hundred and fifty horse, lined the scaffold, and kept off the mob.

The ceremonial of the interment of his late most excellent majesty king George the Second of blessed memory, from the Prince's chamber to Westminster-abbey.

Knight marshal's men with black staves,
two and two

Pages of the presence.

Pages of the back-stairs.

Pages of the bed-chamber.

Yeomen of the robes.

Gentlemen ushers quarter waiters,

Pages of honour.

Grooms of the privy chamber

Gentleman usher assistant.

Gentlemen ushers daily waiters.

Physicians to the King.

Household chaplains to the King.

Deputy clerks of the closet.

Equerries to late Majesty,

Clerks comptrollers and clerks of the green-cloth.

The master of the King's household.

Gentlemen ushers of the privy chamber.

King's council, King's serjeants,

King's solicitor, King's attorney.

Prime serjeant.

Barons younger sons.

Viscounts younger sons.

Barons of the Exchequer and justices of both benches according to their seniority; lord chief Baron; lord chief justice of the Common-pleas, may go as a privy councillor; master of the Rolls may go as a privy councillor; lord chief justice of the King's-bench, being a peer may walk as such.

Bath king at arms.

Knights of the *Bath* not lords nor privy councillors.

Privy councillors not peers of the realm.

Barons eldest sons.

Earls younger sons.

Viscounts eldest sons.

The comptroller of the King's household, being a peer to walk as such; the treasurer of the King's household, being a peer of *Ireland* to walk as such with their staves.

Two pursuivants.

Barons of *Ireland*.

Barons of *Great Britain*.

Bishops in their rochets.

Marquisses eldest sons.

One herald of arms.

Earls of *Ireland*.

Earls of *Great Britain*.

Earl of *Effingham* as exercising the office of earl marshal of *England*.

Dukes eldest sons.

One herald of arms.

Marquisses.

One herald of arms.

Dukes.

One herald of arms.

Dukes having great offices.

Lord privy seal,

Lord president of the council.

Lord archbishop of *York*, no train borne.

Lord Keeper bearing the purse, no train borne, nor mace carried.

Lord archbishop of *Canterbury*, no train borne.

Norroy king of arms.

Master of the horse.

Clarencieux king of arms carrying the crown on a purple velvet cushion between two gentlemen ushers daily waiters.

Lord

Lord Chamberlain of the household with his white staff.

The Royal Body, carried by twelve yeomen of the guard, covered with a large pall of purple velvet, and lined with purple silk, with a fine Holland sheet, adorned with ten large escutcheons of the Imperial arms painted on satin, under a canopy of purple velvet; supporters on each side of the pall, three dukes; the canopy borne by gentlemen of the privy chamber; and ten gentlemen pensioners with their axes reversed.

Garter principal king of arms; supporters, gentleman usher, gentleman usher of the Black Rod, the Rod reversed.

The Chief Mourner, his train borne by two dukes, assisted by the vice-chamberlain, supporters on each side a duke.

Two dukes and fourteen earls to be assistants to the chief mourner.

First gentleman usher of the privy chamber.
Groom of the stole.

Lords of the bed-chamber.

Second gentleman usher of the privy chamber.

The master of the robes.

The grooms of the bed-chamber.

The remaining part of the band of gentlemen pensioners with their axes reversed.

Yeomen of the guard to close the ceremony.

N. B. The knights of the Garter, Thistle, and Bath, who walked in this procession, wore the collars of their respective orders.

The procession was from the Prince's chamber, through the *Old Palace-yard* on foot, to the great north door of the Abbey, and the way was railed in on both sides, and floored, twenty feet wide, and covered with an awning, with black baize on the floor, and under the awning, and the whole way to the Abbey, and in the Abbey, to the steps leading to *Henry the VIIth's* chapel, was lined on each side with the footguards.

The procession being entered the church, passed along down to the end of the north isle, and then crossed to the south isle, and from thence to the said steps, and there fell on each side, until the judges the knights of the *Bath*, the privy councillors, the peers, the body, the chief mourner, &c. were placed in king *Henry the VIIth's* chapel.

At the entrance within the church, the dean and prebendaries in their copes, attended by the choir, all having wax tapers in their hands, received the royal body, and fell into the procession just before *Clarencieux*

king of arms, and so proceeded singing into *Henry the VIIth's* chapel, where the body was deposited on tressels, the crown and cushion being laid at the head, and the canopy held over it by the gentlemen of the privy chamber, while the service, according to the liturgy of the church of *England*, was read by the bishop of *Rockester*, dean of *Westminster*, and the chief mourner and his two supporters, were seated on chairs placed for them at the head of the corpse, and the lords assistants seated on stools on each side, and the lords of the bed-chamber, &c. were seated, and the peers and others took their seats in the stalls on each side of the choir.

When the part of the service before the interment was read, the royal corpse was carried to the vault, preceded by the chief mourner, his supporters and assistants following, *Garter* going before them, and the white staff officers of his Majesty's household, and placed themselves near the vault.

The royal corpse being interred, the dean of *Westminster* went on with the office of burial; which ended, and an anthem sung in the choir, *Garter* king of arms proclaimed his late Majesty's stile as followeth:

"Thus it hath pleased Almighty God, to take out of this transitory life to his divine mercy, the late most high, most mighty, and most excellent monarch, *George II.* by the grace of God, king of *Great Britain*, *France*, and *Ireland* defender of the faith, and sovereign of the most noble order of the Garter, duke of *Brunswick* and *Lunenburg*, arch-treasurer and elector of the Holy Roman empire,"

"Let us beseech Almighty God to bless and preserve with long life, health and honour, and all worldly happiness, the most high, most mighty, and most excellent monarch, our sovereign lord *George III.* now by the grace of God, king of *Great Britain*, *France*, and *Ireland*, defender of the faith, and sovereign of the most noble order of the Garter, duke of *Brunswick* and *Lunenburg*, arch-treasurer and elector of the Holy Roman empire."

"GOD save king GEORGE III."

Nov. 12 The university of *Cambridge*, waited on his Majesty with their address, and afterwards dined at the *St. Alban's* tavern.

Late this evening an express arrived from major general *Yorke*, with advice of the king of *Prussia's* victory on the 3d instant over marshal *Daun*.

Nov. 13. This morning on the above occasion

occasion, the Park and Tower guns were fired : at noon there was a numerous court, and the evening concluded with illuminations, &c.

Nov. 14. The university of *Oxford* waited on his Majesty with their address, and afterwards dined at the Crown and Anchor.

At a proof at *Woolwich* of the new-invented smoke balls, one of them burst, whereby colonel *Dessaguliers* had his arm broke, lord *Howe* received a small contusion on his side, Sir *George Saville* had his ancle torn, Sir *William Boottby* a finger broke, and lord *Eglinton* had his sword broke by his side. His royal highness the duke of *York* was present, but received no hurt.

At an extraordinary council held at *St. James's*, it was resolved that the expedition then fitting out, should be carried on with the utmost vigour, and orders for that purpose were immediately dispatched to *Portsmouth*.

Bengal, Nov. 14. The late Nabob *Jaffier Ally Cawn* (who was raised to that dignity by colonel *Clive* in 1757) for his cruelty, weak conduct, and male-administration in general, was deposed, and his son-in-law, *Mahomed Cossim Ally Cawn* appointed in his room. This great event was brought about principally by the address of president *Vansittart*, and as the *grande*es, and all the inhabitants heartily concurred in it, not a drop of blood was spilt. The new Nabob not only confirmed all the company's former privileges, but also granted many valuable new ones, with the addition of a very considerable sum of money.

Nov. 18. His Majesty went to the House of Peers, attended in the state coach by the earl of *Huntingdon*, master of the horse, and the earl of *Bute*, groom of the stole, and opened the session of Parliament with a most gracious speech from the throne.

His Majesty's most gracious speech to both Houses of Parliament.

" My Lords and Gentlemen,

" The just concern which I have felt in my own breast, on the sudden death of the late King, my royal grandfather, makes me not doubt, but you must all have been deeply affected with so severe a loss. The present critical and difficult conjuncture has made this loss the more sensible, as he was the great support of that system, by which alone the liberties of *Europe*, and the weight and influence of these kingdoms can be preserved; and gave life to measures, conducive to those important ends.

" I need not tell you the addition of

weight which immediately falls upon me, in being called to the government of this free and powerful country at such a time, and under such circumstances. My consolation is in the uprightness of my own intentions, your faithful and united assistance, and the blessing of heaven upon our joint endeavours, which I devoutly implore.

" Born and educated in this country, I glory in the name of *Briton*; and the peculiar happiness of my life will ever consist in promoting the welfare of a people, whose loyalty and warm affection to me I consider as the greatest and most permanent security of my throne; and I doubt not, but their steadiness in those principles will equal the firmness of my invariable resolution to adhere to, and strengthen, this excellent constitution in church and state; and to maintain the toleration inviolable. The civil and religious rights of my loving subjects are equally dear to me with the most valuable prerogatives of my crown; and, as the surest foundation of the whole, and the best means to draw down the Divine favour on my reign, it is my fixed purpose to countenance and encourage the practice of true religion and virtue.

" I reflect, with pleasure, on the successes with which the *British* arms, have been prospered this last summer. The total reduction of the vast province of *Canada*, with the city of *Montreal*, is of the most interesting consequence, and must be as heavy a blow to my enemies, as it is a conquest glorious to us; the more glorious, because effected almost without effusion of blood, and with that humanity, which makes an amiable part of the character of this nation.

" Our advantages gained in the *East-Indies* have been signal; and must greatly diminish the strength and trade of *France* in those parts, as well as procure the most solid benefits to the commerce and wealth of my subjects.

" In *Germany*, where the whole *French* force has been employed, the combined army, under the wise and able conduct of my general, prince *Ferdinand* of *Brunswick*, has not only stopt their progress, but has gained advantages over them, notwithstanding their boasted superiority, and their not having hitherto come to a general engagement.

" My good brother and ally, the king of *Prussia*, although surrounded with numerous armies of enemies, has, with a magnanimity

manimity and perseverance almost beyond example, not only withstood their various attacks, but has obtained very considerable victories over them.

“Of these events I shall say no more at this time, because the nature of the war in those parts has kept the campaign there still depending.

“As my navy is the principal article of our naval strength, it gives me much satisfaction to receive it in such good condition; whilst the fleet of *France* is weakened to such a degree, that the small remains of it have continued blocked up by my ships in their own ports; at the same time the *French* trade is reduced to the lowest ebb; and with joy of heart I see the commerce of my kingdoms, that great source of our riches, and fixed object of my never-failing care and protection, flourishing to an extent unknown in any former war.

“The valour and intrepidity of my officers and forces, both at sea and land, have been distinguished so much to the glory of this nation, that I should be wanting in justice to them, if I did not acknowledge it. This is a merit which I shall constantly encourage and reward: and I take this occasion to declare, that the zealous and useful service of the militia, in the present arduous conjuncture, is very acceptable to me.

“In this state I have found things at my accession to the throne of my ancestors; happy, in viewing the prosperous part of it; happier still should I have been, had I found my kingdoms, whose true interest I have entirely at heart, in full peace: but, since the the ambition, injurious encroachments, and dangerous designs of my enemies, rendered the war both just and necessary, and the generous overture, made last winter, towards a congress for a pacification, has not yet produced any suitable return, I am determined, with your cheerful and powerful assistance, to prosecute this war with vigour, in order to that desirable object, a safe and honourable peace. For this purpose, it is absolutely incumbent upon us to be early prepared; and I rely upon your zeal and hearty concurrence to support the king of *Prussia*, and the rest of my allies, and to make ample provision for carrying on the war, as the only means to bring our enemies to equitable terms of accommodation.

“Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

“The greatest uneasiness which I feel at this time, is in considering the uncommon

burdens, necessarily brought upon my faithful subjects. I desire only such supplies as shall be requisite to prosecute the war with advantage; be adequate to the necessary services; and that they may be provided for in the most sure and effectual manner. You may depend upon the faithful and punctual application of what shall be granted. I have ordered the proper estimates for the ensuing year to be laid before you; and also an account of the extraordinary expences, which from the nature of the different and remote operations, have been unavoidably incurred.

“It is with peculiar reluctance that I am obliged, at such a time, to mention any thing which personally regards myself. But, as the grant of the greatest part of the civil list revenues is now determined, I trust in your duty and affection to me, to make the proper provision for supporting my civil government with honour and dignity. On my part, you may be assured of a regular and becoming oeconomy.

“My Lords and Gentlemen,

“The eyes of all *Europe* are upon you. From your resolutions the Protestant interest hopes for protection, as well as all our friends for the preservation of their independency; and our enemies fear the final disappointment of their ambitious and destructive views. Let these hopes and fears be confirmed and augmented by the vigour, unanimity, and dispatch of our proceedings.

“In this expectation I am the more encouraged, by a pleasing circumstance, which I look upon as one of the most auspicious omens of my reign. That happy extinction of divisions, and that union and good harmony which continue to prevail amongst my subjects, afford me the most agreeable prospect. The natural disposition and wish of my heart, are to cement and promote them; and I promise myself that nothing will arise on your part to interrupt or disturb a situation so essential to the true and lasting felicity of this great people.”

Nov. 22. *Gottingen* was invested by the *Hanoverians*; and during the blockade, which lasted till the 12th of *December*, the count *de Vaux*, who commanded in the place, acquitted himself with great honour, and many successful sallies were made by *M. du Belsance*.

Nov. 25. Her royal highness the princess *Amelia*, removed from *Kensington*, to her house in *Cavendish-square*.

The

The Parliament of *Ireland* was dissolved by proclamation.

Dec. 2. As his Majesty was mounting his horse in *Hyde-Park* he suddenly reared up, but his Majesty throwing himself from him, happily received no hurt. He was blooded, however, by way of prevention, but, in the evening, was at *Covent-Garden* theatre, to see *Henry V.*

Seventy-two *English* seamen, prisoners of war in *France*, on their being removed from *Cberburg* (where another visit from the *English* was lately expected) to *St. Maloes*, overcame their guard, escaped to the sea-coast, and at a place called *d'Ell Santz*, seized a small fishing vessel, and arrived safe upon the coast of *Wales*, near *Milford-Haven*, near which place the pilot was bred and lived.

Dec. 3. A powder mill blew up near *Molden* in *Surrey*, the damage of which amounted to about 700*l.* but happily no lives were lost.

Baron *Kniphausen* and *M. Michell* delivered their new credentials, and the *Quakers* presented their address.

Dec. 5. By the violence of the wind this morning at N. N. E. great mischief was done at sea.

Dec. 9. His Majesty went to the House of Peers, and gave the royal assent to

An act for the support of his Majesty's household, and of the honour and dignity of the crown of *Great-Britain*.

An act for granting an aid to his Majesty, by a land-tax, to be raised in *Great-Britain*, for the service of the year 1761.

An act for continuing and granting to his Majesty certain duties upon malt, mum, cyder, and perry, for the service of the ensuing year.

His Majesty's yeomen of the guards, footmen, &c. all appeared in new liveries on this occasion.

Dec. 10. *Bishopsgate* was sold, and ordered to be pulled down with all convenient speed.

The address from the county of *Middlesex*, was presented, when his Majesty was pleased to confer the honour of knighthood on *Henry Cheere*, esq. of *Old-Palace-yard*.

Dec. 11. Was exported 2600 weight of gum senegal for *Flanders*. Before the conquest of *Senegal* we were obliged to purchase it of the *Dutch*, at the exorbitant price of 12*l.* per hundred.

Dec. 12. The expedition from *Portsmouth* being countermanded, orders were sent this morning from the war-office for

the troops to disembark and go into winter quarters.

A new treaty was signed at *London* with the king of *Prussia*, by which *England* engaged to pay to the king of *Prussia* 670,000*l.* sterling, the same sum as last year.

Dec. 13. The fleet returned to *Spit-head*, and the disembarkation began.

Dec. 17. The right honourable *Philip York*, esq. commonly called lord viscount *Royston*, was, by his Majesty's command, sworn of his Majesty's most honourable Privy-Council, and took his place at the board accordingly.

The earl of *Oxford*, and lord *Bruce*, lords of the bed-chamber.

Norborne Berkeley, *George Pitt*, and *William North*, esqrs. grooms of ditto.

Major-general *Campbell*, governor of *Limerick*.

Brigadier-general *Gage*, governor of *Montreal*.

Dec. 20. The battalion of foot guards intended for the expedition, arrived in town from *Portsmouth*.

Dec. 23. His Majesty went to the House of Peers, and gave the royal assent to

An act to enable his Majesty to be governor of the *South-Sea* company.

An act for punishing mutiny and desertion, &c.

An act to continue for a limited time, the importation of salted beef, pork, and butter, from *Ireland*.

A road bill, and to two private bills.

After which the House of Peers adjourned to *January 13*, and the House of Commons to *January 7*.

Dec. 25. Being a high festival at court, his Majesty went to the chapel royal with the usual state, and heard a sermon preached by the lord archbishop of *York*. After which his Majesty, the duke of *York*, and princess *Augusta*, received the sacrament from the hands of the lord bishop of *Durham*, and the King offered the byzant or wedge of gold, for the benefit of the poor.

Dec. 27. A proclamation was issued, ordering a public fast to be observed throughout *England* and *Ireland*, on *Friday*, the 18th day of *February* next, and in *Scotland*, on *Thursday* the 12th.

Dec. 30. Thirteen *Flanders* mails were landed at *Deal*, from *Flushing*; they were convoyed by the *Alderney* and *Hound* sloops, sent for that purpose.

Upon advice that a contagious distemper had broken out at *Sarlatta*, in the island of *Cephalonia*, the quarantine upon ships coming

ing from the *Levant* was ordered by his Majesty's council to be strictly observed.

The season was so mild this winter, that many pear trees in the gardens about town appeared in blossom, and others bursting into leaf; primroses and daisies were seen in the fields, and other indications of the approaching spring.

At a sale of powting pigeons in *Beach-lane*, one pair was sold for sixteen guineas; nineteen pair, the whole number put up to sale, sold for 92*l.* 9*s.* 6*d.*

Dec. 31. Part of the parapet wall of *Ludgate* prison, with the stone coping, fell into the street, but happily no person was hurt.

There was the greatest herring fishing that ever was seen in the *Highlands* since the memory of man, in a loch called *Loch-Salpan*, near *Kilmorie*, in *Strath*, in the isle of *Sky*; so that there were not vessels, salt or caiks to cure them, which would be a general loss to the country.

The increase of the linen manufacture in *Scotland* last year, turned out very considerable. By the returns from the stamp-masters, the linen stamped for sale last year (exclusive of what was manufactured for private families, which was very considerable) was no less than 11,747,728 yards and 6-8ths; value 523,153*l.* 10*s.* 4*d.* The year preceding the number of yards stamped, amounted to 10,830,707; value 451,390*l.* 17*s.* 3*d.* So that the increase this year, was no less than 917,021 yards and 6-8ths, value 71,762*l.* 13*s.* 1*d.*

During last year 10,239 lasts of wheat, 16,863 ditto of rye, 187 ditto of barley, and 155 ditto of oats, were exported from *Dantzick*. A last is two tons in weight.

A general account of all the christenings and burials at *Norwich*, from *Wednesday* the 26th of *December* 1759, to *Wednesday* the 24th of *December* 1760.

Christened, males 526, females 509, in all 1035. Increased in the christenings 26.

Buried, males 536, females 528, in all 1064. Decreased in the burials 563.

An account of all the christenings, burials, and marriages in *Liverpool*, from *December* 24, 1756, to *December* 25, 1760.

Christened, males 392, females 382, in all 774. Decreased in the christenings 92.

Buried, males 378, females 339, in all 717. Decreased in the burials 264.

Married 416. Increased in the marriages 82.

By an exact list that hath been published in *Newcastle*, it appeared that there have

been christened the last year, in four parishes, 588, buried 522; increased in the christenings 17, decreased in the burials 9.

During the last year 19058 children were born in *Paris*, 18446 persons died, 4059 couple were married, and 5264 foundlings were received into the foundling-house.

In the year 1760, 9545 children were born, and 10,014 persons died, and 2752 couple were married in the island of *Sea-land*, including *Copenhagen*, the metropolis of *Denmark*, situated in that island.

Yearly bill of mortality for the city and suburbs of *Dublin*, ending *Dec.* 28, 1760.

Christened, males 819, females 896, in all 1715. Decreased in the christenings 15.

Buried, males 1003, females 990, in all 1993. Increased in the burials 241.

At *Amsterdam*, in the course of the last year, there died 7700 people; 1525 marriages were celebrated in the reformed churches; and 1412 ships, of different nations, had in that space entered the *Texel*.

A general bill of Christenings and Burials, within the bills of mortality, from *December*, 11, 1759, to *December* 9, 1760.

Christened.		Buried.	
Males	7778	Males	9935
Females	7173	Females	9895
In all	14951	In all	19830

Increased in the burials this year 226.

Whereof have died

Under two years of age	6838
Between two and five	1832
Five and ten	742
Ten and twenty	683
Twenty and thirty	1626
Thirty and forty	1740
Forty and fifty	1873
Fifty and sixty	1450
Sixty and seventy	1419
Seventy and eighty	1103
Eighty and ninety	444
Ninety and a hundred	74
A hundred	2
A hundred and two	1
A hundred and five	1
A hundred and seven	1
A hundred and ten	1

1761, *Jan.* 1. The ode for the new year was performed before his Majesty at *St. James's*.

Jan. 4. Four *English* men of war were lost in the *East-Indies*, belonging to admiral *Cornish's* Squadron.

An

An Account of all the Public Debts, at the receipt of the Exchequer, standing out at Jan. 5, 1761, with the annual interest or other charges payable for the same.

EXCHEQUER.

Principal debt. Annual interest, or other charges payable for the same.

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Annuities for long terms, being the remainder of the original sum contributed and unsubscribed to the South-Sea company	1836275	17	10 $\frac{3}{4}$	136453	12	8
Ditto for lives, with the benefit of survivorship, being the original sum contributed	108100	0	0	7567	0	0
Ditto for two and three lives, being the sum remaining after what is fallen in by deaths	77005	14	10 $\frac{3}{4}$	9335	12	0
Exchequer bills made out for interest of old bills	2200	0	0			
EAST-INDIA Company.						
By two acts of parliament, 9 Will. III. and two other acts, 6 and 9 Anne, at 3l. per cent.	3200000	0	0	97285	14	4
Annuities at 3l. per cent, 1744, charged on the surplus of the additional duties on low wines, spirits, and strong waters	1000000	0	0	30401	15	8
BANK of ENGLAND.						
On their original fund at 3l. per cent, from Aug. 1, 1743	3200000	0	0	100000	0	0
For cancelling Exchequer bills, 3 George I.	500000	0	0	15000	0	0
Purchased of the South-Sea company	4000000	0	0	121898	3	5 $\frac{1}{2}$
Annuities at 3l. per cent, charged on the surplus of funds for lottery, 1714	1250000	0	0	37500	0	0
Ditto at 3l. per cent. charged on the duties on coals since Lady-day, 1719	1750000	0	0	52500	0	0
Ditto at 3l. per cent. 1746, charged on duties on licences for retailing spirituous liquors since Lady-day, 1746	986800	0	0	29604	0	0
Ditto at 3l. per cent. charged on the sinking fund by the acts 25, 28, 29, 32, and 33 George II.	13537821	5	1 $\frac{1}{4}$			
Ditto at 3l. per cent. charged on the duties on offices and pensions, &c. by the act 31 George II.	500000	0	0			
Ditto at 3l. per cent. charged on the additional subsidy on poundage, &c. by the act 32 George II.	6600000	0	0	21627821	5	1 $\frac{1}{4}$
Ditto at 3l. per cent. additional capital of 5l. per cent. on the above 6600000l. charged on the said fund by the said act	330000	0	0	660838	5	8
Ditto at 3l. per cent. additional capital of 10l. per cent. in lottery tickets on ditto, charged on the said fund by the said act	660000	0	0			
Ditto at 3l. per cent, charged on the sinking fund by the act 25 George II.	17701323	16	4	540996	14	0
Carried over	57239526	14	2 $\frac{3}{4}$	1839380	17	9 $\frac{1}{2}$

	Principal debt.			Annual interest, or other charges payable for the same.		
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Brought over	57239526	14	2 $\frac{3}{4}$	1839380	17	9 $\frac{1}{2}$
Ditto at 3l. 10s. per cent. charged on the said fund by the act 29 George II.	1500000	0	0	53343	15	0
Ditto at 3l. 10s. per cent. charged on the duties on offices and pensions, &c. by the act 31 George II.	4500000	0	0	160031	5	0
Ditto at 4l. per cent. charged on the additional duty on malt, &c. by the act 33 George II.	8000000	0	0			
Ditto at 4l. per cent. additional capital at 3l. per cent. in lot. tickets on 8000000l. charged on the said fund by the said act	240000	0	0			
	8240000	0	0	329600	0	0
<i>Memorandum, The subscribers of 100l. to the lottery 1745, were allowed an annuity for one life of 9s. a ticket, which amounted to 22,500l. but is now reduced, by lives fallen in, to 19,089l. 15s. and the subscribers of 100l. to the lottery, 1746, were allowed an annuity for one life of 18s. a ticket, which amounted to 45,000l. but was now reduced, by lives fallen in, to 38,638l. and also the subscribers of 100l. for 3 per cent. annuities, anno 1757, were allowed an annuity for one life of 1l. 2s. 6d. which amounted to 33,750l. but was now reduced, by lives fallen in, to 33,082l. 15s. which annuities were an increase of the national debt, but cannot be added thereto, as no money was advanced for the same</i>						
				90810	10	0
SOUTH-SEA Company.						
On their capital stock and annuities, 9 George I.	25025309	13	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	765326	3	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
Annuities at 3l. per cent. anno 1751, charged on the sinking fund	2100000	0	0	64181	5	0
	£. 98604836	8	2 $\frac{1}{4}$	3302673	15	11

Note. The land taxes and duties on malt being annual grants, are not charged in this account, nor the 1000000*l.* charged on the deduction of 6*d.* per pound on pensions, &c. nor the 1000000*l.* charged on the supply, anno 1761, nor the 1500000*l.* towards paying off the navy debt, &c. 1760.

Memorandum. The accounts of the Exchequer continuing to be made up to the old quarter-days, is the reason that this account was made up to the 5th of *January*, 1761, and not to *Christmas* last, as directed by the order of the House.

Jan. 6. His Majesty went to the chapel royal, and offered gold, myrrh, and frankincense, as usual. On account of the mourning, there was no play at hazard at night, nor any ball.

The wind having shifted to the east, upwards of 450 sail of ships, outward bound, which had been detained by the westerly winds many weeks, sailed from the Downs.

Jan. 7. Ten thousand beaver skins, and

a large quantity of other valuable furs, were
entered from *Quebec*.

The reverend Dr. *Sandby*, vice chancellor of *Cambridge*, presented to his Majesty a book of verses of condolence and congratulation from that University.

Jan. 8. Sailed from Spithead, the Seahorse frigate, captain Smith, for Bencoolen, with the astronomers on board.

Jan. 13. The young prince, son to the prince

prince of *Nassau Weilbourg*, was baptized with the utmost magnificence in the great church at the *Hague*, by the name of *George William Belgicus*. The sponsors were, general *Yorke* for the King, and count *Bentink* for the princess dowager of *Orange*; the prince *Stadholder* and the prince of *Nassau Weilbourg* were represented by the deputies of *Guelderland*, *Holland*, *Zealand*, and *Groninguen*.

An order of council was issued, signifying, his Majesty's pleasure, that none of his servants in ordinary, with fee, be obliged to bear any public office, serve on juries or inquests, watch or wards, in any place where they dwell, or elsewhere, on any pretence whatever, being an ancient privilege of his predecessors.

Jan. 14. The organ and gallery in king *Henry VIIIth's* chapel (erected at the interment of his late Majesty) and the mourning were taken away, in order for the banners of the knights of the *Bath* to be put up in their places.

The committee of city land contracted with Mr. *Clagden*, carpenter, for the ground from *Moorgate*, on the side of *Fore-street*, to *Cripplegate*, 1000 feet in length, at 7s. per foot, to build an uniform row of houses, and he gave 10,000*l.* security to complete the same in four years from *Midsummer* next.

There were now upward of 23,000 *French* prisoners in our possession, notwithstanding the many exchanges that had been made by cartel ships.

Jan. 15. Mr. *Richard Dixon*, and Mr. *John Spencer*, agreed with the committee for building the bridge from *Black-Friars*, to perform the carpenter's work for 21,612*l.* 5s. 7d.

The *Mogul's* troops were defeated by the *English*.

Pondicherry surrendered to his Majesty's arms, having been very diligently blocked by the squadron under the command of rear admiral *Cornish* for upwards of eight months; and for a considerable time by colonel *Coote*, commander in chief of his Majesty's land forces. General *Lally*, in expectation of relief from the *French* squadron, suffered himself, garrison, and inhabitants, to be reduced to the utmost degree of distress and misery for want of provisions. Colonel *Coote* began the siege about a month before its surrender; and the last battery, consisting of eleven twenty-four pounders, which he raised, was within about five hundred yards of the walls. In

two days after this, they gave up the place at discretion. The 16th in the morning at eight o'clock, a company of grenadiers took possession of the *Valedour-gate*; and on the 17th, at the same time, colonel *Coote*, accompanied by rear admiral *Cornish*, and the captains *Haldane* and *Tinker*, took possession of the citadel on the part of both services, as they were so connected together in the reduction of this important conquest to his Majesty's arms, and to the *East-India* company in particular.

Jan. 16. Major-general *Hodgson* kissed his Majesty's hand, on being appointed commander in chief of an expedition fitting out. As did also colonel *Crauford*, on being appointed second in command thereof.

The right honourable lord *Henley*, lord keeper of the great seal, was appointed lord high-chancellor of *Great-Britain*.

The earl of *Denbigh*, appointed master of the harriers and fox-hounds.

The earl of *Albermarle*, governor of *Jersey*.

Jan. 21. The judges were sworn in before his Majesty at St. *James's*, and afterwards before the lord chancellor.

Several hundred barrels of strong beer were shipped off for the use of the army in *Germany*, and a much larger quantity ordered thither.

Jan. 22. His Majesty went to the House of Peers, and gave the royal assent to

An act for granting to his Majesty an additional duty upon strong beer and ale, and for raising twelve millions by way of annuities, and a lottery to be charged on the said duty; and for further encouraging the exportation of strong beer and ale.

By this act, an additional duty of 3s. per barrel, on all beer and ale, above 6s. the barrel, brewed for sale in *England*, was to commence on *January 24*, 1761. A proportionable duty was to be paid for every barrel of two-penny ale, brewed for sale in *Scotland*. Beer brewed before the said 24th of *January*, if any time thereafter mixed with any fresh guile, or brewing, to pay the additional duty. A drawback of 8s. a barrel to be allowed by the commissioners of excise on all beer and ale brewed after the said 24th of *January*, and exported to foreign parts; deducting 3d. a ton for charges of the officers. Even a bounty of 1s. a barrel was to be paid, by the commissioners of excise on all strong beer and ale exported, for which duties had been paid, brewed after the said 24th of *January*, from malted corn, when barley is at 24s. a quarter or under.

An act for regulating his Majesty's marine forces while on shore.

The Speaker of the House of Commons having declined, on account of his age, any farther services in Parliament, his son, *George Onslow*, esq. was this day nominated at *Epsom*, as a candidate to represent the county of *Surrey*, at the ensuing election.

Jan. 24. The additional duty of 3s. the barrel on beer, ale, &c. took place.

Jan. 26. Several gentlemen took the oaths in the court of King's-bench, and among them the late earl *Marshall* of *Scotland*.

Sheriffs appointed for the present year.

Berkshire, James Theobald, esq.
Bedfordshire, Robert Butcher, esq.
Buckinghamshire, Sir John Vanhatten, knt.
Cumberland, John Langton, esq.
Cheshire, John Arderne, esq.
Camb. & Hunt. John Hagar, esq.
Cornwall, Nicholas Kempe, esq.
Devonshire, Sir John Davie, bart.
Dorsetshire, William Pitt, esq.
Derbyshire, Samuel Shore, esq.
Essex, Sir Charles Smith, bart.
Glostershire, John Del. Phelps, esq.
Hertfordshire, John Ashfordby, esq.
Herefordshire, John Cot. Brooks, esq.
Kent, William Jumper, esq.
Leicestershire, Sir George Beaumont, bart.
Lincolnshire, William Roe, esq.
Monmouthshire, William Philips, esq.
Northumberland, Alex. Collingwood, esq.
Northamptonshire, Thomas Ward, esq.
Norfolk, William Churchman, esq.
Nottinghamshire, Samuel Gordon, esq.
Oxfordshire, Ch. Price, esq.
Rutlandshire, Henry Dove, esq.
Shropshire, John Smitheman, esq.
Somersetshire, John Adams, esq.
Staffordshire, Jeremiah Smith, esq.
Suffolk, Thomas Moseley, esq.
Southampton, George Powlett, esq.
Surrey, John Dauson, esq.
Sussex, William Thomas, jun. esq.
Warwickshire, Andrew Hacket, jun. esq.
Worcestershire, Richard Case, esq.
Wiltshire, Scroop Egerton, esq.
Yorkshire, Sir John Lister Kaye, bart.

For South Wales.

Brecknockshire, Howell Gwynn, esq.
Carmarthenshire, Richard Gwynn, esq.
Cardiganshire, Walter Lloyd, esq.
Glamorgansh. Samuel Price, esq.
Pembrokeshire, William Bowen, esq.
Radnorshire, John Evans, esq.

For North Wales.

Anglesey, Francis Lloyd, esq.
Caernarvonshire, Robert Wynne, esq.
Denbighshire, Pierce Wynne, esq.
Flintshire, Thomas Pennant, esq.
Merionethshire, Lewis Owen, esq.
Montgomeryshire, Richard Price, esq.

Feb. 10. The settlement of *Mibie*, on the coast of *Malabar*, was taken by the *English*.

Early this morning a fire broke out at Mr. *Cope's*, a sugar baker, in *Thames-street*, opposite *College-hill*, which consumed the same, *Fishmonger's-hall*, and another house adjoining, all fronting the street, and greatly damaged eight or nine more backwards. The greatest part of Mr. *Pyke's* Meeting-house was also beat in, and several persons were buried in the ruins, who were all dug out.

Feb. 13. Being the day appointed for a general fast, it was observed with the utmost solemnity.

The collection made at Mr. *Whitfield's* Tabernacle, for the sufferers by the fire at *Boston*, in *New-England*, and the plundered Protestants in the new *Marche* of *Brandenburg*, amounted to upwards of 550*l*.

Feb. 15. Five *Saxon* battalions were taken by the *Prussians*, in *Silesia*.

Feb. 16. An express was brought by a *Scheveling-boat*, with advice of the death of the *Electo*r of *Cologne*, bishop of *Osna-burg*, &c.

Feb. 17. The King was pleased to appoint *John Pownall*, esq. secretary to the lords commissioners for trade and plantations.

Feb. 18. At a court of common-council, it was agreed, that an application should be made to the governors of the *London* work-house for leave to fit up part thereof for the reception of the prisoners confined in *Ludgate*.

Feb. 26. This afternoon a fire broke out at the mill belonging to his Majesty at the *Red-house*, *Deptford*, and consumed the same, and a quantity of flour, &c. which was in it; but by timely assistance was prevented from spreading. The damage was computed at about 2000*l*. It was occasioned by the violence of the wind, which drove the mill with such velocity that it could not be stopped.

March 3. His Majesty went to the House of Peers, with the usual state, attended by the earl of *Huntingdon*, master of the horse, and the earl of *Litchfield*, and gave his assent to

Anno 1761. GEORGE III.

An act for the better securing and encouraging the trade of his Majesty's sugar colonies in *America*.

An act to discontinue, for a limited time, the duties payable on tallow imported from *Ireland*, hogs lard and grease;

And to forty other public and private acts.

After which his Majesty was pleased to make a most gracious speech.

March 4. At a numerous meeting of the livery at Guildhall, for the nomination of candidates at the ensuing election, the majority of hands appeared for Sir *Richard Glyn*, bart. Sir *Samuel Fludyer*, bart. *William Beckford*, esq. and the hon. *Thomas Harley*, esq.

March 9. An insurrection happened at *Hexham*, in *Northumberland*, occasioned by ballotting for militia-men, in which many were killed, wounded, &c.

Sir *Edward Hawke* in the *Royal George*, and Sir *Charles Hardy* in the *Union*, arrived at *Spithead*. The *English* now entirely abandoned *Quiberon-bay*.

March 12. Being the anniversary feast of the *Magdalen* charity, a sermon was preached before the governors, &c. at *St. Bride's*, by the bishop of *Ossory*, and the collection at church and dinner amounted to 440*l.* 2*s.* 3*d.*

March 16. Some new created peers kissed his Majesty's hand, and Sir *Charles Hardy* and captain *Spry* were introduced to his Majesty by lord *Anson*, and graciously received.

March 19. His Majesty went with the usual state to the House of Peers, and gave the royal assent to

A bill for granting to his Majesty one million, and for exempting any sum granted to the royal family from taxes.

For granting to his Majesty a certain sum out of the sinking fund.

To enable his Majesty to raise a certain sum towards discharging the navy debt.

To render more effectual the act relating to the commissions and salaries of the judges.

For defraying the charge of the pay of the militia, when unembodied, and for cloathing those now embodied.

For granting to his Majesty 15,000*l.* per annum, for defraying the charges of his Majesty's mints, and coinage of gold and silver monies.

For relief of insolvent debtors.

For enlarging the harbour of *Whitehaven*.

For the preservation of the game in *Scotland*;

And to twenty-eight other public and private bills.

After which his Majesty closed the session with a most gracious speech.

At night great rejoicings were made at all the gaols in this city, on account of his Majesty signing the insolvent act.

Feb. 20. Being *Good Friday*, his Majesty and the royal family went to the chapel-royal, and heard a sermon preached by the lord bishop of *Rockester*.

March 21. A proclamation was issued for dissolving the present Parliament, and declaring the calling of another, the writs to bear teste this day, and returnable on *May 19*.

Likewise a proclamation for electing and summoning the sixteen peers of *Scotland*. The election was to be at *Holyrood* house, in *Edinburgh*, *May 5*. The Lord Chancellor was also ordered to cause writs to be issued for electing members for the convocation of the clergy, to bear teste *March 25*, and to be returnable *May 22*.

The *Ajax East-Indiaman*, captain *Lindsey*, homeward bound from *Bengal*, with a large quantity of diamonds, silk, muslin, and other valuable effects, was taken off cape *Clear*, and carried into *Brest*, computed worth 200,000*l.*

The right hon. the earl of *Shaftesbury* was sworn of the privy council.

March 22. Being *Easter-Sunday*, his Majesty and the royal family went to the chapel-royal, and heard a sermon preached by the reverend Dr. *Newton*. After which his Majesty received the holy communion from the bishop of *Durham*, assisted by the sub-dean.

Fifty per cent. insurance was given on the *Denham Indiaman*, captain *Tryon*, she having been a missing ship some time.

March 24. Major-general *Hodgson* set out for *Portsmouth*, to take upon him the command of the troops going on the expedition.

March 27. Lord *Pulteney* set out for *Portsmouth*, to embark on the expedition.

March 28. The King was pleased to promote *Charles Jackson*, D. D. to the united bishopricks of *Leighlin* and *Fernes*, in *Ireland*, in the room of

Right reverend Dr. *Richard Robinson*, translated to the bishoprick of *Kildare*.

March 29. This morning the expedition fleet sailed from *St. Helen's* with a fair wind.

This fleet which sailed from *Spithead* in three divisions, commanded by commodore *Keppel*,

Keppel, Sir *Thomas Stauhope*, and captain *Barton*, consisted of the following ships.

<i>Sandwich</i>	guns 90	<i>Swifture</i>	74
<i>Valiant</i>	74	<i>Prince of Orange</i>	70
<i>Temeraire</i>	74	<i>Hampton Court</i>	64
<i>Torbay</i>	74	<i>Essex</i>	64
<i>Dragon</i>	74	<i>Achilles</i>	60

with several frigates, fire-ships and bombs, and upwards of 100 transports, having on board the following regiments, under the command of major-general *Hodgson*, and brigadiers *Crauford*, *Rufane*, and *Howe*:

9 <i>Whitmore's</i>	69 <i>Colville's</i>
19 <i>Beauclerk's</i>	76 <i>Rufane's</i>
21 <i>Scotch fuzileers</i>	85 <i>Crauford's 1st batt.</i>
30 <i>London's</i>	90 <i>Morgan's and</i>
61 <i>Gray's</i>	<i>Ld. Pulteney's five in-</i>
67 <i>Erskine's</i>	<i>dependent companies,</i>

and three companies of the train of artillery, making in the whole 9000 men.

March 30. As some tinnerns at *Tregoney* in *Cornwall* were lately employed on a new mine, one of them accidentally struck his pick-axe on a stone. The earth being removed, they imagined, from its size, that it was a rock; but some characters being perceived on a more close inspection, together with its shape and hollow sound, when struck, made them conclude it to be (what on opening it proved) a coffin. On removal of the lid, they discovered the skeleton of a man of gigantic size, which, on the admission of the air, mouldered into dust. One entire tooth remained whole, which was two inches and a half long, and thick in proportion. The length of the coffin was eleven feet three inches, and depth three feet nine inches.

Sailed from *Spithead* his Majesty's ship the *Pembroke* of 60 guns, and *Territ* sloop, with the trade under convoy for the *West-Indies*, and the *Vanguard* of 70 guns, capt. *Swanton*, and *Superbe* of 74 guns, captain *Rowley*, with the *Indiamen* under convoy for the *East-Indies*.

March 31. A shock of an earthquake was felt at *Cork*, at a quarter past twelve, between the gates only, which continued about a minute, undulating from east to west, *vice versa*.

At six in the evening, near low water, the tide rose suddenly at *Kinsale* about two feet higher than it was, and went out again in the space of four minutes with great force, which was repeated several times, but the first was the greatest,

The same day, between twelve and one, *Lochness*, near fort *Augustus* in *Scotland*, rose suddenly near thirty inches, and continued

so near half an hour, during which time the water was so much agitated, that all the boats at the fort were driven upon the dry banks. There was no kind of external cause for this phenomenon, such as rain, winds, &c. but, on the contrary, this day and several days before it were remarkably fine. A similar instance happened there at the time of the earthquake at *Lisbon*, but never at any other time for these fifty years past.

An unusual agitation of the sea was felt at the same time, many leagues to the westward of cape *Finisterre*, by the people in the ships lately arrived from *Lisbon*. At *Amsterdam* the branches moved about a foot from the perpendicular, and the vessels in the harbour were agitated. It was felt violently along the coast of *Spain*, and at *Madrid* it lasted three minutes, and threw down the furniture in several houses: but at *Lisbon*, it lasted five minutes, and was thought as severe as that in 1755, though no lives were lost, and only a few old houses were shattered, and some new ones cracked.

The siege of *Cassel* was raised by the allies, who marched out of the lines with their drums beating, without being molested. The *French* said, that if the siege had been continued two days longer, the place must have surrendered for want of provisions.

April 1. Two thousand *French* prisoners were removed from *Portchester* castle to *Forton* near *Gosport*, late an hospital for marines, where they were guarded by the regiments of *Old Buffs*.

The *Oriflamme* man of war was taken from the *French*.

April 2. Ended at Guildhall the poll for members for the city of *London*, when the numbers were, for

Sir Robert <i>Ladbroke</i> , knt.	—	4306
Sir Richard <i>Glyn</i> , bart.	—	3285
<i>William Beckford</i> , esq.	—	3663
Hon. <i>Thomas Harley</i> , esq.	—	3983
Sir <i>Samuel Fludyer</i> , bart.	—	3193

A party of the Imperial troops was defeated by the *Prussians*.

The *Bertine East-India* ship was taken from the *French*.

The draughts from the foot guards and dragoons marched for *Gravesend*, to embark for *Germany*.

April 3. The right hon. *James Grenville*, esq. cofferer of his Majesty's household, was sworn of the privy-council, and took his place accordingly.

April 4. The four members for the city of

of London were declared at Guildhall duly elected.

April 5. The embarkation of the troops for Germany was completed at Gravesend, and the transports immediately fell down to the Nore.

April 6. A proclamation was issued by the lords justices and council of Ireland, declaring his Majesty's pleasure for summoning a Parliament to meet at Dublin, May 19; the writs to bear teste April 7.

Count Koneysegg, great dean of the chapter, was chosen elector of Cologne.

April 7. Orders were sent to Portsmouth to fit out a fleet for another expedition.

The earl of Pembroke, lord George Lenox, and lieut. gen. Conway, passed through the Hague, in their way to the army.

April 10. The pay-masters of Exchequer bills began this day to pay off the principal and interest of the Exchequer bills, carrying 4 per cent. interest, made out for naval services in 1760, from which time all interest upon these bills ceased.

April 11. A fire broke out at a biscuit baker's, near Brown's wharf, East Smithfield, which burnt down twenty-eight houses, and greatly damaged twelve others; the King's brewhouse was preserved.

Societies for the encouragement of agriculture were lately established in several parts of France.

A company of the train, another of miners, and some battering cannon and field pieces, with artillery, horses, and Burgoyne's regiment of light horse, were embarked at Portsmouth to join the expedition.

April 13. Sailed from Spithead the Buckingham of 70 guns, and Nassau of 64 guns, with the above reinforcements in twenty transports to join the fleet.

April 14. The King was pleased to recommend to the precentor and chapter of St. David's, Dr. Samuel Squire, dean of Bristol, to be elected bishop of St. David's, in the room of the right reverend Dr. Ellis, deceased.

His royal highness the duke of York was appointed rear admiral of the blue.

Lieutenant-general Folliott, governor of Kinsale.

Charles Jenkinson, and Edward Weston, esqrs. under secretaries of state.

Col. Septimus Robinson, gentleman usher of the black rod.

Hon. Wilmot Vaughan, esq. secretary to the chancellor of the Exchequer.

A letter from Paris was published in the foreign prints, importing, that all the

friends of the house of Austria had not been able to divert his most Christian majesty from listening to terms of peace; that the Empress Queen finding that France, Russia, Sweden and Poland were desirous of having a place named for a congress, and that if she persisted in refusing to join them, she run the risk of being abandoned by them, she at length condescended to name Augsbourg as the place of the congress, and the court of Russia undertook to obtain the court of London's consent. England accordingly agreed to the congress, and on the third instant signed its counter-declaration.

Advice came that the Denham Indiaman, captain Tyron, was burnt at Bencoolen, to prevent her falling into the hands of the French. The crew retired into fort Marlborough, which they defended with great bravery, but were obliged at last to surrender. The best effects were removed.

The marquis of Granby arrived in town from the army in Germany. Lieutenant-general Conway succeeded to the command, and left the Hague this day for that purpose.

April 16. The draughts for Ireland, &c. destined for Germany, sailed from Shields, under convoy of the Deal Castle.

April 17. Major general Townshend set out for the army in Germany.

April 18. Sailed from Spithead the Windsor man of war, with several other transports, with light horse for the expedition.

April 19. Arrived capt. Ellis of the Escorte, and capt. Rooke, aid-de-camp to major-gen. Hodgson, with letters from commodore Keppel and gen. Hodgson, to the right hon. Mr. Secretary Pitt, which gave an account, that on the 8th they had attempted to land part of the troops at Lomaria bay, on the side of the island of Belleisle, but that it had been thought proper to desist from that attack. One boat of Erskine's grenadiers, commanded by captain Osborne, landed at a point, and drew up undiscovered; but not being seconded, though they flanked the enemy, were obliged, after losing their captain, to throw down their arms. The French made the whole loss 800 killed, and upwards of 300 taken prisoners.

Three cartel ships arrived at Spithead from France, with 500 prisoners on board; one of which went to Guernsey. The whole number of English prisoners remaining in France did not exceed 1000 men, and the number of French prisoners in England exceeded 25,000.

A French magazine at Wezel, consisting of

of 250,000 rations of hay, accidentally took fire, and was consumed. The loss was computed at two millions of livres. Sixty boats were sunk in endeavouring to extinguish the fire, and thirty-three soldiers perished in the flames.

Moorgate was sold for 166*l.* and *Aldersgate* for 91*l.*

April 24. A fire broke out in some stables behind *Swallow-street*, about ten at night, and raged with great fury till about two in the morning, in which time fourteen houses were burnt down, two of which were handsome new-built dwellings of great value. A box of writings that was in an iron chest belonging to Mrs. *Buckade*, though inclosed in sand near a foot thick, was entirely consumed, and a quantity of cash in the same box was melted.

April 25. A field of grass near *Chatbam* was eaten up by a species of caterpillars that destroyed the very roots, and left the field as if blasted with lightning.

April 29. At the anniversary feast of the *London hospital*, 1354*l.* 17*s.* was collected.

April 30. The time limited for prohibiting the exportation of gunpowder, was continued for six months longer.

An order of the House of Lords, dated *March 16*, was fixed on the gate of *Holyrood-house, Edinburgh*, requiring *William Alexander*, taking upon himself the title of earl of *Sterling*; *Henry Borthwick*, taking upon himself the title of lord *Borthwick*; *William Macklellan*, taking upon himself the title of lord *Kirkcudbright*; and *George Rutherford* and *David Drury*, each of them severally taking upon himself the title of lord *Rutherford*, to attend the House by themselves, or proxies, on the second *Monday* of the next session, to shew by what authority, and upon what ground they take upon themselves such titles respectively.

May 1. This day the most honourable *John marquis of Granby*, lieutenant-general of the ordnance, was sworn of his Majesty's most honourable Privy-Council, and took his place at the board accordingly.

The honourable *Henry Grenville, esq.* was appointed ambassador to *Constantinople*.

Lord Cathcart, governor of *Dumbarton-castle*.

Richard Asten, esq. lord chief justice of the Common-pleas in *Ireland*.

Charles Ambler, esq. and *William Blackstone, esq.* King's-council.

Earl of *Powis*, comptroller of his Majesty's household.

Major-general *Parflow*, governor of *Gibraltar*.

Thomas Brown, esq. Norroy king at arms.

Two thousand five hundred *English* troops, chiefly cavalry, arrived in the *Weser*, and next day landed at *Bremen*.

May 2. The King was pleased to recommend to the dean and chapter of *Winchester*, the right reverend Dr. *John Thomas*, bishop of *Salisbury*, to be by them elected bishop of that see, in the room of Dr. *Houdly*, deceased.

About one o'clock this morning, a terrible fire broke out at a biscuit baker's on *Wapping-wall*, between *Pelican* and king *James's* stairs, *Lower Shadwell*, which consumed about thirty houses. One ship, which was repairing in the dock, took fire, but was soon extinguished; and eight other ships were, with great difficulty, preserved. Several persons had their limbs fractured, and several perished in the flames. Eight barges and lighters were destroyed, and three sunk, and the damage computed at above 50,000*l.*

May 4. At *Charles-Town, South-Carolina*, a most violent whirlwind of that kind commonly known by the name of *Typhoons*, passed down *Ashley* river, and fell upon the shipping in *Rebellion* road, with incredible violence. This terrible phenomenon ploughed *Ashley* river to the bottom, and laid the channel bare. It made a noise like constant thunder; its diameter was judged to be about 300 fathoms, and its height 35 degrees. Upon its meeting another gust the tumultuous agitation of the air was increased, and the froth and vapour seemed to be thrown up to the height of 40 degrees, while the clouds that were driving in all directions to this place, seemed to be precipitated, and whirled round at the same time with incredible velocity. There were forty-five sail of ships in the road, five of which were sunk, and his Majesty's ship the *Dolphin*, with eleven others, lost their masts, &c. The damage to the shipping was reckoned at 20,000*l.* sterling. The strong gust by which it was met, checked its progress, otherwise the town of *Charles-Town* must have been driven before it like chaff. This tremendous column was first seen about noon, upwards of fifty miles west by south from *Charles-Town*; and destroyed in its course houses, plantations, men, and cattle. In several parts every tree and shrub was torn up; great quantities of branches and limbs of trees were seen furiously driven about, and agitated in the body of the column

column as it passed along. By four o'clock the sky was clear and serene, so that it was scarce to be believed that such a dreadful scene had been so recently exhibited.

A match, that one man having twenty-nine horses should ride 100 miles a day for twenty-nine days successively, for 1000 guineas, began at *Newmarket*, and was determined within the time.

May 7. Was held the anniversary feast of the sons of the clergy. The collection at the church, and after dinner, (including a benefaction of 200*l.* by the hands of earl *Talbot*) amounted to 1078*l.* 15*s.* 3*d.* besides 100*l.* given by *Sampson Gideon*, esq.

An express from *Belleisle* brought advice, that Sir *William Pere William*, bart, a captain in *Burgoyne's* dragoons, and a member of Parliament for *Shoreham*, was killed in reconnoitring; 250*l.* in bank notes were found in his pockets, which, together with the body, were returned by the *French* governor.

The workmen began to lay the foundation of the duke of *York's* house in *Pall-Mall* with stone.

May 11. The several divisions of the *Middlesex* militia were mustered in the artillery ground, *Totbill-fields*, *Lambs Conduit-fields*, and *White-Conduit-fields*, where they received their new cloathing, &c. and afterwards marched off in different parties, for *Hampstead*, *Highbgate*, *Hendon*, and *Finchley*, to be quartered there till farther orders.

A proclamation was published to prorogue the meeting of the Parliament of *Ireland* to the 23d day of *June* next.

May 14. Ten transports, with the regiment of *Old Buffs*, and a party of *Erskine's* (which were taken by the *French* at sea, and since ransomed) sailed from *Spithead*, under convoy of the *Warspite* and *Torrington*, to join the fleet at *Belleisle*.

May 15. The Parliament was further prorogued to *Thursday July 2*, and the convocations of *Canterbury* and *York*, to *Friday, July 3*.

His Majesty signified it as his pleasure, that all officers belonging to regiments in *Germany*, who were not absent upon regimental business, should join their respective corps immediately.

May 18. Fifty-four *French* prisoners escaped from *Winchester* castle. Near eighty more were taken out of the common sewer.

There was a visible eclipse of the moon at night.

May 19. Mr. *Godfrey's* experiment for extinguishing fire, was tried in the house

erected for that purpose, by the society of arts, &c. in *Marybone-fields*. The duke of *York*, prince *William*, and prince *Henry*, several persons of distinction, and a numerous crowd, attended on this occasion; which answered the desired purpose.

May 20. At a meeting of the society of arts, their approbation and thanks were ordered to Mr. *Godfrey* for his experiment.

Arrived at *Spithead*, his Majesty's ships *Edgar* and *Hampton-Court*, with twenty-five transports from off *Belleisle*, most of which had lost their cables and anchors, and some had their boats staved. The same afternoon the *Hampton-Court's* boat, coming on shore with captain *Scroop* on board, was overfet in a hard gale about half a mile from the ship, and lieutenants *Curtis* and *Joice*, and a seaman, were drowned. The captain, after struggling near two hours on an oar, was taken up with the packet, by a boat from the ship. At the departure of these ships general *Hodgson* had driven the *French* out of their fortified camp into the citadel, upon which his batteries were playing. General *Crauford* and his two aids de camp, with fifty men, being reconnoitring in the night, had been surprized and made prisoners by 300 of the enemy.

Lord *Robert Manners's* regiment embarked at *Plymouth* for *Belleisle*. The remaining battalion of colonel *Crauford's*, (which had embarked and sailed on board the *Hero*, *Monmouth*, and *Burford* men of war) had been driven back by contrary winds.

At the instance of his *Britannic* Majesty, the king of the two *Sicilies* performed in person the function of investing Sir *James Grey*, the *British* minister at the court of *Naples*, with the ensigns of the honourable order of the *Bath*, with which he was honoured by the King his master. The ceremony was performed on the 20th of *May*, his *Sicilian* majesty's name-day, amidst a full assembly of the grandees, the great officers of state assisting his Majesty on that very singular occasion.

The right reverend Dr. *John Thomas* was confirmed bishop of *Winchester*, at *Bow* church, as was on *Saturday* Dr. *Samuel Squire*, bishop of *St. David's*.

May 23. Upwards of fifty waggons, laden with ordnance stores, with 150 mactresses, went from *Woolwich* to *Portsmouth*, in order to be embarked for *Belleisle*. This reinforcement was probably sent to make good the loss sustained on the night between the 5th and 6th instant, when the *French*, made a sally with 800 men, under the com-

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mand of M. de la Garrigue, forced the *English* lines, cut 400 men to pieces, among whom were two officers of condition, made 200 prisoners, nailed up two pieces of cannon, and one mortar, and took a great quantity of intrenching tools, with the loss only of fifty men, killed, wounded, and missing.

May 4. Hans Stanley, esq. his Majesty's minister to the court of France, set out to embark for Calais.

May 25. The *Trident* man of war sailed from Plymouth, with the transports under her convoy, having lord Robert Manners's regiment on board, and live cattle for *Belleisle*; a proof how much in earnest our ministry were to get possession of that island.

The marquis of Granby, and several other officers set out for Germany, and were followed the next day by lieutenant-general Waldegrave, and his aid de camp, lord Hinchinbroke, the earls of Suffolk and Abingdon, lord Brome, &c.

May 26. The new knights companions of the most honourable order of the Bath were installed in Henry the VIIth's chapel, viz. The right honourable lord Carysfort; the right honourable lord Blakeney; the honourable lieutenant-general Sir Joseph Yorke; Sir James Gray, bart. Sir William Beauchamp Proctor, bart. Sir John Gibbons, bart. admiral Sir George Pococke; major-general Sir Jeffery Amherst; major-general Sir John Griffin Griffin; Sir Francis Blake Delaval; Sir Charles Frederick; Sir George Warren; and admiral Sir Charles Saunders.

May 28. The *Druid* sloop arrived from *Belleisle* with advice that the enemy were driven out of their redoubts and the town of Palais into the citadel, with considerable loss on the 13th.

May 29. Sailed for *Belleisle* his Majesty's ships *Hampton-Court* and *Chichester*, with the transports, having on board 300 tons of shells, forty-four new anchors, &c.

The house of lord Annesley, at *Castle-Villain* in Ireland was burnt to the ground, and great quantities of household furniture, &c. consumed.

May 30. A set of fine cream coloured horses, and several other coach and saddle horses from Hanover, were landed at *Tower-wharf* for his Majesty's service.

The King was pleased to recommend to the dean and chapter of *Salisbury* the right reverend Dr. Robert Drummond, bishop of *St. Asaph*, to be by them elected bishop of that see, in the room of Dr. Squire, prom.

May 31. Arrived in town M. de Buffy,

the French minister. He was detained near a week at Calais, by contrary winds. Mr. Stanley and he met there, and had a conference of some hours.

An ass went 100 miles in twenty-one hours at *Newmarket*. The bett was 100l. to 10l. he did not perform it in twenty-four hours, and the owner won 40l. to 20l.

June 1. Began paying at the pay-office the sum of 20,000l. granted to the crews of his Majesty's ships *Nassau*, *Hardwich*, *Rye*, and *Swan* sloop, as also the marines who were on board at the conquest of *Senegal*, May 1, 1758; which sum had been raised from the effects taken at that place.

The caisson for the first pier of *Black-Friars-bridge* was set a-float, and the next day fixed in its proper place.

June 2. M. Buffy waited on Mr. Secretary Pitt, the earl of Bute, and the duke of Newcastle, and afterwards went to court.

June 3. The *Algerine* ambassador was introduced to the King at St. James's, and presented six fine horses to his Majesty, who viewed them in the royal garden, from the windows of the palace.

June 4. Being the anniversary of his Majesty's birth, when he entered the 24th year of his age, it was celebrated with the utmost demonstrations of joy. There never was a more brilliant court on any occasion. Most of the ladies cloaths were gold and silver brocade. The guns in the Park and at the Tower were discharged, and in the evening several curious fire-works were played off on *Tower-hill*, *St. James's-square*, *Leicester-fields*, *Kew*, and *Richmond*, with illuminations in the houses, and a grand ball at St. James's.

At the duke of Newcastle's entertainment was a curious desert, representing the citadel of Palais, and his Majesty's forces besieging the same.

June 5. At a court of common council it was agreed, that the freedom of London should be presented to his Royal Highness Edward Augustus Duke of York and Albany, one of the rear-admirals of the blue squadron of his Majesty's fleet (in a gold box of 150 guineas value) in testimony of the dutiful affection of that court for their illustrious sovereign, whose peculiar glory it was to reign over a free, happy, and united people, and as a pledge of the grateful respect they bore his Royal Highness, for his early entrance into the naval service of his King and country, the noblest and most effectual bulwark of the wealth, reputation, and independence of this commercial nation; and

and that his Royal Highness should be requested to honour the city by his acceptance of the said freedom.

June 6. *Dominico* was taken by the *English*.

This morning was observed the long expected transit of *Venus* over the sun.

June 7. *Belleisle* was taken by the *English*.

This week was presented to Sir *Edward Hawke*, by the hands of lord *Farnham*, the freedom of the city of *Dublin*, in a gold box, as a mark of their gratitude to that gallant officer for his great services, particularly for his victory over *M. Conflans*, on *November 20, 1759*.

June 8. The *Hertfordshire* regiment of militia, commanded by colonel *Sabine*, began their march for *Bristol*, as did the *Norfolk* for *Chatbam* camp.

His Royal Highness the Duke of *York* took the oaths (as rear-admiral) in the court of Chancery, being met at the door, and introduced into court, by the lord chancellor, and master of the Rolls.

June 9. The *Huntingdonshire* regiment, commanded by lord viscount *Mandeville*, arrived at *Highbate* in their way to *Chatbam*.

A considerable shock of an earthquake was felt this day at *Sherborne*, *Sbafesbury*, &c. about five minutes before twelve.

June 11. The right reverend and honourable Dr. *Drummond* was confirmed bishop of *Salisbury* at *Bow* church.

June 12. The bishop of *Winchester*, prelate of the order of the Garter, and the bishop of *Salisbury*, chancellor of that order, waited on his Majesty at *St. James's*, and received their patents.

June 13. The duke and duchess of *Grafton* set out for *Harwich* to embark for *Holland* in their way to *Geneva*.

The *Wager* man of war, with sixteen ships under convoy from *Oporto*, arrived at *Spithead*, as did the *Albany* sloop from *Belleisle*, and between ten and twelve o'clock at night, the Park and Tower guns were fired, and bonfires lighted before the Admiralty-office, War-office, &c. on the agreeable news of the surrender of *Fort-Palais*. *M. de St. Croix* beat a parley on the morning of the 7th instant, and the terms of capitulation were agreed upon in the afternoon, when *Beaucherk's* grenadiers took possession of the place.

The *St. Anne*, a *French* man of war, was taken.

At noon there was a great appearance at *St. James's* to compliment his Majesty on the reduction of *Belleisle*.

June 15. This day and the next, the *Berkshire* and *Wiltshire* regiments of militia, two battalions of the *Glostershire*, and one of the *Hampshire* began to encamp at *Winchester*.

At a court of aldermen and common-council held at *Guildhall*, it was unanimously resolved, to present a congratulatory address to his Majesty on the conquest of *Belleisle*.

Fifteen towns of the *Cherokee-Indians* were destroyed by colonel *Grant*.

June 16. The allied army defeated the *French* at *Kirchdenkern*, in *Westphalia*.

June 17. Sir *Joseph Yorke* set out for *Harwich* to embark for *Holland*.

The Lord Mayor, aldermen, and common-council, &c. of *London*, waited on his Majesty at *St. James's* with an address on the taking of *Belleisle*, and were most graciously received.

June 18. Her royal highness the princess *Amelia*, attended by lady *Betty Waldegrave*, &c. went for a few days to lord *Ancrem's* seat in *Kent*.

June 20. The furniture belonging to his royal highness the duke of *Cumberland*, was removed from *Pall Mall*, to *Beaufort* house, in upper *Grosvenor-street*.

June 22. A train of artillery was drawn into *Hyde-park*, where it was guarded by a party of the foot-guards.

June 23. Sir *Robert Ladbroke*, with many other gentlemen of the committee for building *Blackfriars* bridge, went on board the caisson, and laid the first stone of the first pier.

June 24. *John Cartwright*, and *Thomas Challenor*, esqrs. and aldermen, were chosen sheriffs of *London*, for the year ensuing.

Upwards of 300 prisoners from *Ludgate*, the two *Compters*, and the *Fleet*, were discharged at *Guildhall* by the Lord Mayor.

M. Boreel, ambassador extraordinary from the *States General*, arrived from *Holland*.

The master of the Rolls came into possession of 700*l.* per annum in the liberty of the Rolls, pursuant to the will of the late Sir *Joseph Jekyll*.

June 25. His Majesty in council was pleased to order, that the Parliament which stood prorogued to *Thursday* the 2d of *July* next, should be further prorogued to *Thursday* the 3d day of *September* following. And that the convocations of *Canterbury* and *York*, which stood prorogued to *Friday* the 3d of *July* next, should be further prorogued to *Friday* the 4th day of *September* following.

The Parliament of *Ireland* was likewise prorogued to the 25th of *August* next.

By the violence of the lightning, six deer were struck dead in *Busby-park*, and burnt in an extraordinary manner. Much mischief was done by inundations, &c. in different parts of the kingdom; and by the excessive heat, several horses on the road dropped down dead.

June 26. Arrived at *Plymouth* his Majesty's ship the *Enterprize*, with the *Jamaica* fleet under convoy. They brought advice, that the independent companies arrived there the beginning of *March*, and that the rebellion among the negroes was quite suppressed.

June 29. His excellency M. *Boreel*, ambassador from the States General, had a private audience of his Majesty to deliver his credentials.

Fifty-three convicts, taken in their passage to *America*, by a *French* privateer, and re-taken by the *Wager* man of war, were landed at *Portsmouth*, and set out for *London* in two waggons strongly guarded. Seventeen of them were to be sent abroad for soldiers.

The city road from *Islington* to *Old-street* was opened for all passengers and carriages.

June 30. The King was pleased to grant unto *John Hussey Delaval*, of *Ford* in the county of *Northumberland*, and his lawful issue male, the dignity of a baronet of the kingdom of *Great Britain*.

July 2. M. *Boreel*, the *Dutch* ambassador, appeared at court with his new equipage. The harness of his horses were covered with silver, and his horses dressed in an extraordinary manner.

July 4. Arrived in town, from *Paris*, the secretary of *Hans Stanley*, esq. with dispatches for Mr. secretary *Pitt*.

All the members of the privy council were summoned to meet at *St. James's* on the 8th.

July 7. At a court of common council, a report from the committee of city lands was read, in relation to the expence of beautifying *Guildhall*, amounting to upwards of 600*l.* which was unanimously agreed to, and ordered to be carried into execution forthwith, so as to be finished before next Lord Mayor's day.

July 8. His Majesty being in council, made the following declaration, viz.

"Having nothing so much at heart as to procure the welfare and happiness of my people, and to render the same stable and permanent to posterity, I have, ever since

my accession to the throne, turned my thoughts towards the choice of a Princess for my consort; and I now with great satisfaction acquaint you, that, after the fullest information, and mature deliberation, I am come to a resolution to demand in marriage the princess *Charlotte of Mecklenburg Strelitz*, a princess distinguished by every eminent virtue and amiable endowment, whose illustrious line has constantly shew the firmest zeal for the Protestant religion, and a particular attachment to my family. I have judged proper to communicate to you these my intentions, in order that you may be fully apprized of a matter so highly important to me and to my kingdoms, and which, I persuade myself, will be most acceptable to all my loving subjects."

Whereupon all the privy counsellors present, made it their humble request to his Majesty, that this his Majesty's most gracious declaration to them might be made public; which was ordered accordingly.

The above-named Princess was born *May* 29, 1744, and is the youngest sister to *Adolphus Frederick IV.* duke of *Mecklenburg Strelitz*.

This day *Charles* earl of *Egremont*, was sworn one of the privy council.

July 9. Early this morning a fire broke out at the house of *Mrs. Kennedy*, in *Manchester-buildings*, near *Cannon-row*, *Westminster*, which consumed that house, and the house of *Miss Dawson* the dancer, and a house in the *Fish-market*, and damaged several others.

His Majesty appointed the earl of *Harcourt* to conduct to *England* his intended consort, and lord *Anson* to command the fleet.

July 11. The King was pleased to constitute and appoint the most honourable *John* marquis of *Tweeddale* to be his Majesty's justice general of *Scotland*.

Arrived in town from the *Hague*, the count *de Welderen*, one of the Lords of the States of *Holland*, also Sir *Joseph Yorke*.

The proclamation for the King's coronation was published at *Westminster*, *Temple-Bar*, and the *Royal Exchange*.

PROCLAMATION.

"GEORGE R.

"Whereas we have resolved, by the favour and blessing of Almighty God, to celebrate the solemnity of our royal coronation, upon *Tuesday* the twenty-second day of *September* next, at our palace at *Westminster*; and forasmuch as by ancient customs and

and usages, as also in regard of divers tenures of fundry manors, lands, and other hereditaments, many of our loving subjects do claim, and are bound to do and perform divers several services on the said day, and at the time of the coronation, as, in times precedent, their ancestors, and those from whom they claim, have done and performed at the coronation of our famous progenitors and predecessors: we therefore, out of our princely care for the preservation of the lawful rights and inheritances of our loving subjects, whom it may concern, have thought fit to give notice of, and publish our resolutions therein; and do hereby give notice of, and publish the same accordingly: and we do hereby further signify, that by our commission under our great seal of *Great Britain*, we have appointed and authorized our most dearly beloved brother and counsellor *Edward* duke of *York*, with all the other members of the privy council, or any five or more of them, to receive, hear, and determine the petitions and claims which shall be to them exhibited by any of our loving subjects in this behalf; and we shall appoint our said commissioners, for that purpose to sit in the painted chamber of our palace at *Westminster* upon *Tuesday* the twenty-first day of this instant *July*, at ten of the clock in the forenoon of the same day, and, from time to time, to adjourn, as to them shall seem meet, for the execution of our said commission, which we do thus publish, to the intent that all such persons, whom it may any ways concern, may know when and where to give their attendance for the exhibiting of their petitions and claims, concerning the services before-mentioned to be done and performed unto us at our said coronation: and we do hereby signify unto all and every of our subjects, whom it may concern, that our will and pleasure is, and we do hereby strictly charge all persons, of what rank or quality soever they be, who either upon our letters to them directed, or by reason of their offices or tenures, or otherwise, are to do any service at the said day or time of our coronation, that they do duly give their attendance accordingly, in all respects furnished and appointed as to so great a solemnity appertaineth, and answerable to the dignities and places which every one of them respectively holdeth and enjoyeth; and of this they, or any of them, are not to fail, as they will answer the contrary at their perils, unless upon special reasons by ourself, under our hand, to be

allowed, we shall dispense with any of their services or attendances."

"Given at our court at *St James's*, the 8th day of *July*, 1761, in the first year of our reign."

July 15. Several fine drawings were made of his Majesty, in consequence of the premium offered by the society of arts, the committee agreed to reduce the number to four, which were this day laid before his Majesty by the duke of *Devonshire*, in order that one of them might be ultimately fixed on, to make a die for a new coinage.

July 16. The Lord Mayor, six aldermen, and twelve commoners, went in procession from the Mansion-house, followed by the committee of the Grocer's company, to *Saville-house*, and being arrived there, the Grocer's company were first introduced to his royal highness the duke of *York*, who presented him with a copy of the freedom of that company in a gold box of 100 guineas value; after which the Lord Mayor, &c. presented him a copy of the freedom of the city in another rich box.

The subscribers to the 600,000*l.* to be raised by lottery, made good the fourth and last payment of 30 per cent. on the said capital.

The society for the encouragement of arts, &c. adjudged a premium of sixty pounds to the rev. Mr. *Gainsborough* of *Henley* in *Oxfordshire*, for the best model of a tide-mill; and the gratuity of twenty guineas for the best drawing and likeness of his Majesty to Mr. *J. Meyers*.

A body of 12,000 *Austrians* were defeated by the king of *Prussia*, in *Silesia*.

July 17. A remarkable agitation of the sea was observed by the fishermen, on the coast of *Yorkshire*; and at *Whitby* the tide rose and fell four times successively in about a quarter of an hour.

The duke of *Bridgewater*, the earl of *Stamford*, &c. went to *Buxton* to see the water turned into the canal over *Irwell*, for the *Manchester* navigation, which drew together a great number of spectators, and answered the most sanguine expectations.

July 18. A solemn thanksgiving for the late victory was held in the camp of the allies.

July 19. His royal highness the duke of *York* arrived at *Scarborough*, and was immediately saluted by twenty-one of the castle guns, and by all the ships in the harbour, with their colours flying. At night he went to the rooms and opened the ball, with lady *Caroline Montagu*; and afterwards

wards played at cards; and next morning was waited on by the corporation in their formalities, and walked with them to church, attended by Sir *William Boothby*, colonel *Morrison*, major *St. John*, &c.

July 20. Early this morning arrived in town captain *Hughes*, and the honourable captain *Monkton*, from the *East Indies*, with an account of the surrender of *Pondicherry* to rear-admiral *Stevens*. The express reached his Majesty just as he was going to take his morning's ride, which, on that account, he declined. At noon there was a great court on the occasion, and the Park and Tower guns were fired.

At night there were bonfires, &c. and the *East India* house in particular was finely illuminated.

And in the evening arrived captain *Innis* and captain *Douglas*, from the *West Indies*, with an account of the taking of the island of *Dominico*, by lord *Rollo*, and Sir *James Douglas*, on June 7.

The court of claims met in the painted chamber, and adjourned for a week.

July 22. This day at noon arrived at St. James's major *Wedderbourn*, dispatched from prince *Ferdinand* with an account of a victory gained by the allied army over the *French* on the 16th instant.

His Majesty had a great court to compliment him on the occasion, the Park and Tower guns were fired, &c.

Arrived in the *Downs* the *Success* and *Scarborough* frigates, with fourteen merchant ships under convoy from *South Carolina*. Several more put into *Portsmouth*.

July 23. The honourable colonel *Fitzroy*, aid de camp to prince *Ferdinand*, arrived with the particulars of the late victory.

Lord *Anson*, and several lords of the Admiralty, earl *Temple*, &c. went to *Deptford*, and named the *Caroline* yatch the *Charlotte*, in honour of the intended queen.

July 25. The colours taken in the late battle were carried under a guard from *Whitehall* to St. James's, and then to his Majesty.

His Majesty ordered major *Wedderbourn* a present of 1000*l.* and appointed him to command a new regiment, called the Queen's royal volunteers.

July 26. A prayer of thanksgiving was added, by his Majesty command, to the morning and evening service, for the taking *Pondicherry*, *Dominico*, &c.

In pursuance of his Majesty's commands signified to the lords justices of *Ireland*,

the name of *John Smith*, earl of *Glanricard*, was this day struck by their excellencies out of the list of his Majesty's privy council in that kingdom.

July 27. Arrived in the *Downs* the *Jamaica* fleet, under convoy of the *Lively*, which had 70,000*l.* on board, for the use of the merchants.

The *French* prisoners confined in *Rochester* gaol, to the number of twenty, made their escape, by digging themselves out.

July 28. A proclamation was published in the *Gazette*, for recalling and prohibiting seamen from serving foreign Princes and States; for giving encouragement to seamen and able-bodied landmen to enter themselves on board his Majesty's ships of war; and for granting rewards for discovering such seamen as should conceal themselves, on or before the 12th day of *September* next.

At a meeting of the lords commissioners of claims, the duke of *Rutland's* claim was allowed, as master of the horse to the King; the duke of *Norfolk's*, as earl marshal of *England*; *John Dymocke*, esq. as champion, with all the profits usual; the earl of *Suffex's* claim to carry the gold spurs; and several other claims were referred to his Majesty; after which the court adjourned to *Tuesday* the 4th of *August* next.

The sea flowed at *Plymouth* about eighteen inches, in about two minutes, and immediately ebbed with the same rapidity. This extraordinary flux and reflux continued the whole day. The same was observed at *Penzance*, and at *Carrick*, *Dungarvon*, and *Waterford* in *Ireland*.

July 30. His Majesty was pleased to appoint the right honourable *George* lord *Anson*, to be admiral and commander in chief of his Majesty's fleet.

July 31. The subscribers to the 5,400,000*l.* raised by 3 per cent. annuities for the service of the present year, made good their sixth payment at 10 per cent. at the Bank.

Aug. 1. The earl of *Harcourt* and his son, lord *Newnham*, arrived at *Harwich*, and sailed immediately in the yatch, under convoy of his Majesty's ship the *Rye*, to ratify the marriage treaty with the princess of *Mecklenburg*.

Aug. 4. The court of claims met in the painted chamber, and allowed the claims of the mayors of *London* and *Oxford*, to execute the office of butler, Sir *Thomas Rider's* claim of three maple cups, as lord of the manor of *Blessington* in *Kent*, was also allowed;

lowed; with that of the dean and chapter of *Westminster*. Lord *Abergavenny's* and lord *Maynard's* were referred to the King; and the duke of *Atbol's* was allowed as lord of the isle of *Man*. Several claims were offered from *Scotland*, but the court took time to consider whether they could be received.

The *Charlotte*, and other royal yachts, fell down the river from *Deptford*, in order to join the fleet off *Harwich*, to proceed to the *Elbe*. The crew of the *Charlotte* were clothed at his Majesty's private expence, in a red uniform, with gold laced hats, light grey stockings, buckles and pumps.

The King appointed the honourable Sir *Joseph Yorke*, knt. &c. his Majesty's ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the States General.

Aug. 5. A most violent storm of thunder and lightning, attended with hail, did incredible damage to the corn in the neighbourhood of *Benfeld* in *Northamptonshire*. Many of the hail stones, or rather pieces of ice, weighed a pound each, and broke the windows wherever they fell.

Another thunder-storm struck an oak belonging to *Roger North*, esq. at *Rougham* in *Norfolk*. The oak measured about thirty feet neat timber in the body, the bark of which was stripped off by the lightning, and many of the pieces driven to the distance of thirty yards. The body was split longitudinally, and in some places large pieces of solid timber forced out, and shivered, as if by the explosion of gunpowder. The lightning had no immediate effect upon the branches or small twigs, but left them all fair and green, as if nothing had happened to the body of the tree.

Aug. 7. Lord *Anson* arrived at *Harwich*, and immediately hoisted his flag on board the *Charlotte* yacht, &c. for the *Elbe*.

A navigation being completed from *Lynn*, to *Northampton*, the same was opened this day, and thirty-eight barges, laden with coals, &c. preceded by a band of music, and adorned with flags and streamers, came up with the greatest ease to the public wharf, at the *South* bridge.

Aug. 8. A dispute having happened between the farmers of *King's-Langley*, and the *Irish* reapers, about wages, the latter, in order to oblige the farmers to comply with their demands, assembled, to the number of 200, armed with pistols, swords, guns, and clubs, and threatened to fire the town, upon which the royal foresters,

quartered at *Watford*, being sent for, a great skirmish happened, in which several were wounded. Six were taken and committed to *St. Alban's* gaol, and the rest were dispersed. Some of these after made a riot in the isle of *Ely*, where they were prevented from doing any mischief.

Aug. 9. Lord *Harcourt* passed by *Hamburg* in his way to *Strelitz*.

Aug. 12. The prisoners in *Ludgate* were removed to the *London* workhouse in *Bishopsgate-street*, in order that the former might be decorated against the approaching Lord Mayor's day.

Aug. 14. A very sensible shock of an earthquake was felt all over the island of *Guernsey*, accompanied with a rumbling hollow noise; and though the wind was easterly, a violent swell of the sea set in, all on a sudden, from the south west.

Aug. 15. A treaty of marriage was signed, between his Majesty and the princess *Charlotte* of *Mecklenburg Strelitz*.

Aug. 16. Lord *Anson*, with the men of war, yachts, &c. anchored off *Stade*; and his lordship, with the duchess of *Ancafter*, and the countess of *Effingham*, immediately went on shore.

Aug. 17. His Majesty was pleased to appoint the honourable *Thomas Robinson*, to be his Majesty's secretary at the intended congress at *Augsburg*.

Aug. 20. At the council chamber, *Whitehall*, by the right honourable the lords of the committee of council appointed to consider of his Majesty's coronation,

It was ordered by their lordships, that upon the day of the coronation no fires whatever should be made, either in, under, or near any part of the scaffolding erected, or to be erected, on account of the coronation, in *Westminster-hall*, the *Abbey*, or elsewhere, upon any pretence whatsoever; and in case there should be a necessity for persons to go under the scaffolding with lights, they were obliged to make use of lanthorns. And the lord great chamberlain, the earl marshal, the dean and chapter of *Westminster*, and the surveyor general of his Majesty's works, were to give the necessary directions herein, as to them respectively appertained.

Aug. 21. The bailiffs of *Scarborough* waited on his royal highness the duke of *York*, with the freedom of that borough, in a gold box of 100 guineas value; on the lid a representation of the town, the castle and harbour, with a first rate man of war riding in the road; the Duke relining on a cannon,

cannon, and *Neptune* rising out of the sea offering him a shell.

Captain *Proby*, in the *Thunderer* of 74 guns and 600 men, who was cruising off *Cadix*, with the *Modeste* of 64 guns, *Thetis* of 50 guns, and *Favourite* sloop, in order to intercept the *Achilles* of 64 guns and 650 men, and *Bouffon* of 32 guns, fell in with and took those ships, and brought them in to *Scarborough*.

His royal highness the duke of *York*, arrived at *York*, where, after viewing the militia, &c. he had the freedom of the city presented to him by the Lord Mayor, &c. in a gold box of 100 guineas value. He afterwards went to the assembly, &c. and opened the ball with the sister of Sir *John Lister Kaye*, bart. high sheriff for the county.

Aug. 22. The King was pleased to recommend to the archdeacon and chapter of *Landaff*, *John Ewer*, D. D. canon of *Windsor*, to be by them elected bishop of that see, the same being void by the translation of the late bishop to the see of *St. Asaph*.

Aug. 23. His royal highness the duke of *York*, arrived in town from the north.

Aug. 25. The *Courageux* man of war was taken from the *French*.

Aug. 28. His Majesty in council was this day pleased to order, that the Parliament which stood prorogued to *Thursday* the 3d day of *September* next, should be further prorogued to *Thursday* the 8th day of *October* following. And that the convocations of *Canterbury* and *York*, which stood prorogued to *Friday* the 4th day of *September* next, be further prorogued to *Friday* the 9th day of *October* following.

This afternoon Mr. *Garstin*, one of his Majesty's messengers, arrived, being sent express from *Strelitz* by the earl of *Harcourt*, his Majesty's ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary, with a treaty of marriage between his Majesty, and her most serene highness the princess *Charlotte* of *Mecklenburg Strelitz*, concluded and signed the 15th instant, by his lordship with M. *Zesterfletb*, privy counsellor and first marshal of the court of the duke of *Mecklenburg Strelitz*, appointed and authorized thereto by their most serene highnesses.

By the dispatches brought by the said

messenger from his lordship, it appeared that her most serene highness proposed to set out from *Strelitz* on *Monday* the 17th, and to arrive at *Stade* the 22d, where his Majesty's yachts were ordered to wait her highness's arrival.

August 28. One million one hundred and forty thousand pounds was paid into the bank, being the seventh payment towards the twelve millions raised by subscription for the current year.

Arrived in town from their travels, the duke of *Marlborough* and his brother, lord *Charles Spencer*.

September 1. This evening his Majesty, attended by the duke of *Devonshire*, lord chamberlain, and several other officers of the court, were in the chapel royal, which was illuminated before-hand by his Majesty's order, to see the appearance it would have when lighted up.

Sept. 2. Being the first day of the triennial meeting of the three choirs at *Worcester*, the collection at the cathedral amounted to upwards of 186l.

Sept. 3. Both Houses of Parliament met pursuant to their last prorogation, and were further prorogued by commission, to *October* 9.

Sept. 6. After ten days voyage, occasioned by contrary winds, lord *Anson* with the squadron, having the intended queen on board, anchored at five this afternoon in *Harwich* road. Three different storms arose, in the last of which one of the yachts was in great distress.

On the 28th of last month her highness put to sea, but as no dispatches were received from that time till she landed at *Harwich*, the court was in some concern lest the tediousness of her voyage might affect her health; and, to persons of delicate constitutions, sea voyages are sometimes very pernicious.* Her highness had been twice in sight of the *British* coast, and as often driven off by contrary winds; one day in hopes of landing on *English* ground, and the next in danger of being driven to the coasts of *Norway*. Her arrival, therefore, was a desirable event; but as it was night when she came to *Harwich*, her highness slept on board, and continued there till three in the afternoon the next day, during which time her rout was settled; and instructions

* Her Highness, during her tedious passage, continued in very good health and spirits, often diverting herself with playing on the harpsichord, practising English tunes, and endearing herself to those who were honoured with the care of her person.

received as to the manner of her proceeding to St. James's. At her landing, she was received by the mayor and aldermen of *Harwich*, in their usual formalities. About five o'clock she came to *Colchester*, and stopped at the house of Mr. *Enew*, where she was received and waited upon by Mrs. *Enew* and Mrs. *Rebow*; but captain *Best* attended her with coffee, and lieutenant *John Seaber* with tea. Being thus refreshed, she proceeded to *Witham*, where she arrived at a quarter past seven, and stopped at lord *Aberscorn's*, and his lordship provided as elegant an entertainment for her as the time would admit. During supper, the door of the room was ordered to stand open, that every body might have the pleasure of seeing her highness, and on each side of her chair stood the lords *Harcourt* and *Anson*. She slept that night at his lordship's house; and a little after twelve o'clock next day, her highness came to *Rumford*, where the King's coach and servants met her; and after stopping to refresh, she then entered the King's coach. The attendants of her highness were in three other coaches. In the first were some ladies of *Mecklenburg*, and in the last was her highness, who sat forward, and the duchesses of *Angcaster* and *Hamilton* backward. They proceeded at a tolerable pace, attended by an incredible number of spectators, both on horse and foot, to *Stratford le Bow* and *Mile End*, where they turned up *Dog Row*, and prosecuted their journey to *Hackney* turnpike, then by *Shoreditch* church, and up *Old Street* to the city road, across *Islington*, along the new road into *Hyde park*, down *Constitution* hill into St. James's park, and then to the garden gate of the palace, where she was received by all the royal family. She was handed out of the coach by the duke of *York*, and met in the garden by his Majesty, who in a very affectionate manner raised her up and saluted her, as she was going to pay her obeisance, and led her into the palace, where she dined with his Majesty, and the royal family.

Her highness's arrival at the palace, was immediately proclaimed by the firing of the guns in St. James's park, which were immediately followed by those of the Tower. And at nine in the evening, her highness, preceded by ladies in extreme rich dresses, was handed to the chapel royal by the duke of *York*.

The procession of the BRIDE.

Drums and trumpets.

The serjeant trumpeter.

VOL. III.

The princess's servants.

A page.

A quarter waiter.

A gentleman usher between the two senior heralds.

Vice chamberlain.

Maids of honour.

Ladies of the bedchamber, not peeresses.

Peeresses.

Unmarried daughters of peers.

The King's	The King's
Vice chamberlain.	Lord chamberlain.

The BRIDE, in her nuptial habit, supported by their royal highnesses the duke of *York* and prince *William*; her train borne by ten unmarried daughters of dukes and earls, viz.

Lady *Sarah Lenox*. Lady *Car. Russel*.

Lady *Ann Hamilton*. Lady *Eliz. Ker*.

Lady *Harr. Bentinck*. Lady *Car. Montague*.

Lady *Eliz. Keppel*. Lady *Louisa Greville*.

Lady *Eliz. Harcourt*. Lady *S. Strangways*.

Her serene highness having been in this manner conducted to the chapel, the lord chamberlain and vice chamberlain, with the two heralds, returned to wait upon his Majesty.

The KING's Procession.

Drums and trumpets as before.

The knight marshal.

Pursuivants and heralds at arms.

Knights of the *Bath*, not peers; wearing their collars.

Privy councillors, not peers.

Comptroller of the	Treasurer of the
household.	household.

Barons.

Bishops.

Viscounts.

Earls.

The lord steward of the household; being an earl.

Marquisses.

Dukes.

Norroy and *Clarencieux*, kings of arms.

Two serj.	Lord privy seal.	Two serj.
at arms.	Lord president.	at arms.

Lord chancellor.

Lord archbishop of *Canterbury*.

Garter, principal king of arms, with his white rod or scepter, between two gentlemen ushers.

The earl marshal.

His royal highness the duke of *Cumberland*.

His royal highness prince *Frederick*.

His royal highness prince *Henry*.

A a a

The

The sword of state, borne by the duke
of *Bedford*, knight of the garter,
in his collar, between the lord
chamberlain and vice-
chamberlain.

The KING, wearing his collar.

Captain of the Yeomen of Guard.	Captain of the Life Guard.	Capt. of the Band of Pensioners.
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The gentlemen of the bed chamber in
waiting.

The Master of the robes.

Two grooms of the bed chamber.

Gentlemen pensioners.

The RETURN.

Drums and trumpets.

Serjeant trumpeter.

The queen's servants.

A page.

A quarter waiter.

A gentlemen usher between two heralds.

Pursuivants and heralds at arms.

Knights of the *Bath*; not peers.

Privy counsellors; not peers.

Unmarried daughters of peers.

Peereffes.

Peers as before.

Nerroy and *Clarencieux*, kings of arms.

Lord privy seal.

Lord president.

Lord chancellor.

Lord archbishop of *Canterbury*.

Garter; between two gentlemen ushers.

The earl marshal.

His royal highness the duke of *Cumberland*.

His royal highness prince *Frederick*.

His royal highness prince *Henry*.

The sword of state, between the lord cham-
berlain and vice chamberlain.

The KING.

The three captains of the guard.

The gentlemen of the bed chamber in
waiting.

Master of the rolls.

Two grooms of the bed chamber.

The QUEEN,

Conducted by the lord chamberlain and
vice chamberlain, supported by
their royal highnesses the
duke of *York* and prince

William, her train

borne as before.

The ladies of her Majesty's bed chamber
in waiting.

Maids of honour.

Gentlemen pensioners.

The marriage ceremony was performed
by the lord archbishop of *Canterbury*. The
duke of *Cumberland* gave her hand to his
Majesty, and immediately on the joining
their hands, the Park and Tower guns
were fired.

Their Majesties, after the ceremony, sat
on one side of the altar on two state chairs
under a canopy; her royal highness the
princess dowager of *Wales*, sat facing them
on a chair of state on the other side, all the
rest of the royal family on stools, and all
the peers, peeresses, bishops, and foreign
ministers (including M. *Buffy*) on benches.
There was afterwards a public drawing
room, but no persons presented.

The marriage ceremony began at nine at
night; at the conclusion of which, the
guns at the Park and the Tower were fired,
and the cities of *London* and *Westminster*,
&c. were finely illuminated. The re-
joicings were universally expressed by the
people, with that chearfulness which true
loyalty inspired on this happy occasion.

The ten bride-maids to the queen were
all dressed alike in white lutestring, with
silver trimmings, ornamented with pearls,
diamonds, &c. a dress which attracted the
eyes of every one. They appeared at court
the three days following in the same dress.

About eight at night, a fire broke out in
a tobacco-warehouse, belonging to Mr.
Skipton and Co. at the *Three-Cranes*, the
corner of *Queen-street*, *Cheapside*, which
entirely consumed the same, and four
houses adjoining. A man by jumping out
of a window, was killed on the spot, as was
also a lighterman, by the falling of a stack
of chimneys, and several others had their
arms and legs broke.

Sept. 9. Was the most brilliant court at
St. James's, that ever was remembered.
The *Spanish*, *Dutch*, *Tripolitan*, and *Mo-
rocco* ambassadors appeared richly drest, as
did all the foreign ministers, among whom
was M. *Buffy*. All her Majesty's bride-
maids appeared in white-bodied coats, such
as they wore at the royal wedding.

Sept. 10. His Majesty was pleased to
order in council, that in the service of
the church of *England*, where the royal
family was appointed to be particularly prayed
for, the following form and order should be
observed, viz. "our gracious queen *Char-
lotte*, her royal highness the princess dow-
ager of *Wales*, and all the royal family."

The bounties and rewards to seamen, vo-
luntarily entering to serve in the royal
navy,

navy, were extended by an order in council to October 31.

Sept. 11. Sailed from *Plymouth* for *Gibraltar*, the *Windsor* man of war of sixty guns, with the presents on board for the emperor of *Morocco*.

Sept. 12. Proclamation was made by the heralds at the usual places, that his Majesty's royal consort would be crowned with him on the 22d instant.

A fire broke out at Messrs. *Markes's*, hat-
ters, in *Cannon-street*, which entirely con-
sumed the same, together with the house
of Mr. *Kirvan*, merchant, in *Laurence*
Poultney lane, and damaged several others.

Sept. 14. The Lord Mayor, aldermen,
and common-council of *London*, waited on
their Majesties, and the Princess Dowager,
with their addressees of congratulation.
The common council men were all dressed
in new mazarine blue silk gowns, lined
with fur. The same day the university of
Cambridge, waited on their Majesties, &c.
with their addressees on the same occasion,
and were afterwards entertained at dinner
by the duke of *Newcastle*, their chan-
cellor.

Their Majesties, attended by the dukes
of *Devonshire*, *Manchester*, &c. were in the
evening at *Drury-lane* theatre, to see the
Rehearsal, on which occasion the croud was
so great there was much mischief done.

Sept. 16. The university of *Oxford* waited
on their Majesties, &c. with their ad-
dresses, and were afterwards entertained by
the earl of *Westmoreland*, their chancellor.

Orders were given out by the justices of
the peace for *Westminster*, for the constables
to patrol the streets where the scaffolding
was built, on the nights of the 21st and
22d, and for seven nights after, and to ap-
prehend all persons throwing squibs, crac-
kers, &c. A proclamation was also pub-
lished at the Royal Exchange, commanding
all magistrates, peace officers, &c. to preserve
the peace on the coronation day.

Sept. 17. A body of 4000 *Russians* was
defeated, by a detachment of *Prussians*.

Sept. 18. A colonel's guard mounted at
Westminster, and were placed at all the
avenues to the Abbey, Hall, &c. At
night *Westminster-hall* was illuminated,
and — *Dymock*, esq. put on his armour,
and tried a grey horse, which his late Ma-
jesty rode at the battle of *Dettingen*, before
their royal highnesses the duke of *York*, and
prince *Henry*, the duke of *Devonshire*, &c.
Several other horses were walked and rode
up and down the hall; and earl *Talbot* also
tried the horse he intended to ride on the
coronation day.

Sept. 19. The *Russians* were repulsed
before *Colberg*.

Sept. 20. The honourable *Henry Gren-*
ville, esq. with his lady and daughter, set
out on his embassy to *Constantinople*.

Sept. 22. This day his Majesty king
George the Third, and queen *Charlotte*,
were crowned in the abbey church of *West-*
minster, with the ceremonies accustomed
upon that great and glorious solemnity.

His Majesty came privately to the Prince's
Chamber, and the Queen to Black Rod's
room near the House of Peers, about nine
o'clock. The Peers assembled in their own
house, the Peereesses and the dukes of *Nor-*
mandy and *Aquitaine* in the Painted Cham-
ber, the rest in the Court of Requests.

About eleven o'clock the procession was
drawn out into *Westminster-hall*, which
was soon after followed by their Majesties,
who seated themselves in the chairs of
state under their canopies.

Then the swords and spurs were presented
and laid upon the table, with the regalia
brought up in procession by the dean and
prebendaries of *Westminster*; which, being
severally presented and laid upon the table,
were afterward delivered by the Lord Great
Chamberlain to the Lords appointed to carry
them, on being summoned by Garter; as also
the bishops appointed to support their Ma-
jesties, and who were to carry the bible,
the chalice, and paten.

PROCESSION to the CORONATION of their MAJESTIES GEORGE III.
and Queen CHARLOTTE.

King's herb woman, with her six maids, strewing the way with herbs.

Dean of *Westminster's* beadle, with his staff.

High constable of *Westminster*, with his staff, in a scarlet cloak.

A fife.

Four drums.

The drum-major.

Eight trumpets.

A kettle drum.

Eight trumpets.

The serjeant trumpeter.

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The six clerks in chancery.
 Closet-keeper of the chapel royal.
 King's chaplains, having dignities.
 Sheriffs of *London*.
 Aldermen of *London*.
 Masters in Chancery.
 King's serjeant at law.
 Solicitor-general Hon. *Charles York*. Attorney-general, *Charles Pratt*, esq.
 The King's ancient serjeant.
 Gentlemen of the privy chamber.
 Barons of the Exchequer and justices of both benches, two and two.
 Chief baron of the Exchequer. Chief justice of the common pleas, being a privy coun-
 cellor, went as such.
 Master of the rolls, being a privy councillor, went as such. Chief justice of the
 King's-bench, lord *Mansfield*, went as a peer.
 Children of the choir of *Westminster*, in their surplices.
 Serjeant of the vestry. Serjeant porter in scarlet gowns.
 Children of the chapel royal, in surplices, with scarlet mantles over them.
 Choir of *Westminster*, in surplices.
 Organ blower. Groom of the vestry.
 Gentlemen of the chapel royal, in scarlet mantles.
 The sub-dean of the chapel royal, in a scarlet gown.
 Prebendaries of *Westminster*, in surplices and rich copes.
 The dean of *Westminster*, in a surplice and rich cope. Right Rev. Dr. *Pearce*.
 The Master of the jewel house, Sir *Richard Littleton* with one of his officers going by
 him, both in scarlet.
 Two Pursuivants of *Scotland*.
Bath king of arms, in his habit of the order, and crown in his hand.
 Knights of the *Bath*, not Peers, in the full habit of the order, two and two, carrying
 their caps and feathers in their hands.
 Bluemantle pursuivant. Rougedragon pursuivant.
 Privy-counsellors, not peers.
 His Majesty's vice-chamberlain. Hon. *William Finch*, esq.
 Compt. of the household, earl *Powis*, went as a peer. Treasurer of the household,
 Earl of *Thomond*.
 Rougecroix pursuivant. Portcullis pursuivant.
 Baronesses, in their robes of estate; their coronets in their hands.
 Barons in their robes of estate; their coronets in their hands.
 Norfolk herald extraordinary.
 Bishops, in their rochets; their caps in their hands.
 Blank courfier herald. Brunswick herald.
 Viscountesses, in their robes of estate; their coronets in their hands.
 Viscounts, in their robes of estate; their coronets in their hands.
 Lancaster herald. Somerset herald.
 Countesses, in their robes of estate; their coronets in their hands.
 Earls in their robes of estate; their coronets in their hands.
 Windsor herald. Richmond herald.
 Marchionesses in their robes of estate; their coronets in their hands.
 Marquisses, in their robes of estate; their coronets in their hands.
 York herald. Chester herald.
 Duchesses, in their robes of estates; their coronets in their hands.
 Dukes, in their robes of estate; their coronets in their hands.
 The lord chamberlain of the household, duke of *Devonshire*.
 Ulster, *Clarencieux*, *Norroy*, king of arms.
 Lord privy seal, in his robes of estate; his coronet in his hand, earl *Temple*.
 Lord chancellor, in his robes of estate, and coronet in his hand, bearing the purse,
 Lord *Henley*.
 Lord abp. of *Canterbury*, in his rochet; with his cap in his hand, Dr. *Thomas Secker*.
 Two gentlemen of the privy chamber, in proper mantles, their hats in their hands,
 representing the dukes of

Aquitaine.

Aquitaine,
Sir William Breton,

Normandy,
Sir Thomas Robinson, bart.

The queen's vice-chamberlain, lord viscount Cantalupe.

Two gentlemen ushers.

The ivory rod with the dove, borne by the earl of Northampton, in his robes of estate.

The Queen's lord chamberlain, duke of Manchester, in his robes, with his coronet and staff in his hand.

The scepter with the cross, borne by the duke of Rutland, in his robes of estate.

Two serjeants at arms.

The Queen's crown, borne by the duke of Bolton, in his robes of estate.

Two serjeants at arms.

Gent. Pension.

Bishop of Norwich.

The QUEEN, in her royal robes, (on her head a circlet of gold adorned with jewels) going under a canopy of cloth of gold, borne by sixteen barons of the Cinque Ports; her train supported by her royal highness princess Augusta, in her robes of estate, assisted by six earls daughters.

Bishop of Lincoln.

Gent. Pension.

Lady Mary Grey,
Lady Elizabeth Montague,
Lady Jane Stuart,

Lady Selina Hastings,
Lady Heneage Finch,
Lady Mary Douglas,

Princess's coronet, borne by the marquis of Carnarvon.
Dutchess of Ancafter, mistress of the robes.
Two women of her Majesty's bed-chamber.

THE KING'S REGALIA.

St. Edward's staff, borne by the duke of Kingston, in his robes.

The golden spurs, borne by the E. of Sussex, in his robes.

The scepter with the cross, borne by the duke of Marlborough, in his robes.

The third sword, borne by the earl of Sutherland, in his robes.

Curtana, borne by the earl of Lincoln, in his robes.

The second sword, borne by the earl of Suffolk, in his robes.

Usher of the white rod.

Lord Mayor of London, in his gown, collar, & jewel, bearing the city mace, fir M. Blackiston.

Lyon king of arms of Scotland, carrying his crown in his hand, John Campbell Hook, esq.

Garter principal, king of arms, his crown in his hand, Step. Martin Leake, esq.

Gentleman usher of the black rod, with his rod, Sir Septimus Robinson.

The lord great chamberlain of England, in his robes of estate, and coronet and white-staff in his hands.

His royal highness the duke of Cumberland, in his robes of estate, and coronet in his hand; his train borne by ****.

His royal highness the duke of York, in his robes of estate, and coronet in his hand; his train born by colonel Brudenell.

Earl marshal, in his robes, with his coronet and earl marshal's-staff, earl of Effingham.

The sword of state, borne by the earl of Huntingdon, in his robes.

Lord high constable of England, in his robes, with his coronet & staff, D. of Bedford.

High constable of Scotland, in his robes, with his coronet and staff, earl Erroll.

A Gent. carrying the staff of the lord high steward.

Serjeants at arms.

The scepter with the dove, borne by the duke of Richmond, in his robes.

St. Edward's crown borne by the lord high steward in his robes, earl Talbot.

The orb, borne by the duke of Somerset, in his robes.

Serjeants at arms.

The paten by the bishop of Rochester,

The bible carried by the bishop of Carlisle,

The chalice, by the bishop of Chester.

A Gent. carrying the coronet of lord high steward.

Gent. Pensioners.

Bishop of
Lincoln.

The KING,

Bishop of
Durham.

Gent. Pensioners.

In his royal robes, (on his head a cap
of estate adorned with jewels) going
under a canopy of cloth of gold, borne
by sixteen barons of the Cinque Ports,
his train supported by six lords, eldest
sons of peers.

Viscount Mandeville,
Lord Howard,
Lord Beauchamp.

Marquis of Hartington,
Lord Grey,
Lord Newnham,

And, at the end of it, the master of the robes, honourable *James Brudenell*.
Standard bearer of the band of gentlemen pensioners. Captain of the yeomen of the guard, in his robes. Captain of the horse gentlemen pensioners, in his robes. Captain of the gentlemen pensioners, in his robes. Lieutenant of the band of gentlemen pensioners.

A gentleman of the King's bedchamber.

Two grooms of the bed-chamber.

Ensign of the yeomen of the guard.

Lieutenant of the yeomen of the guard.

Exempts.

Yeomen of the guard.

Exempts.

The clerk of the cheque to the yeomen of the guard.

N. B. All the peers in the procession were in their robes of estate; and, being knights of the Garter, Thistle, or Bath, wore the collars of their respective orders.

About half an hour after one, their Majesties entered the Abbey, and went to their seats on the east side the throne. The archbishop of *Canterbury* made the recognition, and then their Majesties made their first oblation, and took their seats on the south side of the altar. Then the litany began; during which, the regalia were severally presented at the altar, and the great officers retired to their seats.

The litany being ended, and part of the communion service read by the Archbishop, Dr. *Drummond* bishop of *Salisbury*, preached the sermon; which being ended, his Majesty made the usual declaration, and took and subscribed the coronation oath.

After *Veni Creator*, his Majesty removed to St. *Edward's* chair; and the unction was performed by the Archbishop, four knights of the Garter holding a pall over his Majesty during the anointing, viz. the duke of *Devonshire*, earl of *Northumberland*, earl of *Hertford*, and earl *Waldegrave*. The spurs were then presented, and his Majesty girt with the sword, which was afterwards offered and redeemed.

His Majesty was then invested with the armill, the purple robe or imperial pall, and orb, and afterwards receiving the ring, returned the orb to the altar.

The marquis of *Rockingham*, deputy to the duke of *Norfolk*, as lord of the manor of *Workshop*, presented a right-hand glove to his Majesty, who putting it on, received from the Archbishop the scepter with the

cross, and afterwards the scepter with the dove, into his left hand; and the Marquis did afterwards support his Majesty's right hand as occasion required.

The Archbishop then set the crown upon his Majesty's head, about half an hour after three o'clock, amidst the acclamations of an infinite number of spectators; upon which the peers put on their coronets, the dukes of *Normandy* and *Aquitaine* their hats; the bishops, knights of the Bath, and judges, their caps, and the kings of arms their crowns.

Then the Archbishop presented the bible, and pronounced the benediction; and his Majesty kissed the bible, kneeling before him.

Whilst *Te Deum* was singing, his Majesty was enthroned; whereupon the bishops performed their homage, and then the temporal lords, first his royal highness the duke of *York*, and his royal highness the duke of *Cumberland*, each for himself. Then the duke of *Devonshire*, lord chamberlain, pronounced the words of the homage for all the dukes; the marquis of *Rockingham*, for the marquesses; earl *Tablot*, lord high steward, for the earls; viscount *Say and Sele*, for the viscounts; and lord *Henley*, lord high chancellor, for the barons; every peer likewise taking off his coronet, touched the King's crown, and kissed his left cheek.

During the homage, his Majesty delivered the scepter, with the cross, to the marquis

marquis of *Rockingham*, (officiating as lord of the manor of *Workſop*) to hold.

In the mean time medals of his Majesty and the Queen were thrown about by the treasurer of the household. Those of the Queen had on one ſide a half length of her Majesty, and in the exergue theſe words, CHARLOTTA D. G. M. B. FR. ET HIBER. REGINA. On the other ſide, her Majesty at full length, with a ſeraph placing a crown on her head; the exergue, QVÆSITVM MERITIS: *By merit obtained.*

The coronation of his Majesty being finiſhed, the Queen removed from her ſeat on the ſouth ſide the area, to a chair placed before the altar, and was anointed, (four ladies holding a pall over her Majesty) and afterwards inveſted with the ring, and crowned by the Archbiſhop, upon which the peerſſes put on their coronets. The Archbiſhop then delivered the ſcepter into her right hand, and the ivory rod into her left hand.

Their Majesties then made their ſecond oblation, and received the communion; and the final prayers being read, they retired into *St. Andrew's* chapel, where they were inveſted with their royal robes and crowns of ſtate.

A proceſſion was then made back to *Westminster-hall*, in the ſame order as before, except the regalia, prebends and choirs which did not return, and the marquis of *Rockingham* who attended his Majesty to ſupport his right arm.

Their Majesties retired into the court of wards till dinner was ready; and then ſitting in their chairs of ſtate, the firſt courſe was brought up with the uſual ceremony, his royal highneſs the duke of *York*, and his royal highneſs the duke of *Cumberland*, ſitting at the end of the table on his Majesty's right hand, and her royal highneſs the princeſs *Auguſta*, at the other end of the table, on the Queen's left hand. Before the ſecond courſe, the champion was brought up between the high conſtable and earl marſhal, followed by four pages, and preceded by the herald, who pronounced the challenge, the champion's two eſquires with his lance and target, two ſerjeants at arms, and the trumpets, the knight marſhal going before to clear the paſſage. The words of the challenge were as follows: "If any perſon, of what degree ſoever, high or low, ſhall deny or gainſay, our ſovereign lord king *George III.* king of *Great Britain*, *France* and *Ireland*, defender of the faith, &c. grandſon and next heir to our ſovereign

lord king *George II.* the laſt king, deceased, to be right heir to the crown of this realm of *Great Britain*, or that he ought not to enjoy the ſame; here is his champion, who ſaith, that he lyeth, and is a falſe traitor, being ready in perſon to combat with him; and in this quarrel will adventure his life againſt him, on what day ſoever ſhall be appointed."

Immediately after the return of the champion, Garter king of arms, attended by the reſt of the heralds, proclaimed his Majesty's ſtyle in *Latin*, *French*, and *Engliſh*, three ſeveral times; firſt, upon the top of the ſteps near the table; next, in the middle of the hall; and, laſtly, at the bottom of the hall.

The ſecond courſe was then ſerved up in the ſame order as the firſt. The ſeveral ſervices, which had been allowed by the court of claims, were performed; and his Majesty was pleaſed, after dinner, to confer the honour of knighthood upon *John Bridge*, eſq. ſtandard-bearer, and *Owen Jones*, eſq. ſenior gentleman of the band of gentlemen penſioners, and *Charles Townley*, eſq. Clarendieux king of arms.

After the ceremony, which laſted ſix hours, they returned to the hall, where they dined moſt magnificently, in the preſence of numberleſs ſpectators, richly dreſſed. All the way of the proceſſion was lined with crowded ſcaffolds, and the abbey alſo was as full and gay as poſſible. On the Queen's entrance into the hall, 3000 wax lights were all lighted in leſs than five minutes. Lord *Ligonier*, as commanding officer of the guard on duty, had a ſmall tent fixed on the left ſide of the platform in *Old Palace-yard*, where he paid his ſalute to their Majesties, as they paſſed in proceſſion; 2800 of the foot guards were on duty all the time; Sir *John Mordaunt's* light horſe patrolled the ſtreets all day and night, to prevent diſorders, and Sir *Robert Rich's* dragoons were placed at *Charing-cross*, *St. James's ſquare*, and in the *Park*, at the end of *George-ſtreet*, for the ſame purpoſe. The new royal ſtandard was hoisted at the Tower, all the ſhips in the river diſplayed their flags, &c. All the ſtreets were illuminated, and there was an entire ſtagnation of all ſorts of buſineſs. What is very extraordinary, no accident happened on the occaſion, except a man's being rode over by one of the horſes.

A little before the proceſſion began, proceeded that of her royal highneſs the princeſs dowager of *Wales*, from the *House of Lords*,

Lords, across *Old Palace-yard*, on a platform erected for that purpose, to the south cross of *Westminster-abbey*. She was led by the hand by his royal highness prince *William Henry*, dressed in white and silver; her train, which was of silk, was but short, and therefore not borne by any person; and her hair flowed down her shoulders in hanging curls: she had no cap, but only a circlet of diamonds.

The rest of the princes and princesses, her highness's children, followed in the following order:

His royal highness prince *Henry Frederick*, also in white and silver, handing his sister the princess *Louisa Anne*, dressed in a slip with hanging sleeves. Then

His royal highness prince *Frederick William*, likewise in white and silver, handing his youngest sister the princess *Caroline Matilda*, dressed also in a slip with hanging sleeves.

Both the young princesses had their hair combed upwards, which was contrived to lie flat at the back of their heads in an elegant taste.

The other persons who made up the remainder of this procession, were those who had not a right to walk with their Majesties.

The procession was closed by the three *Mahometan* ambassadors, then at our court, in the proper dresses of their country, having their turbans, of fine muslin, on their heads, and long gowns of flowered and laced silk; their sabre scabbards were crimson, and in each of them were inclosed a dagger and a poynard. They carried no sabres, nor had any thing about their necks.

The great diamond in his Majesty's crown fell out in returning to *Westminster-hall*, but was immediately found and restored.

On the day of his Majesty's coronation, the lords justices of *Ireland* received the compliments of the nobility, &c. who, on that occasion, all wore blue and white cockades. At night all the public buildings, steeples, bridges, and private houses, were grandly illuminated, a play was given by their excellencies for the entertainment of the ladies, and the night concluded with the greatest demonstrations of joy.

Mr. *Waddington*, who sailed with the reverend Mr. *Maskelayne*, in *January* last, to observe the transit of *Venus*, at *St. Helena*, arrived in the *Downs*, in the *Orford Indiaman*, being disappointed in seeing the contact of that planet, by the badness of the weather.

By the *Latbam*, another *Indiaman* that arrived in the *Downs* about the same time, came over one of the smallest horses ever seen, being only two feet ten inches high.

Sept. 23. Peace was negotiated with the *Cherokees*, at *Charles-town*.

Sept. 24. A proclamation was published by his Majesty, declaring, that the Parliament which was summoned to meet on *Tuesday* the 19th of *May* last, and stands prorogued to *Thursday* the 8th of *October* next, should be further prorogued to *Tuesday* the 3d of *November*, then to be held and sit for the dispatch of divers weighty and important affairs.

Sept. 25. The King, Queen, and royal family went to *Covent-Garden* theatre, to see the *Beggar's Opera*, with which her Majesty appeared highly delighted. On this occasion, two magnificent boxes were prepared; one for their Majesties of a cherry-coloured velvet, the festoon enriched with a silver embroidery, lace and fringe; in the centre was represented two hymeneal torches inclosing a heart, the device, *mutuus ardo*; the columns were wreathed with lace, and the canopy adorned with tassels and a crown of excellent workmanship; the whole lined with white satin. The other for the princess, was of blue velvet, decorated with gold, and the canopy distinguished with the ensigns of the principality of *Wales*. The whole cost 700*l*.

Sept. 26. This day at noon, M. *Buffy*, late minister from the court of *France* for settling the preliminaries of peace, set out for *Paris*, without being able to bring that desirable work to a happy issue.

Sept. 27. The *Lyon* man of war arrived at *Plymouth* from *St. Helena*. On the 27th of *August*, in a hard gale of wind she parted with the *Lord Anson Indiaman*, on board of which was Mr. *Hollwell*, who was appointed governor of *Bengal*, and who wrote an account of the sufferings of the people in the *Black-hole* at *Calcutta*. Letters by this ship brought advice of a decisive battle between the *English* and the *Mogul's* army, near *Guya*, in which the enemy's general was taken prisoner: he appeared in all the pomp of an eastern monarch, though in his looks a great deal of dejected dignity; his army consisted of 80,000 men, that of the *English* about 22,000, 20,000 of whom were blacks. Seven *French* officers were taken in this engagement, among whom was Mr. *Larv*, a nephew of the famous *Mississippi Larv*.

Mr. *Stanley*, the *British* minister, appointed

pointed to settle the preliminaries of peace at the court of *France*, arrived at *Dover*.

Sept. 28. Alderman *Nash*, and alderman *Cartwright*, were sworn in at Guildhall, sheriffs of *London* and *Middlesex*.

Sept. 29. Sir *Samuel Fludyer*, bart. was chosen lord mayor of *London* for the year ensuing.

The Lord Mayor elect, attended by the recorder and sheriffs, waited upon the King and Queen, to invite their Majesties to dinner on the Lord Mayor's day following, which invitation was graciously accepted. The proper persons invited the rest of the royal family, and great officers.

About one in the morning a fire broke out in the timber-yard belonging to Mr. *Cox*, of *Cuckold's-point*, which consumed that and an adjoining timber-yard, with several ware-houses full of cordage, sail-cloth, and other naval stores.

Sept. 30. An epidemical distemper raged at *Toulon*, that in two months carried off one third of the inhabitants.

The epidemic distemper among the horned cattle raged in several parts of the continent.

Several bomb tenders, that had taken in their bombs at *Woolwich*, were ordered round to *Spithead* with the utmost expedition, where a fleet was in readiness to sail upon a new expedition.

Lord *Rollo* publicly declared, that those inhabitants of *Dominica* who did not appear by the 24th of *June*, and take the oaths of allegiance, should be treated as rebels and hanged.

Lieutenant-general *Platen*, whom the king of *Prussia* sent with some thousand men to ruin the *Russian* magazines in the neighbourhood of *Posen*, executed his commission, and three of those magazines were destroyed; which obliged the *Russian* army to repass the *Order*, to cover, if possible, their grand magazine.

Oct. 1. *Schweidnitz* was taken by the *Austrians*, by a coup de main.

His Majesty was pleased to confer the honour of knighthood on *John Fielding*, esq.

Oct. 5. M. *Lally*, commander in chief of the *French* forces, in the *East Indies*, set out for *France* on his parole of honour.

Oct. 9. The right honourable *William Pitt* having resigned the seals into his Majesty's hands, this day his Majesty was pleased to appoint the earl of *Egremont* to be one of his Majesty's principal secretaries of state. Lady *Hester*, Mr. *Pitt*'s lady, was created baroness of *Chatbam*, with remain-

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der to her heirs male, and Mr. *Pitt* had an annuity of 3000*l.* a year conferred upon him for his own life, and that of his wife and son *John Pitt*, esq.

This day earl *Temple* resigned the privy seal.

Oct. 10. At the quarter-sessions of the peace for the county of *Surrey*, near 500 prisoners were discharged from the King's-bench prison, *New Gaol*, and *Marshalsea*, on the compulsive clause, in the last act for the relief of insolvent debtors; when fathers compelled their sons; sons compelled their fathers; brothers and sisters compelling brothers and sisters; and bailiffs compelling those that employ them; &c. &c. there being no power given by the act to swear the compelling creditor to the validity of his debt.

Oct. 12. The right honourable *James Grenville*, brother to earl *Temple*, resigned the office of cofferer to his Majesty, valued at 4000*l.* a year.

The river *Tees* rose so high by some late heavy rains in the north, that it overflowed the town of *Yarm*.

Oct. 14. At a quarter past four in the afternoon, a most astonishing phenomenon was seen at *Great Malvern*, in *Worcestershire*, and parts adjacent. It had the appearance of a volcano, and was attended with a noise as if 100 forges had been at work at once; it filled the air with a nauseous sulphureous smell; it rose from the mountains in the form of a prodigious thick smoke, and proceeded to the valleys, where it rose and fell several times, and at length it subsided in a turnep-field, where the leaves of the turneps, leaves of trees, dirt, sticks, &c. filled the air and flew higher than the highest hills. It was preceded with the most dreadful storm of thunder and lightning ever heard in the memory of man, and spread an universal consternation wherever it was seen or heard.

Oct. 20. The duke of *Norfolk*'s fine seat, at *Worksop-Manor*, *Nottinghamshire*, was burnt down. The damage was computed at 100,000*l.* It was first discovered in a closet, near the library, that had been newly washed, burning with violence, and notwithstanding the assistance of several neighbouring gentlemen, and most of the inhabitants in the adjacent villages, it could not be extinguished. The engine had little or no effect, as the building was principally of lime-stone. The chapel, with some part of the east wing, was all that remained of this late venerable seat. The library,

B b b

pictures,

pictures, &c. which were very valuable, were entirely consumed; and the magnificent furniture, especially a rich bed of needle work, of which the hangings only were saved, suffered considerably by this dreadful conflagration. One man lost his life in the rubbish, and another was much burnt. When the Duke received the sad account, he said, "God's will be done;" and the Dukes, "How many besides us are sufferers by the like calamity." Upwards of 12,000*l.* of late has yearly been paid in wages to workmen who were constantly employed about the house.

A letter from a Jesuit missionary in *China*, dated *October* 20, 1761, gives an account, that in the preceding summer, they had in that country such prodigious rains, as to cause the waters to rise and overflow whole provinces, by which some millions of people were drowned.

Oct. 22. At a court of common council a motion was made for that court to represent to their members, who served for the city in Parliament (by way of instruction) their sense on the present critical conjuncture. Also another motion, that the thanks of the court be given to the right honourable Mr. Pitt, for the many and important services rendered to his king and country; and, a third, that the committee in their thanks to Mr. Pitt, do lament his resignation, &c. These motions were agreed to unanimously, except the last, which upon a division, passed in the affirmative; nine aldermen and one hundred commoners, to two aldermen and thirteen commoners.

Oct. 24. *Emden* was taken, and *East Friesland* over-run by the *French*.

Treptow, in *Pomerania*, was taken by the *Russians*.

Oct. 25. Being the day of his Majesty's accession, there was a great court at St. James's, the guns at the Park and Tower were fired at noon, and the evening concluded with great rejoicings.

Oct. 26. Ended the sessions at the Old Bailey, when *John Perrot*, a bankrupt, for concealing at the last time of his examination before the commissioners, thirteen bank notes to the value of 2100*l.* received sentence of death.

Oct. 27. The King was pleased to recommend to the dean and chapter of *Salisbury*, the right rev. Dr. *John Thomas*, bishop of *Lincoln*, to be by them elected bishop of that see, in the room of the right rev. Dr. *Drummond*, archbishop of *York*.

The King was pleased to recommend to the dean and chapter of *Norwich*, the right rev. Dr. *Philip Yonge*, bishop of *Bristol*, to be elected bishop of that see, in the room of the right rev. Dr. *Hayter*, bishop of *London*.

Oct. 28. An express arrived at the *East India* house from their factory at *Bassora*, with an account that the cruelty of the *Dutch* at the island of *Ceylon*, had caused the natives to rise, and destroy most of them, with their plantations of cinnamon and other spices.

At the *auto da fé* at *Lisbon*, on the 20th of *September*, the number of criminals amounted to fifty-four, including three in effigy. Father *Malagrida* was the only person burnt at the stake, for writing heretical books, and pretending to the spirit of prophecy and revelation. This *Auto* exceeded all before it in magnificence, boxes were built round the square *da Rosico*, and all the regiments of horse and foot attended upon duty. The nobility, judges, and great officers of state were present, and a grand entertainment was given in the convent by the inquisitor *Nuno de Mello*.

Our troops at *Belleisle* suffered extremely by a severe fever and flux. There were fourteen hospitals in the town of *Palais*, which were not enough to hold the great number of sick. There were also regimental hospitals in different parts of the island, particularly at *Sauson* and *la Maria*, where, at each place a brigade was quartered. A considerable number of the troops were brought to the isle of *Wight*, in order to procure proper assistance.

At an occasional sermon preached at *Gloucester* cathedral, on the day of the coronation, a collection was made of 89*l.* 11*s.* 4*d.* for portioning out young women of good characters, which was left to the disposal of the ladies, subscribers to the county infirmary.

Nov. 3. This day the Parliament met, and his Majesty being seated on the throne, and the House of Commons attending, his Majesty signified his pleasure to them by the lord high chancellor, that they should return to their House, and chuse a Speaker, and present him on *Friday* next. They returned accordingly, and unanimously chose Sir *John Cust*, bart. member for *Grantham* in *Lincolnshire*.

Nov. 4. The earl *Porwis*, by commission from earl *Talbot*, lord steward, swore in the members of the House of Commons in the court of Wards. Earl *Talbot* having

having hurt his arm by his horse falling under him.

The society for the encouragement of arts and commerce, voted the disbursement of a capital of 2000*l.* for establishing the supply of fish, by land carriage for *London*, at the entire disposal of *John Blake*, esq.

Nov. 6. The King went with the usual state to the House of Lords; and the Commons being sent for, presented their Speaker *Sir John Cust*, whom his Majesty approved, and afterwards made a most gracious speech from the throne.

Nov. 7. Being the birth-day of his royal highness prince *Henry Frederick*, who then entered into the 17th year of his age, his Majesty and the princess Dowager, received the compliments of the nobility, &c.

An order of council was issued, to suppress the unlawful combination of the journeymen cabinet-makers, and to enjoin all magistrates to prosecute the masters of public houses, where such journeymen should resort.

Nov. 8. The *London*, *Egmont*, *Sandwich*, and *Lord Mansfield*, all richly laden from *India*, arrived safe at *Spithead*. By these ships was confirmed, that the king of *Candia*, being ill used by the *Dutch*, had marched a great army against their settlement of *Point de Galles*, on the island of *Ceylon*, carried it, and put all the inhabitants to the sword; that he afterwards made himself master of all the island except *Colombo*, their principal settlement, and sacrificed every body he met. He then cut down all their cinnamon trees, and burnt them; an irreparable loss to all *Europe*.

Nov. 9. Being the day on which the Lord Mayor of *London* entered into his office, the ceremonial on the occasion was conducted in the usual order.

While that ceremony was performing, their Majesties with the royal family honoured the city with their presence. The manner in which this visit was paid was as follows:

His Royal Highness the Duke of *Cumberland*, in his coach drawn by six horses, preceded and followed by guards.

Her Royal Highness the Princess *Amelia* in the same manner.

His Royal Highness the Duke of *York*, in a new and superb state coach, in the same manner.

Their Royal Highnesses Prince *William*, Prince *Henry*, and Prince *Frederick*, in one coach, in the same manner.

Their Royal Highnesses the Princess

Dowager of *Wales*, the Princess *Augusta*, and the Princess *Carolina*, in one coach, preceded by twelve footmen in black caps, and with guards, and a grand retinue.

Their Majesties in their state coach, preceded by the earl of *Harcourt* in his chariot, and the dukes of *Rutland* and *Devonshire* in another chariot, the grenadier guards and the yeomen of the guards, and followed by a corps of the horse guards, passed on to *St. Paul's Church-Yard*, at the east end of which a speech was addressed, with all humility, to the King's most excellent Majesty, by the senior scholar of the Grammar school in *Christ's-Hospital*.

As soon as he had finished, the boys in a grand chorus chanted, *God save the King, Amen.* After which, the senior scholar delivered two copies of the speech to the King and Queen, who received them most graciously.

From thence they went to the house of *Mr. Barclay*, opposite to *Bow church*, which, on this occasion, was decorated in a very sumptuous manner; the rooms, balcony, &c. being hung with crimson damask; and from this house they saw the procession of the Lord Mayor, &c.

A great number of grand equipages, belonging to the nobility and gentry, the judges, foreign ambassadors, ladies, &c. mingled in the procession of the royal family, by which means it was made extensive and brilliant.

At the close of the procession, earl *Temple*, and the right honourable *William Pitt*, esq. coming in one chariot, were honoured with the most hearty acclamations of people of all ranks.

The show on the water was very brilliant.

The Lord Mayor, aldermen, &c. returned in the order they went.

The state-coach was drawn by six beautiful iron-grey horses, richly caparisoned, and adorned with ribbons, and all the companies made a very grand appearance.

The armourers and braziers, the skimmers, and the fishmongers companies particularly distinguished themselves on this occasion. The former were marked by an archer riding erect in his car, having his bow in his left hand, and his quiver and arrows hanging behind his left shoulder, and a man in compleat armour. The skimmers were distinguished by seven of their company being dressed in fur, having their skins painted in the form of *Indian* princes. The fishmongers pageant consisted of a statue of *St. Peter* finely gilt, a dolphin, two mermaids,

and two sea-horses, which had a very pleasing effect. But the disagreeable circumstances of several livery companies waiting upwards of two hours in *Temple-lane*, before the King, &c. could get by, made it almost dark before the Lord Mayor could pass the King in *Cheapside*.

The procession being ended, the royal family were conducted by the sheriffs to Guildhall, at the entrance of which they were received by the Lord Mayor, who kneeling presented the city sword to the King, which being returned, it was carried before his Majesty by his Lordship to the council-chamber, where the compliments of the city were made, and where his Majesty conferred the honour of knighthood on *Nathaniel Nash* and *John Cartwright*, esqrs. the two sheriffs, and on *Thomas Fludyer*, esq. brother to the Lord Mayor. From thence, in like manner, the royal family proceeded to the hustings, where a most magnificent and sumptuous entertainment was provided. Their Majesties were attended, as they passed from *St. James's* to the city, with the loudest acclamations of joy. Scaffoldings were built at many of the houses in the city, and the concourse of people who were assembled was almost incredible. Four regiments of the *London* militia lined the streets from *Temple-bar* to *Ludgate*, and were of singular service in preventing the greatest multitude that perhaps was ever beheld, from incommoding the walk of the liverymen in the return of the Lord Mayor's procession; but from *St. Paul's* to Guildhall, where the militia happened not to be stationed, the people broke in among the liverymen, and rendered their walking extremely troublesome.

The great hall and adjoining apartments, were decorated and furnished with as much taste and magnificence as the shortness of the time for preparation, and the nature of temporary service, would permit. The hustings, where their Majesties dined, and the new council-chamber, to which they retired both before and after dinner, being spread with *Turkey* carpets, and the rest of the floors over which their Majesties were to pass, with blue cloth, and the whole illuminated with near 3000 wax tapers, in chandeliers, lustres, girandoles, and sconces. A select band of musick, consisting of fifty of the best hands, placed in a superb gallery erected on purpose, at the lower end of the hall, entertained their Majesties with a concert during the time of dinner, under the direction of a gentleman justly

celebrated for his great musical talents; whilst four other galleries (all covered with crimson, and ornamented with white festoons) exhibited to their Majesties a most brilliant appearance of 500 of the principal citizens of both sexes.

The royal family being conducted to the upper end of the hall, called the hustings, a table was provided for them, set off with a variety of emblematic ornaments beyond description elegant, and a superb canopy was placed over their Majesties heads at the upper end of it. It was almost nine before the dinner (or rather supper) was served up to the royal family, who all sat at the same table, and no other person with them. The ladies in waiting upon the Queen had claimed a kind of right by custom to dine at the same table with her Majesty, but this was over-ruled, and they dined at my Lady Mayoress's tables, which were no less than three in number, and served in the most elegant manner, in the apartment called the King's-bench. Other ladies of distinction, not accommodated there, had an entertainment at the town-clerk's house. The Lord Mayor, aldermen, and their ladies, had a table spread for them in the lower hustings. A table for the privy-counsellors, ministers of state, and others of the nobility, was on the right hand, as you ascend the upper hustings: another for the foreign ministers on the left. On each of these two last mentioned tables was placed at the upper end half a side of cold roast beef, in one of which appeared to be stuck a flag with the royal arms, and in the other a flag with those of the city. The common-council had also tables allotted to them in the body of the hall: the judges, serjeants, &c. dined in the old council-chamber. The attendants upon all the company were plentifully regaled in the court of Common-pleas.

The seven aldermen of the committee, who had the direction of it, set on the dishes, and attended the royal table. My Lord Mayor stood behind the King (as we may say) in quality of chief butler, while the Lady Mayoress waited on her Majesty in the same capacity, but were, soon after the royal family were seated, desired by their Majesties to go to dinner. The entertainment consisted of three courses, besides the desert.

When the second course was bringing on, the common-cryer, standing before the royal table, demanded silence; and then proclaimed aloud, that his Majesty drank to

to the health and prosperity of the Lord Mayor, aldermen, and common-council of the city of *London*, and the trade thereof; and added thereto, that her Majesty also drank confirming the same, whereupon the band of music immediately played the march in *Judas Maccabeus*, accompanied by the side drum.

The common-cryer then came to the Lord Mayor's table, at the lower end of the hall, and the music ceasing, he again demanded silence, and proclaimed, that the Lord Mayor, aldermen, and common-council, drank health, long life, and a prosperous reign to our most gracious sovereign King *George* the Third, upon which the music immediately played the latter part of Mr. *Handel's* coronation anthem, *God save the King, &c.* The music again ceasing, the common-cryer demanded silence a third time, and proclaimed, that the Lord Mayor, aldermen, and common-council, drank health, and long life, to our gracious Queen *Charlotte*, upon which the band played again. The healths of the rest of the royal family were in order drank at my Lord Mayor's, and the other tables, but not in the same ceremonious public manner.

The entertainment was elegant, sumptuous, and well conducted. His Majesty, and all the royal family expressed their entire approbation of it; and the nobility and foreign ministers, acknowledged it was beyond any thing they had ever seen.

In the evening the ball was opened by his Royal Highness the Duke of *York* and the Lady Mayorefs; and minuets were danced by some others of the royal family, the nobility, &c. till one o'clock.

Their Majesties returned to St. *James's* about one o'clock, and the rest of the royal family followed them as fast as their coaches could be brought up; the Lord Mayor, with the sword of state carried before him, the sheriffs, and gentlemen of the committee, conducting them to the hall gate.

His Majesty and the Queen were pleased to do singular honour to Sir *Samuel Fludyer*, Lord Mayor, at their departure, as well as to the Lady Mayorefs.

The Queen's easy, elegant, and condescending behaviour made an impression on the whole company; and the joy of seeing our young and beloved sovereign so completely happy in his royal consort might easily be read in every countenance. Our late patriotic minister too might learn the sense the city retained of his past services from the reception they gave him, which

was such as must afford the highest satisfaction, and be considered as the most acceptable reward to a generous and noble mind. At his departure he was saluted with the acclamations of the people, which continued to surround his chariot all the way to his house.

The rest of the company did not separate till after three, and the whole was concluded with the utmost regularity and decorum.

The streets through which their Majesties passed in their return to St. *James's* were illuminated in the most brilliant manner, but an accident had liked to have happened, by the breaking of the glasses of their coach, in passing under St. *James's* gateway.

Bill of fare, as served up at the royal table in Guildhall, on the Lord Mayor's day, by Messrs. Horton and Birch.

KING and QUEEN.

Each four services and removes.

First Service.

	£.	s.	d.
12 Dishes of olio, turtle, pottages and soups	44	2	0
12 Ditto fish, viz. John Dories, red mullets, &c.	44	2	0
7 Ditto roast Venison	10	0	0
3 Westphalia hams, consume and richly ornamented	6	6	0
2 Dishes pullets à la royale	2	2	0
2 Dishes tongues Espagnole	3	3	0
6 Ditto chickens à la Reine	6	6	0
1 Ditto Tondron Devaux à la Danzie	2	2	0
1 Harrico	1	1	0
1 Dish popiets of veale glasse	1	4	0
2 Ditto fillets of lamb à la Conte	2	2	0
2 Ditto comports of squabs	2	2	0
2 Ditto fillets of beef marinate	3	0	0
2 Ditto fillets of mutton à la Mercorance	2	2	0
32 Ditto fine vegetables	16	16	0
Second Service.			
6 Dishes fine ortolans	25	4	0
10 Ditto quails	15	0	0
10 Ditto notts	30	0	0
1 Ditto wheat ears	1	1	0
1 Goodeavau patte	1	10	0
1 Perrigae pye	1	10	0
1 Dish pea chicks	1	1	0
4 Ditto woodcocks	4	4	0
2 Ditto pheasants	3	3	0

Carry over £. 229 3 0

4 Ditto

	£.	s.	d.
Brought over	229	3	0
4 Ditto teal	3	3	0
4 Ditto snipes	3	3	0
2 Ditto partridges	2	2	0
2 Ditto patty's royal	3	0	0
<i>Third Service.</i>			
1 Ragout royal	1	1	0
8 Dishes fine green morels	8	8	0
10 Ditto fine green peas	10	10	0
3 Ditto asparagus heads	2	2	0
3 Ditto fine fat livers	1	11	6
3 Ditto fine combs	1	11	6
5 Ditto green truffles	5	5	0
5 Ditto artichokes à la Provençale	2	12	6
5 Ditto mushrooms au blank	2	12	6
1 Dish cardons à la Bejamel	0	10	6
1 Ditto knots of eggs	0	10	6
1 Ditto ducks tongues	0	10	6
3 Ditto of peths	1	11	6
1 Ditto of truffles in oil	0	10	6
4 Ditto of pallets	2	2	0
2 Ditto ragout mille	2	2	0
<i>Fourth Service.</i>			
2 Curious ornamented cakes	2	12	0
12 Dishes blanc-manges representing different figures	12	12	0
12 Ditto clear marbrays	14	8	0
16 Ditto fine cut pastry	16	16	0
2 Ditto mille feuilles	1	10	6
<i>The Center of the Table.</i>			
1 Grand pyramid of demy's of shell-fish of various sorts	2	2	0
32 Cold things of sorts, viz. temples, shapes, landscapes in jellies, savory cakes, and almond gottees	33	12	0
2 Grand epergnes filled with fine pickles, and garnished round with plates of sorts as laspicks, rolards, &c.	6	6	0
Total of the King's Table	£. 374	1	0

Their Majesties table was served with a new set of rich plate, purchased on this occasion, and covered with all the delicacies which the season could furnish, or expence procure, and prepared by the best hands.

A proportionable care was taken of the several other tables, provided for the foreign ambassadors and ministers, the lords and gentlemen of his Majesty's most honourable privy-council, the lord Chancellor and judges, the lords and ladies in waiting, the

Lord Mayor, aldermen, sheriffs, and common-council, and many others both of the nobility and gentry; the whole number of the guests within the hall, including the galleries, being upwards of 1200; and that of the gentlemen pensioners, yeomen of the guard, horse, and horse grenadier guards, and servants attendant upon their Majesties and the royal family, and who were entertained at places provided in the neighbourhood, amounting to 729.

The totals of the several bills on this occasion, amounting to 6898l. 5s. 4d.

	£.	s.	d.
Mr. George Dance, clerk of the works	65	4	6
Mr. Richard Gripton, coffee-man	56	10	0
Ditto, coffee, tea, &c. for the committee	37	13	0
Mr. John Read, carpenter	876	6	0
Mr. Kuhff, confectioner	212	1	0
Mr. Wilder, ditto	121	14	0
Mr. Scott, ditto	91	14	0
Mess. Kuhff, Wilder, and Scott, ditto	174	9	0
Mr. Baughan, waxchandler	31	0	0
Mr. Garrard, ditto	30	12	0
Mr. Jones, ditto	30	12	0
Mr. Cotterell, chinaman	30	11	0
Mr. Vere, ditto	18	12	0
Mr. Wylde, Paul's-head tavern	47	13	0
Mr. Edward Wix, bricklayer	147	16	0
Mr. Charles Easton, mason	6	4	0
Mess. Alexander and Sbrimpton, smiths	300	11	0
Mr. Peter Roberts, remembrancer	63	0	0
Mess. Wareham, Oswald, Angell, Horton, and Birch, cooks	1600	0	0
Mr. Sanley, band of music	115	0	0
Mr. Thomas Prattle, hall-keeper	126	0	0
Mess. Cheffon, Saunders, and Woodroffe, upholsterers	458	19	0
Mess. Allen, wine	178	12	0
Mr. Francis Magnus, ditto	175	8	0
Mr. Frederic Standert, hock	116	8	0
Mess. Brown and Righton, wine	48	5	0
Mess. Thomas Burfoot and son, woollen-draper	258	5	0
Mess. Pistor and son, ditto	74	13	0
Mr. Thomas Gilpin, plate	57	17	0
Mr. Dep. Sam. Ellis and Rich. Cleaves, pewterers	264	3	0

Carried over £. 5815 12 6
Brought

	£.	s.	d.
Brought over	5815	12	6
Mr. Christopher Dont, butler	190	0	0
Mr. Robert Dixon, baker	8	0	10
Mrs. Rachael Stephens, brewer	8	8	0
Mess. Barber and Shuttleworth, fruiterers	100	0	0
Mess. Mason and Whitworth, ribbons	7	3	0
Mr. Charles Gardiner, engraver	23	13	0
Artillery company	20	0	0
Mr. Charles Rivington, printer	3	3	0
City music	13	3	0
Mr. Bromwich, papier machée	70	14	0
Mr. James Dobson, Bear-Inn, Basinghall-street	42	15	0
Mr. John Handford, Swan with two necks, Lad-lane	20	15	0
Mr. John Greenbaw, Castle in Wood-street	29	5	0
Mr. Richard Overball, Blossom's-Inn, Laurence-lane	34	5	0
Mr. Thomas Whaley, Bell-Inn, Wood-street	12	10	0
Mr. Richard Walkden, stationer	6	15	0
City marshal	100	0	0
Mrs. Mary Harrington, glazier	15	16	0
Mess. Willis and Machel, plumbers	63	12	0
Mess. Pope and son, painters	27	18	0
Heron Powney, esq. sword-bearer's claim	5	0	0
Mr. William Palmer, sen. attorney of the Mayor's court	2	0	0
Serjeants of the chamber	4	10	0
Yeomen of the chamber	4	0	0
Peter Denny, for lighting the chandeliers	20	0	0
Sir James Hodges, town-clerk	157	10	0
William Rix, clerk to the town-clerk	15	15	0
Andrew Boson, hall-keeper's man	10	10	0
Six marshal's men	1	10	0
Six necessary women	6	6	0
Town-clerk's servant	5	5	0
Chamberlain's clerk	5	5	0
Chamberlain's household servants	5	5	0
Upholsterer's second bill	10	10	0

Carried over £. 6866 14 4

	£.	s.	d.
Brought over	6866	14	4
Thomas Gilpin, for the use of plate	20	0	0
Daniel Philpot, esq. cook to his Majesty	10	10	0
Thomas Deane, for attending the committee	1	1	0
	6898	5	4

At a court of common council, a motion was made, and agreed to, that his Majesty's statue should be erected on the Royal Exchange, among those of his predecessors; and that the pictures of his Majesty and his royal consort should be put in the Guildhall of the city.

Nov. 20. By a sudden hurricane of wind several merchant ships below bridge were driven from their anchors, and received great damage. Several of the small craft were stove to pieces, and a corn lighter was sunk off East-lane stairs.

Nov. 23. The committee appointed to prepare the late entertainment for their Majesties at Guildhall, being likewise appointed to make humble application, in the name of the common council of London, to know when their Majesties would be pleased to sit for their pictures, waited upon their Majesties, separately, for that purpose; and at the same time Sir Samuel Fludyer, the lord mayor, in obedience to his instructions, took occasion to express the deep and grateful sense which the common council should ever retain of their Majesties gracious condescension, in honouring their late entertainment with their royal presence. Their Majesties were pleased to receive the committee in a very gracious manner, to express their entire satisfaction at the late entertainment, and to assure the committee that both their pictures should be sent to the city.

Nov. 28. The King was pleased to recommend to the dean and chapter of Lincoln, Thomas Green, D. D. one of his Majesty's chaplains, to be by them elected bishop of that see, in the room of the right rev. Dr. Thomas, translated to the see of Lincoln.

The King was pleased to recommend to the dean and chapter of Bristol, Thomas Newton, D. D. one of his Majesty's chaplains, to be by them elected bishop of that see, in the room of the right rev. Dr. Younge, translated to Norwich.

Nov. 31. By an account delivered in to the

the Parliament of *Ireland*, it appeared that the pensions from the 25th of *March*, 1759, to the 25th of *March*, 1761, amounted to the sum of 118,591*l.* 1*s.* 3*d.* which exceeded the whole charges of the civil list by 35,129*l.* 3*s.* 3*d.*

A very fine coal mine was lately discovered near the city of *Aberdeen*; the first ever discovered in the north of *Scotland*.

Dec. 9. There happened at *Carthage*, in the *West-Indies*, a terrible storm from the southward, which was followed by an earthquake, that destroyed a great part of the walls of the town, many of the houses, and numbers of the inhabitants were drowned by the floods which came down suddenly from the mountains with such rapidity as was never seen there before; and the floods brought down such a prodigious quantity of mud, &c. that the entrance of *Bocha Chica* was entirely choaked up, and the *Spaniards* were employed in opening of *Bocha Grande*. Two *Spanish* men war were driven on shore, and the castles of *Sainta Martha* were entirely destroyed.

The yearly bill of mortality for *London* and *Westminster*, for last year, was 21,063, christenings 16,000.

There died in *Vienna* 5310, and 5672 were born.

At *Copenhagen* 2749 were born, and 2592 died.

In *Dublin* 2292 died, and 1949 were born.

The burials in *Norway*, in the district of the christians amounted to 6927, and the christenings to 11,024.

By an exact list taken of the inhabitants of *Rome*, there were 157,458 souls; of whom 42 were bishops, 2742 priests, 4381 persons of religious fraternities and nuns, 1725 monks, 878 students, 3653 poor in the hospitals, 37 *Hereticks*, *Turks*, and *Infidels*. During last year 4989 children were born there, and 7149 died.

1762, *Jan.* 1. The king of *Spain* issued a general pardon in favour of the sailors that deserted since 1744, and ordered the payment of what was due to them before that time.

The *Spanish* ambassador quitted *London*, to embark for *Holland*.

Jan. 2. His Majesty in council granted a commission to the lords of the admiralty, to issue letters of marque for seizing *Spanish* vessels; and the same day he signed the declaration of war against *Spain*; and also appointed the sheriffs for the ensuing year.

Jan. 4. War was declared against *Spain*.

Jan. 5. By the Exchequer receipts, the national debt appeared to be 110,603,836*l.* 8*s.* 2½*d.* and the annual interest 3,794,594*l.* 3*s.* 5*d.* The supplies for this year were 18,300,143*l.* 9*s.* 5½*d.* and the ways and means 18,617,895*l.* 2*s.* 8*d.* The land tax 4*s.*

Jan. 6. This being Twelfth-day, his Majesty was at the chapel royal, *St. James's*, where he received the sacrament, and offered at the altar, gold, myrrh and frankincense, according to ancient custom.

Jan. 7. Nine houses were consumed by a fire at *Shad-Thames*, near *Dockhead*.

Jan. 9. Several warehouses were consumed by a fire near *Burr-street*, *Wapping*.

The contract for victualling the navy for the ensuing year, was at the rate of 1*l.* 3*s.* 11*d.* per hundred for beef, and 1*l.* 15*s.* 6*d.* for pork.

Jan. 10. The publicans advanced the price of porter a half-penny per quart.

Jan. 11. The Watermen's company allotted 500 apprentices to serve on board his Majesty's fleet.

Mr. *Roubilliac*, the famous statuary, died.

The list of all the ships taken by the *French* last year, were

In <i>Jan.</i>	83	<i>May</i>	70	<i>Sept.</i>	80
<i>Feb.</i>	83	<i>June</i>	103	<i>Oct.</i>	32
<i>March</i>	52	<i>July</i>	83	<i>Nov.</i>	39
<i>April</i>	54	<i>Aug.</i>	77	<i>Dec.</i>	56

There had been taken in all 182 from the *French* since the commencement of the war, no less than 96 ships of war, carrying 5012 guns.

Jan. 15. A violent storm about three o'clock this morning, did great damage to the shipping in the river, as well as on the coasts of *Hampshire*, *Cornwall*, and *Devon*.

Two assassins who endeavoured to force their way into the king of *France's* apartment, killed the guards that resisted them, and made off undiscovered.

Lord *Albemarle* was appointed commander of an intended expedition against the enemies of *Great-Britain*.

A survey was taken of the number of dwelling-houses at *Boston* in *New-England*, when there appeared to be 2737.

Jan. 18. This day war was declared by *Spain* against *England*.

A proclamation was issued for a general fast, to be observed in *England*, *Wales*, and *Ireland*, on *March* 12.

Great damage was done by a high wind and tide at *New-York* in *North-America*.

Two hundred thousand pounds damage was done by a violent hurricane at *Hispaniola*.

The roof of the Opera-house at *Rome* fell in

in during the time of performance, and killed sixteen persons of distinction, besides wounding and breaking the limbs of about fifty more, among whom were prince *d'Asti*, princess *Borgbese*, &c.

This day was ordered to be kept as her Majesty's birth-day, and at noon their Majesties received the compliments of the nobility, &c.

Jan. 19. This day his Majesty went to the House of Peers, when he requested supplies for the *Spanish* war.

Jan. 25. The prince *Ernestus* of *Mecklinburgh-Strelitz*, second brother to her Majesty, arrived in town.

Feb. 4. This day the island of *Martinico*, in the *West-Indies*, surrendered to his Majesty's forces, commanded by the admirals *Rodney* and *Monkton*. In this island was a very considerable quantity of military stores.

Fourteen privateers were taken in the harbour of *Port-Royal-Bay*.

The marine society, since its establishment to this time, had collected, and equipped 9963 men and boys.

Feb. 5. The sheriffs of *London* presented to the bar of the House of Commons three petitions of the common-council of the city; one to obtain a passage through *St. Magnus's* church; a second to regulate the drivers of cattle; and a third to enable the citizens to give evidence in the courts of law, without being disfranchised, &c.

Feb. 8. Prince *Gallitzin*, the *Russian* ambassador, had his audience of his Majesty to notify the death of the late empress *Elizabeth*, on *January* 5, and the accession of the emperor *Peter III*.

Robert Keith, esq. was appointed envoy extraordinary to the emperor of *Russia*.

Feb. 9. A remarkable high tide in the *Thames*, and the river *Lea* rose higher than was ever known in the memory of any man living.

Feb. 10. This day his Majesty went to the House of Peers, and gave his royal assent to

An act for raising 12,000,000*l.* by annuities, chargeable on the sinking fund.

An act for granting to his Majesty several rates and duties upon window-lights.

An act to enable his Majesty to discharge the navy debt, &c.

And to several other public and private bills.

Feb. 15. An embargo was laid on all the shipping in the several ports in *England*, *Scotland*, and *Ireland*.

Feb. 18. Lord *Tyrawley* was appointed

ambassador to *Portugal*; and commander in chief of the forces in that country.

A proclamation was issued for continuing all officers civil and military in *England*, *Ireland*, and *Scotland* for four months.

Feb. 20. A fire at *Liverpool* did 4000*l.* damage; another at *Southbay* in *Exeter*, which destroyed eight houses; and one at *Cullumpton*, which consumed six.

Feb. 23. At *Sbrensbury* a fire destroyed three dwelling-houses, seven barns full of flax, and did a great deal of other damage.

Orders were issued for embarking the troops at *Belisle* for *Lisbon*, after demolishing the fortifications.

Dr. *Osbaldeston*, bishop of *Carlisle*, made bishop of *London*, and dean of his Majesty's chapel-royal.

Dr. *Charles Lyttleton*, dean of *Exeter*, made bishop of *Carlisle*.

Sir *Charles Pratt*, lord chief justice of the court of Common-pleas, sworn one of his Majesty's privy-council.

Feb. 24. Great damage was done by a violent hurricane and a deep snow, whereby many lost their lives. Great havock and devastation on the sea-coast, more than was remembered by the oldest man; it drove out of their element no less than thirteen male whales, a circumstance never known before; three of which were on the coast of *Kent*, two on *Essex*, and one near the *Hope*.

Feb. 25. The duke of *York*, prince *Ernestus* of *Mecklenburg*, and lord *Anson*, &c. &c. were at *Portsmouth*, to see admiral *Pocock's* fleet.

Feb. 26. Bounties for able seamen, and able bodied landmen, were offered by proclamation,

March 1. The island of *St. Lucia* in the *West-Indies* surrendered to the *English* forces.

March 5. Admiral *Pocock's* fleet sailed on an expedition against the *Havannab*, also the troops for *Lisbon*.

March 6. The affair of the *Cock-lane* ghost was detected.

March 10. The tide rose so high that it flowed to the stairs of the House of Commons.

March 12. A general fast was observed this day.

March 16. A cessation of hostilities between *Russia* and *Prussia* took place.

March 24. His Majesty went in state to the House of Peers, and gave the royal assent to the land-tax and mutiny bills, and to several public and private bills.

April 2. The bounties to seamen and landmen

landmen were continued by order of council to the 31st of May next.

April 5. The island of *Granada* in the *West-Indies*, with its dependencies, surrendered to the *British* forces.

April 7. A treaty was signed for a cessation of hostilities between *Russia* and *Prussia*, another between *Prussia* and *Sweden*.

This day the Lord Mayor, aldermen, and common-council of *London*, waited on his Majesty with an address on the success of the *British* arms, and were graciously received.

April 8. His Majesty went to the House of Peers, and gave the royal assent to several public and private bills; after which both Houses of Parliament adjourned for the Easter-holidays. Among the bills was that for raising and training the militia in *England*, wherein is expressed the proportion each county is to raise. The whole amounting to 30,840 men.

April 13. This being Easter-Monday, the entertainment at the Mansion-house, given by the Lord Mayor, was in every respect sumptuous, elegant, and magnificent, and the desert curious, being made to represent the island of *Martinico*, with the *British* fleet in triumph round it. The palm trees were three feet high. The first course at dinner consisted of 600 covered dishes from the kitchen alone, exclusive of pastry and garden stuff; in the whole above 1000. The nobility and gentry who honoured it with their presence, were the most numerous that ever assembled on the like occasion.

April 14. Messrs. *Mason* and *Dixon*, who were sent out by the Royal Society to observe the late transit of *Venus* over the Sun, returned from the Cape of *Good Hope*.

April 15. The king of *Naples* presented to our two Universities, the third volume of the account of the antiquities discovered at *Herculaneum*.

April 18. The expence incurred by *South-Carolina* on account of the *Indian* war, amounted at this time to 107,000*l*.

April 20. A whale was found in *Lynn* deeps, fifty-five feet long and eleven deep.

April 27. Several riots and disturbances raised by the levellers in *Ireland*, were suppressed by the vigilance of the earl of *Hallifax*, the lord lieutenant.

April 28. A dreadful fire broke out at *Munich* in *Bavaria*, which destroyed several palaces and public buildings, besides near 200 dwellings, and a magazine with 20,000 muids of oats, the whole to a very considerable amount.

April 29. This day was published in the university of *Moscow*, *Cornelius Nepos*, in Latin, being the first classical book that ever came from the *Russian* press.

April 30. His Majesty this day issued a warrant for erecting a Regius Professorship of Rhetorick and Belles Lettres, in the university of *Edinburgh*, and appointed Dr. *Hugh Blair* to that office, with a salary of 70*l*. per ann. during life.

The sudden melting of the snow on the mountains near *Bilboa*, caused such an inundation, that upwards of forty sail of shipping were lost in the river, and other damages done to houses and effects, to the amount of 3,000,000 of livres.

May 2. There was a remarkable storm of thunder, lightning, and rain, at *Amer-sham* in *Bucks*, which lasted five hours.

May 5. The Jesuits were expelled *France*, and not one of the order dared appear in the streets of *Paris*.

May 9. *Miranda* in *Portugal* was taken by the *Spaniards*, and the same day the *English* forces arrived at *Lisbon*.

May 15. *Braganza* in *Portugal* was also taken by the *Spaniards*.

May 18. The Doge of *Venice* died, aged seventy-seven.

May 19. Their Majesties went to reside at Buckingham-house, since called the Queen's palace.

May 21. The *Hermione* Spanish register ship was taken by the *English*, valued at near twelve millions of money.

May 23. War was declared by *Portugal* against *Spain*.

May 24. *Chaves* in *Portugal* was taken by the *Spaniards*, who the next day were repulsed at the river *Douro*.

May 27. A terrible fire happened at *Tiverton* in *Devonshire*, which consumed twenty-six houses.

A violent rain occasioned an inundation at *Fontevrault* in *Anjou*, that did considerable damage; and at *Maubege*, their harvest was totally ruined by hailstones twelve ounces in weight.

A chapter of the Garter was held at St. *James's*, when prince *William* and the earl of *Bute* were elected of that noble order.

Peace was signed between *Russia* and *Prussia*.

June 2. His Majesty went to the House of Peers and gave his royal assent to several public and private bills, after which the Parliament was prorogued to the 15th of July.

June 15. War was declared by *Spain* against *Portugal*.

June

June 18. The Danes invested *Hamburg*, but on receiving a sum of money withdrew.

A *Cherokee* prince and two chiefs arrived in town from *Virginia*, and were ordered to be provided for by his Majesty, to whom they were introduced.

June 19. The Lord Mayor and common council determined not to proclaim *Southwark* fair, but discontinue it for the future.

June 20. War was declared by *France* against *Portugal*.

June 24. The *French* landed on *Newfoundland*.

This day the *French* were defeated at *Grabenstein* in *Germany*, by the *English* forces.

The moor, east of *Bowes*, in *Northumberland*, that near *Hateley-bridge*, in *Yorkshire*, the high moors, near *Sheffield*, the *Hether* or *Ling*, near *Temple-Sowerbey*, and *Bloremebill*, in *Monmouthshire*, lately took fire, to the great terror and damage of the neighbouring inhabitants.

July 5. The grand cause between the city of *London* and the Dissenters, concerning serving the office of sheriffs, was determined in favour of the latter.

July 6. The colours taken from the *French* at *Grabenstein*, were presented to his Majesty at *St. James's*.

July 7. The *English* forces landed on the isle of *Cuba*.

July 9. A great revolution happened in *Russia*, the emperor *Peter III.* was dethroned; her Imperial majesty his consort was proclaimed sole and reigning empress, and sovereign of the empire, by the name of *Catherine the Second*.

Sixteen dwelling houses were consumed by fire, at *Great Milton*, in *Oxfordshire*.

Many tumults arose at *Manchester* and in the northern parts of *Staffordshire*, on occasion of the price of corn, &c.

July 26. A fire broke out at *Wareham*, in *Dorsetshire*, and consumed one hundred and thirty houses, besides out-houses.

Six dwelling houses, &c. were consumed by fire, at *Winbourn*, in *Dorsetshire*.

Aug. 1. A fire broke out at *Maxstock-Castle*, which burnt down a great part of that ancient seat.

Aug. 4. The custom of giving vails to servants was abolished in *Devonshire*.

Aug. 9. The *Cherokee* chiefs set out for *Portsmouth*, to embark for their own country, carrying with them articles of peace between his Majesty and their nation, many rich presents, warlike instruments, &c.

Aug. 11. A dreadful accident happened

at *Worcester*, by the blowing up of some gunpowder brought from *London* by the waggon.

Aug. 12. *Havannah* was taken by the *English*.

This morning at half an hour past seven, the Queen was happily delivered of a prince after being in labour somewhat above two hours. Her Majesty found herself not well at two o'clock, and about three, notice was sent to the prince of *Wales*, that the Queen was not well; upon which, her royal highness hastened to *St. James's*, and was there by four o'clock. About five, orders were sent to the great officers of state to attend, and there were present the archbishop of *Canterbury*, the duke of *Devonshire*, the duke of *Rutland*, the lords *Hardwicke*, *Huntingdon*, *Talbot*, *Hallifax*, *Bute*, *Masham*, and *Cantalupe*, and all the ladies of the bed-chamber, and the maids of honour. The Queen was delivered by Mrs. *Draper*: Dr. *Hunter* was in waiting, in case of his help being wanting. The archbishop was in the room; and the lords in a room adjoining, with the door open into the Queen's apartment. The person that waited on the King with the news of her Majesty's being delivered of a prince, received a present of a 500*l.* bank note.

Just after her Majesty was safely in her bed, the waggons with the treasure taken in the *Hermione*, entered *St. James's-street*; on which his Majesty and the nobility went to the windows over the palace gate to see them, and joined their acclamations on two such joyful occasions.

Aug. 17. The new born prince of *Great-Britain*, (electoral prince of *Brunswick-Lunenburg*, duke of *Cornwall* and *Rothsay*, earl of *Carrick*, baron of *Renfrew*, lord of the *Isles*, and great steward of *Scotland*) was created by his Majesty prince of *Wales*, and earl of *Chester*, on whose birth addresses were received from the two Universities, and almost every corporation in *England*, as were others on the late conquests.

Aug. 21. Died, the right honourable lady *Mary Wortley Montague*, mother of the countess of *Bute*: she was daughter of the first duke of *Kingston*, and was the introducer of inoculation for the small-pox, into this kingdom.

Aug. 23. A *Dutch* ship of war was taken by the *English*.

Aug. 24. About ten o'clock at night a most dreadful storm of thunder and lightning began at *London*, which greatly alarmed the inhabitants; about eleven it was accompanied by a heavy rain, which, with

some intermission, continued till near four on *Wednesday* morning.

Aug. 25. *Almeyda* in *Portugal* surrendered to the *Spaniards*.

Aug. 27. *Valencia d'Alcantara* in *Spain* was taken by the *English* and *Portuguese* troops.

Sept. 4. A proclamation was issued for the meeting of the parliament on the 11th of *November*, then to sit for the dispatch of business.

Sept. 5. His grace the duke of *Bedford*, with a numerous retinue set out for *Dover* in his way to *France*, with a commission from his Majesty to treat of peace. He sailed from *Dover* on *Wednesday*, and in little more than two hours, landed at *Calais*. He was received at *Paris* with the greatest acclamations ever known, and was conducted into that city by 400 of the *French* king's household troops.

Sept. 8. The ceremony of christening his royal highness the prince of *Wales* was performed in the great council chamber of his Majesty's palace, by his grace the archbishop of *Canterbury*. His royal highness the duke of *Cumberland*, his most serene highness the reigning duke of *Mecklenburgh Strelitz*, represented by the duke of *Devonshire*, lord chamberlain of his Majesty's household, being godfathers; and her royal highness the princess dowager of *Wales* being godmother. The young prince was named *George Augustus Frederick*.

This morning about two o'clock, a fire broke out at the back of a stair case in the Press-yard, *Newgate*, which in a few hours consumed all the apartments in that place, and greatly damaged the chapel.

Sept. 10. The duke de *Nivernois*, the *French* ambassador, arrived in town.

Sept. 11. Lord *Kinsale*, baron *Courcy* in *Ireland*, was introduced to his Majesty at *St. James's*, and appeared covered, according to an ancient grant to that family.

The town of *Scarborough* in *New England*, received great damage by fire.

The King made a present of 400*l.* to *King's-college* in *New-York*, and 200*l.* to the colleges in *Philadelphia*, &c.

Twenty cottages were burnt at *Hitchin* in *Hertfordshire*.

Sept. 18. *Newfoundland* was retaken by the *English* forces.

Sept. 21. Their Majesties set out from *St. James's* for *Windsor* to be present at the installation of the new knights of the Garter.

His royal highness prince *William* and the earl of *Bute*, were installed knights of

the Garter, at *Windsor*, with great magnificence.

The ceremonies observed at the installation, were the same as usual on such occasions. The installation was preceded, indeed, by the ceremony of the bishop of *Salisbury*'s taking the oath as chancellor of the order.

Sept. 29. This day came on at *Guildhall* the election of a lord mayor for the year ensuing; when *William Beckford*, and *William Bridgen*, esqrs. were returned by the livery to the court of aldermen, who made choice of the former.

Alderman *Chaloner*, and alderman *Banks* were sworn in sheriffs for the year ensuing.

Sept. 30. At a public house in *Staffordshire*, the landlady's daughter; but twelve years and a few months old, was lately brought to bed of a fine boy, which she had by her brother, aged fifteen. They had been bedfellows from their infancy.

Oct. 9. *Schweidnitz* was taken by the king of *Prussia*.

Three *French* frigates and a fleet of merchant ships were taken by commodore *Keppel*.

Many woods caught fire in the late very dry season, in *New England*, and did some damage to the neighbouring settlements.

Oct. 27. By the rains that fell for some days past, a high tide in the river *Tbames*, and a strong gale of wind at north, the rivers within twenty miles of *London* were so raised, that the like was never known in the memory of man.

The river *Mole* at *Boxhill* rose fifteen feet perpendicular; at *Cambridge* they rose ten feet; and at *Norwich* twelve feet.

Nov. 1. *Cassel* was taken by the *Hanoverians*.

Nov. 3. Peace was signed at *Fontainebleau*, between *England* and *France*.

Nov. 6. A violent shock of an earthquake was felt at *Aquila* in *Spain*, which threw down several houses, and cracked the walls of the church from top to bottom. In 1703, more than 2000 persons lost their lives by a like accident.

Nov. 25. This morning one of the King's messengers, dispatched by the duke of *Bedford*, arrived at *Whitehall*, with the ratifications of their most Christian and Catholic majesties, of the preliminary articles of peace signed the 3d inst. which were exchanged with his Grace, the 22d, at *Versailles*.

Dec. 1. The cessation of arms was proclaimed at the *Royal Exchange*, and the usual places in *London* and *Westminster*.

A TABLE exhibiting the standard weight, value, and a comparative view of English Gold Money from king William I. Anno 1066, to king George III. Anno 1762.

Years of the Kings and Queens reigns, the dates of the several Mint indentures.		Standard of the gold at each period.		What the lb. troy of gold has been coined into.			What the oz. troy has been coined into.			Value of 20 shillings at each period.			Proportion of fine silver to fine gold at each period.	
Anni Regnorum	A. D.	Fine gold.	Alloy.	l.	s.	d.	l.	s.	d.	l.	s.	d.		
William I. —	1066	11 18 18	0 1 6	*	*	*								
William II. —	1087	11 18 18	0 1 6	9	0	0	0	15	0	5	12	8 $\frac{1}{8}$	8,368	74
18th Edw. III. } VI. }	1345	11 8 18	0 1 6	15	0	0	1	5	1 $\frac{5}{8}$	3	7	7 $\frac{1}{4}$	13,775	4
18th same —	1345	11 18 18	0 1 6	13	3	4	1	2	0 $\frac{5}{8}$	3	17	0 $\frac{1}{4}$	12,091	7
20th same —	1347	11 18 18	0 1 6	14	0	0	1	3	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	3	12	5 $\frac{1}{4}$	11,571	4
27, 30, 37, & 46th do. } 18th Richard II. } and 3d Henry IV. }	1373 1395 1402	11 18 18	0 1 6	15	0	0	1	5	1 $\frac{1}{8}$	3	7	7 $\frac{1}{4}$	11,158	1
9th Henry V. —	1422	11 18 18	0 1 6	16	13	4	1	7	11 $\frac{1}{8}$	3	0	10 $\frac{1}{8}$	10,331	5
1st & 39th Hen. VI. { 1461 }	1422 1461	11 18 18	0 1 6	22	10	0	1	17	8 $\frac{3}{8}$	2	5	0 $\frac{7}{8}$	11,158	1
4th same —	1426	11 18 18	0 1 6	16	13	4	1	7	11 $\frac{1}{8}$	3	0	10 $\frac{1}{8}$	10,331	5
4th Edw. IV. } VII. }	1465	11 18 18	0 1 6	20	16	8	1	14	10 $\frac{7}{8}$	2	8	8 $\frac{1}{8}$	10,331	6
5, 8, 11, 16, & 22 do } 1st Richard III. } & 9th Henry VII. }	1482 1483 1494	11 18 18	0 1 6	22	10	0	1	17	8 $\frac{3}{8}$	2	5	0 $\frac{7}{8}$	11,158	1
1st and 23d Henry VIII. —	1509 1532	11 18 18	0 1 6	27	0	0	2	5	2 $\frac{7}{8}$	1	17	6 $\frac{3}{4}$	11,158	1
1st and 23d same { 1532 }	1509 1532	11 0 0	1 0 0	25	2	6	2	5	8 $\frac{1}{4}$	1	17	2 $\frac{1}{4}$	11,268	2
34th same —	1543	11 10 0	0 10 0	28	16	0	2	10	1	1	13	11 $\frac{1}{8}$	10,434	8
36th same —	1545	11 0 0	1 0 0	30	0	0	2	14	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	11	1	6,818	18
37th same —	1546													
1st & 2d VI. } Edw. IX. }	1549	10 0 0	2 0 0	30	0	0	3	0	0	1	8	3 $\frac{7}{8}$	5,000	0
3d same —	1550	11 0 0	1 0 0	34	0	0	3	1	9 $\frac{3}{4}$	1	7	5 $\frac{7}{8}$	5,151	51
4th same —	1551	11 18 18	0 1 6	28	16	0	2	8	3	1	15	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	2,010	48
6th same —	1553	11 18 18	0 1 6	36	0	0	3	0	33	1	8	2	11,107	8
6th same —	1553	11 0 0	1 0 0	33	0	0	3	0	0 $\frac{4}{4}$	1	8	3 $\frac{7}{8}$	11,050	0
1st Mary I. —	1553	11 18 18	0 1 6	36	0	0	3	0	33 $\frac{3}{4}$	1	8	2	11,057	6
2d Elizabeth —	1560													
2d and 35th same { 1594 }	1560 1594	11 0 0	1 0 0	33	0	0	3	0	0	1	8	3	11,100	0
12th and 26 do { 1585 }	1578 1585	11 18 18	0 1 6	36	0	0	3	0	3 $\frac{3}{4}$	1	8	2	11,158	1
43d same —	1601	11 18 18	0 1 6	36	10	0	3	1	14 $\frac{3}{4}$	1	7	9 $\frac{3}{8}$	10,948	1
43d same —	1601	11 0 0	1 0 0	33	10	0	3	0	10 $\frac{3}{8}$	1	7	10 $\frac{3}{4}$	10,904	7
1st James I. —	1603	11 0 0	1 0 0	37	10	0	3	8	21 $\frac{1}{8}$	1	4	11	12,207	6
2d same —	1604	11 0 0	1 0 0	37	4	0	3	7	7 $\frac{5}{8}$	1	5	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	12,109	1
3d same —	1605	11 18 18	0 1 6	40	10	0	3	7	10 $\frac{1}{8}$	1	5	0 $\frac{1}{2}$	12,147	9
10th same —	1613	11 18 18	0 1 6	44	0	0	3	13	8 $\frac{1}{4}$	1	3	0 $\frac{5}{8}$	13,197	7
10th same —	1613	11 0 0	1 0 0	40	18	4	3	14	43 $\frac{1}{4}$	1	2	10 $\frac{1}{8}$	13,318	9
2d Charles I. —	1627	11 18 18	0 1 6	44	10	0	3	41	6 $\frac{5}{8}$	1	2	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	13,347	8
12th Charles II. —	1661													
2d Charles I. —	1627	11 0 0	1 0 0	41	10	0	3	14	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	2	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	13,346	0
22d Charles II. —	1671	11 0 0	1 0 0	44	10	0	4	0	10	1	1	0	14,485	3
1st James II. —	1685													
William III. —		11 0 0	1 0 0	47	15	9	4	6	11 $\frac{3}{4}$	0	19	6 $\frac{3}{8}$	15,571	7
3d George I. —	1717													
3d George III. —	1762	11 0 0	1 0 0	46	14	6	4	4	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	0	0	15,209	60

A TABLE exhibiting the Standard, Weight, Value, and a comparative View of English Silver Money from King WILLIAM I. Ann. 1066, to King GEORGE III. 1762.

The Dates of the several Mint Indentures.		Standard of the silver at each period.		Numb. of shillings, &c. the pound.	Weight of 20 s. in tale.			Weight of the fine silver contained in 20s.			Value of 20s. in our present money.			Value of the ounce of fine silver at				
		Fine silver	Alloy.															
		Oz.	Dwt					Oz.	Dwt	S.	D.	Oz.	Dwt	Gr.	£.	S.	D.	S.
Anni Regnorum. A. D.		Oz.	Dwt	Oz.	Dwt	S.	D.	Oz.	Dwt	Gr.	Oz.	Dwt	Gr.	£.	S.	D.	S.	D.
William I.	1066	11	2	0	18	XXI	IV	11	5	0	10	8	3	3	18	1½	1	11½
William II.	1087	11	2	0	18	XX	0	12	0	0	11	2	0	3	2	0	1	9½
28th Edw. I.	1300	11	2	0	18	XX	III	11	17	1	10	19	6	3	1	2¾	1	97½
20th Edw. III.	1347	11	2	0	18	XXII	VI	10	13	8	9	17	8	2	15	1¾	2	0½
27th same	1354	11	2	0	18	XXV	0	9	12	0	8	17	14½	2	9	7¼	2	3
18th Richard II.	1395																	
3d Henry IV.	1402																	
13th same	1412	11	2	0	18	XXXII	0	7	10	0	6	18	18	1	18	9	2	10½
9th Henry V.	1422	11	2	0	18	XXX	0	8	0	0	7	8	0	2	1	4	2	8½
1st Henry VI.	1422	11	2	0	18	XXXVII	VI	6	8	0	5	18	10	1	13	0¾	3	4½
4th same	1426	11	2	0	18	XXX	0	8	0	0	7	8	0	2	1	4	2	8½
24th same	1446																	
39th same	1461																	
4th Edw. IV.	1464	11	2	0	18	XXXVII	VI	6	8	0	5	18	10	1	13	0¾	3	4½
5, 8, 11, 16, & 22d	1482																	
1st Richard III.	1483																	
9th Henry VII.	1494	11	2	0	18	XXXX	0	6	0	0	5	11	0	1	11	0	3	7½
20th same	1505																	
1st Henry VIII.	1509																	
23d & 18th same	1532	11	2	0	18	XXXXV	0	5	6	16	4	18	16	1	7	6⅝	4	0⅝
34th same	1543	10	0	2	0	XXXXVIII	0	5	0	0	4	3	8	1	3	3¼	4	9⅝
36th same	1545	6	0	6	0	XXXXVIII	0	5	0	0	2	10	0	0	13	11⅝	8	0
37th same	1546	4	0	8	0	XXXXVIII	0	5	0	0	1	13	8	0	9	3¾	12	0
1st Edw. VI.	1547																	
2d same	1548																	
3d same	1549	6	0	6	0	LXXII	0	3	6	16	1	13	8	0	9	3¾	12	0
5th same	1551	3	0	9	0	LXXII	0	3	6	16	0	16	16	0	4	7¾	24	0
6th same	1553	11	1	0	19	LX	0	4	0	0	3	13	16	1	0	67⅛	5	5⅛
1st Mary I.	1553	11	0	1	0	LX	0	4	0	0	3	13	8	1	0	5¾	5	5½
2d Elizabeth	1560	11	2	0	18	LX	0	4	0	0	3	14	0	1	0	8	5	4⅞
19th & 25th do.	1583																	
43d same	1601																	
2d James I.	1605	11	2	0	18	LXII	0	3	17	10	3	11	14¾	1	0	0	5	7
2d Charles I.	1627																	
12th Charles II.	1661																	
22d same	1671	11	2	0	18	LXII	0	3	17	10	3	11	14¾	1	0	0	5	7
1st Ja. II. to the	1685																	
4th George III.	1762																	

Example. The famous chapel (adjoining to the East end of Westminster-Abbey) built by King Henry VII. A. D. 1493, cost 14,000*l.* which sum, answers to 23,143*l.* of our present money; which is equivalent in point of expence of living, &c. to 90,000*l.* in our days. For further proportions of money, see the notes at the end of the dissolved religious houses in vol. I. page 134, &c

The

The standard of gold is commonly estimated by caracts, but in this table is made use of Troy ounces, penny-weights, and grains, for that purpose, it being more generally understood: however, it may be remarked here, that a caract is not any certain quantity, or weight, but a 24th part of any quantity, or weight; the mint-men and goldsmiths divide the caract into four equal parts, which they call caract grains, or grains of a caract, and this grain is divided into two-eighths, and each of those eighths into two sixteenths, each of which are again divided into thirty-two parts caract. Thus, in the First Table,

oz.	dwts.	gr.		Ca- raacts	Car. gr.	8ths.
11	18	18	} in the co- lumn of fine gold is equal to	23	3	1
11	10	0		23	0	0
11	0	0		22	0	0
10	0	0		20	0	0
0	1	6	} in the co- lumn of allay is e- qual to	0	0	1
0	10	0		1	0	0
1	0	0		2	0	0
2	0	0		4	0	0

So in our present gold coin the standard is twenty-two caracts of fine gold, and two caracts of other metal, as standard silver, or equal parts of silver and copper, or all parts rose copper; these two caracts are called allay. The first guineas, viz. those of Charles II. and James II. were generally allayed with standard silver, but those of William III. and since, are allayed with silver and copper. Hence the different colours of gold.

Most authors have been of opinion, that there was no gold coined in England before A. D. 1345, the 18th Edward III-VI. but this has of late been controverted.

It is proper to observe here, that in 1671, the 22d of Charles II. the pound, or twelve ounces of standard gold, viz. (eleven ounces fine gold, and one ounce allay) was coined into forty-four pieces and a half, each weighing five penny-weights 9438 grains, which were called guineas (because the gold of which they were coined was brought from the Guinea coast in Africa) and their current value was fixed at the same time at 20s. each; and about 1690, the 2d William III. the same pieces were raised by proclamation to 21s. 6d. each, at which value they continued (except in the instances mentioned in the next para-

graph) till 1717, the 3d George I. when they were, by another proclamation, reduced to 21s. each, which is their present current value; their standard and weight have always been and still continue the same.

In 1695 the English silver money was so much reduced by clipping, &c. that a guinea was worth or went for 30s. of this clipped silver (or rather 30s. sunk by clipping to a guinea, 21s. 6d.); but in a few months an act of Parliament reduced them to 28s. and soon after to 26s. and in a few weeks after to 22s. and when the new coined silver began to circulate (which they did the same year,) they presently sunk to their former value of 21s. and 6d. each: but as these variations were of so short continuance, I do not insert them in the table.

During the debates in Parliament concerning the proposed re-coinage of the silver money, the Second Table being the computation of the value of silver money coined in the reigns of queen Elizabeth, king James I. and king Charles I. was published in an essay for the amendment of the silver coins, London, printed in 1695.

£. s. d.

The silver sterling monies coined in the reign of queen Elizabeth (exclusive of some base Irish monies) amounted to

4,632,132 3 2½

The silver monies coined in the reign of king James I. are computed at

1,700,000 0 0

In king Charles I.'s reign was coined of silver money

8,776,544 10 3

£. 15,109,476 13 5½

We shall consider how far this sum is to be abated.

First, all queen Elizabeth's crowns, half crowns, groats, quarter shillings, half groats, three half-penny pieces, three-farthing pieces, and half-pence, are wholly sunk.

Secondly, great numbers of her shillings and six-pences are melted down or lost.

Thirdly, the crowns, groats, two-pences, pence, and half-pence of king James I. and king Charles I. are quite gone, with many of their half crowns, shillings, and six-pences; so that he reckons there was not left above a third

third part of the whole coined in these three reigns, which make £. 5036492

To this the unmelted coins of king *Charles II.* king *James II.* and king *William III.* which he supposed to amount to about 563508

The whole of the silver money, clipped and unclipped, hoarded and current, was — 5600000

Of this sum four millions consisted of clipped money, and the remaining million six hundred thousand pounds to be unclipped, and lying in hoards, or current in the remote counties.

We shall now compute how far the clipped pieces may have been diminished in the weight. In order to this, observe, that one hundred pounds sterling in silver, according to the standard of the mint, ought to be thirty-two pounds, three ounces, one penny-weight, twenty-two grains Troy. Now there had been brought in promiscuously, in the months of *May*, *June*, and *July*, of the year 1695, five hundred and seventy-two bags of one hundred pounds each, which five hundred and seventy-two bags, according to the standard, should lb. oz. dw. gr. have weighed Troy wt. 18451 6 16 8

But upon examination they weighed only 9480 11 5 0

Deficiency in the 572000l. — 8970 7 11 8

The weight of 100l. sterling, according to the mint — 32 3 1 22

The medium of the weight of each 100l. of the clipped money 16 8 18 0

The medium of the deficiency — 15 6 3 22

Hence it appears that the current silver coins were diminished near one half, about

the proportion of ten to twenty-two; consequently, if there were four millions of clipped money to be re-coined, it would make but about two millions, so that there would be a loss of about that sum. The real loss proved to be 2,200,000l.

Formerly there was in *England*, as there are still in other countries, what we call the rights of seniorage and brassage; but since the 18th *Charles II.* 1667, there is nothing taken either for the king, or for the expences of coining, it having been settled by act of Parliament, that all money should be struck at the public expence (which is defrayed by a duty of 10s. per ton on wine, beer, and brandy imported, called the coinage duty) so that weight is returned for weight (in proportion to their standards) to all persons who carry their gold and silver to the Tower.

In our present coinage,

Fine silver to sterling silver is in value

As 1 to .9250.

And sterling silver to fine silver is in value

As 1 to 1,081081081.

Fine gold to standard gold is in value

As 1 to .91667, or as 24 to 22.

And standard gold to fine gold is in value

As 1 to 1.090909090.

The specific gravity of fine gold is 19185, and of our present standard or coined gold, is 17732, from an actual trial of twenty guineas of different dates.

The specific gravity of fine silver is 10431, and of our present standard of coined silver is 10360, from an actual trial of six crown-pieces of different dates.

In both the tables, in the column intituled *Anni Regnorum*, there are two Roman numerals fixed to the several names of *Edward*; the first or uppermost of which denotes the number of kings of that name since the Conquest, and the other the number of kings of the same name from *Egbert*, first monarch of all *England*; which distinction is proper to be observed.

A List of the SUPPLIES, and WAYS and MEANS, from the Revolution to the End of the Year 1762.

Summary of the total
yearly Supplies.

Summary of the total yearly
WAYS and MEANS.

				£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.
1st	William & Mary	1688	—	2,908,680	—	—	—	2,743,142	6	2
2	—	—	9	3,668,191	10	—	—	3,768,191	10	—
3	—	—	90	4,656,255	—	—	—	2,651,702	18	—
4	—	—	1	3,676,677	16	3	—	1,816,702	18	—
5	—	—	2	4,017,080	9	6	—	2,000,000	—	—
6	—	—	3	5,549,087	15	7	—	5,588,506	5	10
7	—	—	4	4,882,712	—	—	—	5,413,709	11	1
1st	William III.	—	5	5,537,853	19	11	—	8,161,469	—	—
2	—	—	6	5,520,078	19	11	—	5,600,000	—	—
3	—	—	7	8,237,210	18	1½	—	5,184,015	1	11¾
4	—	—	8	2,350,000	—	—	—	1,484,015	—	—
5	—	—	9	981,342	—	—	—	1,000,000	—	—
6	—	1700	—	2,886,536	14	6	—	2,620,000	—	—
7	—	—	1	4,380,045	11	—	—	6,913,628	15	5½
1st	Anne	—	2	3,535,457	7	2	—	3,887,630	—	—
2	—	—	3	4,005,369	8	6	—	4,200,000	—	—
3	—	—	4	4,717,488	3	4	—	4,914,888	3	3½
4	—	—	5	5,075,761	16	2	—	5,282,233	17	2
5	—	—	6	5,941,841	14	10½	—	6,142,381	15	6¼
6	—	—	7	5,926,849	18	6¾	—	6,189,067	15	6¾
7	—	—	8	6,563,138	10	10½	—	6,868,839	—	—
8	—	—	9	6,425,268	10	2¼	—	6,896,552	9	11¾
9	—	1710	—	14,370,744	5	4¾	—	16,246,325	—	—
10	—	—	11	6,671,386	1	10½	—	6,304,615	16	9½
11	—	—	12	3,520,072	10	5½	—	3,400,000	—	—
12	—	—	13	3,062,079	3	11	—	3,100,000	—	—
1st	George I.	—	14	3,282,223	16	6½	—	7,317,751	15	6½
2	—	—	15	3,053,363	5	11½	—	3,211,313	1	—
3	—	—	16	3,697,767	13	6¾	—	2,229,514	3	2½
4	—	—	17	2,644,437	4	8¾	—	2,735,509	3	2½
5	—	—	18	2,989,109	11	11	—	2,742,000	17	10¾
6	—	—	19	2,623,537	14	9¾	—	2,920,264	13	8
7	—	1720	—	2,738,156	3	2¾	—	2,719,412	10	9
8	—	—	1	2,923,108	18	¾	—	1,837,799	8	2½
9	—	—	2	1,935,054	16	6½	—	1,730,744	19	5¾
10	—	—	3	1,863,888	6	8½	—	1,782,212	—	1¾
11	—	—	4	1,823,229	4	11¼	—	3,282,328	6	7¾
12	—	—	5	2,978,954	1	3½	—	3,173,287	12	¼
13	—	—	6	2,895,305	—	7	—	5,544,594	2	2¼
1st	George II.	—	7	5,392,966	2	¾	—	3,540,478	10	4¾
2	—	—	8	3,224,697	14	8¼	—	3,530,766	12	11
3	—	—	9	3,345,190	17	6¾	—	3,826,825	7	¾
4	—	1730	—	2,752,833	5	4	—	2,883,180	2	5½
5	—	—	1	2,784,705	3	¼	—	2,887,943	6	1½
6	—	—	2	3,004,926	13	11	—	3,989,689	11	10½
7	—	—	3	3,870,230	17	4¾	—	3,269,000	—	—
8	—	—	4	3,150,452	4	7½	—	3,380,565	6	10
9	—	—	5	3,225,903	15	9¾	—	3,269,000	—	—
10	—	—	6	3,025,172	9	6¾	—	3,769,000	—	—
11	—	—	7	3,444,246	—	6	—	2,908,506	9	9
12	—	—	8	2,633,328	9	8½	—	4,097,831	11	10½
13	—	—	9	3,874,076	3	7¾	—	5,039,102	18	¾
14	—	1740	—	5,017,651	—	5	—			

Summary of the total
yearly Supplies.

Summary of the total yearly
Ways and Means.

				£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.
15th	George II.	1741	—	5,723,537	12	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	—	6,188,065	11	5
16	—	2	—	5,912,483	12	3	—	6,119,157	13	10 $\frac{3}{4}$
17	—	3	—	6,283,537	14	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	—	6,624,065	11	5
18	—	4	—	6,462,902	3	7 $\frac{3}{4}$	—	6,609,310	5	1 $\frac{3}{4}$
19	—	5	—	7,088,353	10	10	—	7,303,065	11	5
20	—	6	—	9,402,978	9	5	—	9,400,574	10	7
21	—	7	—	10,059,104	8	4 $\frac{3}{4}$	—	10,088,065	11	5
22	—	8	—	8,082,409	1	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	8,018,007	4	4
23	—	9	—	4,014,136	19	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	4,313,730	—	5 $\frac{1}{2}$
24	—	1750	—	4,969,635	10	11 $\frac{3}{4}$	—	5,175,023	11	7
25	—	1	—	3,907,435	7	7	—	4,178,459	18	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
26	—	2	—	2,132,707	17	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	2,422,911	8	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
27	—	3	—	2,797,916	10	2	—	3,077,897	15	8 $\frac{1}{2}$
28	—	4	—	4,073,779	11	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	4,256,909	5	— $\frac{3}{4}$
29	—	5	—	7,229,117	4	6 $\frac{3}{4}$	—	7,427,261	5	7
30	—	6	—	8,350,325	1	3	—	8,689,051	19	7
31	—	7	—	10,486,447	—	1	—	11,079,722	6	10
32	—	8	—	12,749,860	19	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	12,991,240	—	10
33	—	9	—	15,503,564	15	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	16,130,561	9	8
1st	George III.	1760	—	19,616,119	19	9 $\frac{3}{4}$	—	19,953,922	9	11
2	—	1	—	18,299,153	18	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	18,655,750	2	7 $\frac{1}{2}$

LAND-TAX *since the Revolution.*

Years.	Tax per Pound.	Years.	Tax per Pound.	Years.	Tax per Pound.
1688	1	1713	—	1737	—
89	2	14	—	38	—
90	—	15	—	39	—
91	—	16	—	40	—
92	—	17	—	41	—
93	—	18	—	42	—
94	—	19	—	43	—
95	—	20	—	44	—
96	—	21	—	45	—
97	—	22	—	46	—
98	—	23	—	47	—
99	—	24	—	48	—
1700	2	25	—	49	—
Additional Duty	6	26	—	50	—
1701	—	27	—	51	—
2	—	28	—	52	—
3	—	29	—	53	—
4	—	30	—	54	—
5	—	31	—	55	—
6	—	32	—	56	—
7	—	33	—	57	—
8	—	34	—	58	—
9	—	35	—	59	—
10	—	36	—	60	—
11	—			61	—
12	—			62	—

The true market price of wheat from the year 1700 to 1762.

Wheat per quarter.				Wheat per quarter.			
Years.	l.	s.	d.	Years.	l.	s.	d.
1700	2	0	0	1732	1	6	8
1701	1	17	8	1733	1	8	4
1702	1	9	6	1734	1	18	10
1703	1	16	0	1735	2	3	0
1704	2	6	6	1736	2	0	4
1705	1	10	0	1737	1	18	0
1706	1	6	0	1738	1	15	6
1707	1	8	6	1739	1	18	6
1708	2	1	6	1740	2	10	8
1709	3	18	6	1741	2	6	8
1710	3	18	0	1742	1	14	0
1711	2	14	0	1743	1	4	10
1712	2	6	4	1744	1	4	10
1713	2	11	0	1745	1	7	6
1714	2	10	4	1746	1	13	10
1715	2	3	0	1747	1	9	5
1716	2	8	0	1748	1	9	11
1717	2	5	8	1749	1	9	10
1718	1	18	10	1750	1	8	8
1719	1	15	0	1751	1	10	10
1720	1	17	0	1752	1	12	8
1721	1	17	6	1753	1	14	3
1722	1	16	0	1754	1	6	6
1723	1	14	8	1755	1	5	0
1724	1	17	0	1756	1	16	2
1725	2	8	6	1757	2	9	9
1726	2	6	0	1758	1	17	10
1727	2	2	0	1759	1	8	7
1728	2	14	6	1760	1	9	3
1729	2	6	10	1761	1	6	1
1730	1	16	6	1762	1	13	7
1731	1	12	10				

N. B. In every year there are two prices of corn, the one at Lady-day, the other at Michaelmas, both which are put together, and the half is taken for the common price of that year.

The number of Sheep and Black cattle brought to Smithfield-market for the last thirty-one years. From Michaelmas 1730,

mas	To Mi-	Sheep.	Aver- age.	Black Cattle.	Aver- age.
1731	480010	568060		88304	93655
2	537250			87571	
3	588310			95301	
4	597990			94473	
5	636740			102628	
6	617720	599466		100602	97548
7	637190			100686	
8	615000			96762	
9	598000			96404	
40	527420			93285	

1741	555480	531134	85245	85392
2	518700		86913	
3	479030		85682	
4	513320		87441	
5	589140		84179	
6	648350	655516	83149	80878
7	646930		81988	
8	634750		76060	
9	666900		83357	
50	680650		79836	
1751	673650	680618	79983	80843
2	688970		81847	
3	686810		83677	
4	669090		77605	
5	684570		81106	
6	653220	616750	83266	91699
7	594260		89776	
8	571660		90559	
9	610870		96082	
60	653740		98813	
1761	718060	842080	90232	121175

The Births and Burials within the bills of mortality, for thirty-one years. From Christmas 1730,

Chrift-	Births	Aver- age.	Buri- als.	Aver- age.
mas				
1731	17830	17517	25262	25486
2	17788		23338	
3	17465		29233	
4	17630		26062	
5	16873		23538	
6	16491	16164	27581	27494
7	16760		27823	
8	16060		25825	
9	16281		25432	
40	15251		30811	
1741	14957	14419	32169	25270
2	13751		27483	
3	15050		25200	
4	14261		20206	
5	14078		21296	
6	14577	14496	28157	25232
7	14942		25494	
8	14153		23269	
9	14260		25516	
50	14548		23727	
1751	14691	15119	21082	23080
2	15308		20485	
3	15443		29276	
4	14947		22696	
5	15209		21917	
6	14830	14459	20872	19839
7	14053		21313	
8	14209		17576	
9	14253		19604	
60	14951		19830	
1761	16000		21063	

The following is an account of the revenue resulting from the duties on hops, from the year 1711, when the duty was first laid on, till the year 1761, inclusively.

Years.	Bags.	Duty.		
		£.	s.	d.
1711	43,437	45,608	17	0
1712	30,278	31,791	18	0
1713	23,018	24,168	18	0
1714	14,457	15,179	17	0
1715	44,975	47,223	15	0
1716	20,354	21,371	14	0
1717	54,669	57,402	9	0
1718	15,005	15,755	5	0
1719	90,317	94,832	17	0
1720	38,169	40,077	9	0
1721	61,362	64,430	2	0
1722	49,433	51,904	13	0
1723	30,279	31,792	19	0
1724	61,271	61,334	11	0
1725	6,526	6,852	6	0
1726	85,013	89,263	13	0
1727	69,409	92,879	9	0
1728	41,494	43,568	14	0
1729	48,441	50,863	1	0
1730	44,419	46,639	19	0
1731	22,600	23,730	0	0
1732	35,135	37,091	15	0
1733	70,215	73,723	15	0
1734	37,416	39,286	16	0
1735	42,751	44,888	11	0
1736	46,482	49,806	2	0
1737	56,945	59,792	5	0
1738	86,576	92,904	16	0
1739	70,742	74,279	2	0
1740	37,885	39,779	5	0
1741	65,222	68,483	2	0
1742	45,550	47,827	10	0
1743	61,072	64,125	12	0
1744	46,708	49,043	8	0
1745	34,637	36,368	17	0
1746	91,796	96,385	16	0
1747	62,993	66,142	13	0
1748	87,155	91,512	15	0
1749	36,305	38,120	5	0
1750	72,138	75,744	18	0
1751	73,954	77,651	14	0
1752	82,168	86,276	8	0
1753	91,214	95,774	14	0
1754	112,012	117,612	12	0
1755	82,157	86,264	17	0
1756	48,106	50,511	6	0
1757	69,735	73,221	15	0
1758	72,994	76,643	14	0
1759	42,115	44,220	15	0
1760	117,992	123,891	14	0
1761	79,776	83,764	16	0

The annual value of the lands of *Great-Britain* is generally estimated at 20 millions. The value of the fee thereof at twenty years purchase is £. 400,000,000

The value of the stock on the said lands may be estimated at five times the yearly value, the stock on lands being commonly so estimated — — 100,000,000

The cash of *Great-Britain* — — 30,000,000

The tonnage of the shipping of the port of *London* is computed 178,557, which may be estimated about one fourth of the mercantile shipping of the whole island, which then amounts to 714,228 tons, at 10*l.* per ton — 7,142,280

The merchandize and goods brought to us for our home and foreign trade, and our consumption, may be computed at five times the value of the shipping 35,711,400

The royal navy with ordnance — — 5,000,000

The value of our home manufactures — — 20,000,000

Our plate, jewels, and rich furniture — — 20,000,000

Total £. 617,853,680

A moderate computation made of the expences in provisions in the cities of London and Westminster, and the places within the weekly bills of mortality, for a year, month, week, day, hour and minute, founded upon this modest supposition, that there may be but a million of people within the said cities and weekly bills, observed by a scrupulous enquiry into most of the particulars.

Provisions spent in one week.

	£.	s.	d.
1000 Bullocks, at 6 <i>l.</i> a-piece	6,000	0	0
6000 Sheep, at 12 <i>s.</i> a-piece	3,600	0	0
2000 Calves, at 1 <i>l.</i> 4 <i>s.</i> a-piece	2,400	0	0
3000 Lambs, at 8 <i>s.</i> a-piece for six months	1,200	0	0
1500 Hogs in pork and bacon, at 20 <i>s.</i> a-piece for six months	1,500	0	0
2000 Pigs,			

	£.	s.	d.
2000 Pigs, at 2s. 6d. a-piece	250	0	0
1000 Turkies, at 3s. 6d. a-piece for six months	175	0	0
1000 Geese, at 2s. 6d. a-piece for six months	125	0	0
2000 Capons, at 1s. 8d. a-piece	166	13	2
3000 Pullets, at 1s. 2d. a-piece	175	0	0
500 Dozen of chickens, at 9s. per dozen	156	5	0
4300 Ducks, at 9d. a-piece	161	5	0
1500 Dozen of rabbits, at 7s. per dozen for eight months	525	0	0
2000 Dozen of pigeons, at 2s. per dozen for eight months	200	0	0
700 Dozen of wild fowl, of several sorts, for six months	250	0	0
In salt and fresh fish, at 1d. a day, for half a million of people for one week	14,583	6	8
In bread of all sorts, white and brown, at 1d. a day, for one million of people for a week	19,166	0	0
300 Tons of wine, of all sorts, at 50l. a ton, one fort with another, for one week	15,000	0	0
In milk, butter, cheese, &c. at 1d. a day, for a million of people, for a week	29,166	13	4
In fruit, of all sorts, at one farthing a day, for one million of people, for a week	7,291	13	4
In eggs of hens, ducks, geese, &c. at half a farthing a day, for a million of people, for a week	3,645	11	8
In beer and ale, strong and small at 2d. a day, for a million of people, for a week	58,333	6	8
In sugar, plumbs and spice, and all sorts of grocery, at a half-penny a day, for a million of people, for a week	14,583	6	8
In wheat-flour, for pies and puddings, oatmeal and rice, &c. at half a farthing a day, for a million of people, for a week	3,645	11	8
In salt, oil, vinegar, capers, olives, and other sauces, at half a farthing a day,			

	£.	s.	d.
for a million of people, for a week	3,645	11	8
In roots and herbs, of all sorts, both for food and physick, at half a farthing a day, for a million of people, for a week	3,645	11	8
In sea coal, charcoal, candles, and firewood, of all sorts, at 1d. a day, for a million of people, for a week	29,166	13	4
In paper of all sorts (a great quantity being used in printing) quills, pens, ink and wax, at a farthing a day, for a million of people, for a week	7,291	13	5
In tobacco and pipes, and snuff, at half a farthing a day, for a million of people, for a week	3,645	11	8
In cloathing, as linen and woollen, for men, women and children, shoes, stockings, &c. at 3s. 6d. per week, for a million of people, for a week	175,000	0	0
Expences for horse meat, in hay, oats, beans, 1000 load of hay a week, at 40s. a load, comes to 2000l. in oats and beans, the like value, 2000l. which is in all, for one week	4,000	0	0
Cyder, mum, brandy, strong waters, coffee, chocolate, tea, and other sherbets, at 1d. a day, for a million of people	29,166	13	4

The Computation of those Expences.

	£.	s.	d.
For one year is	23,174,908	7	4
For one month	1,712,085	5	2
For one week	445,671	6	3
For one day	63,667	6	7
For one hour	2,652	16	1
For one minute	44	4	4

Note, That in this computation there is allowed seven days in a week, and four weeks, or twenty-eight days, to a month, and thirteen of these months to a year, consisting of 364 days, the odd day not reckoned.

And you are also to understand, that in these computations every thing is reckoned rather

rather lower than higher in each computation, as may appear in these two instances.

1. As to the number of people, which is computed at a million in *London* and *Westminster*, and within the compass of the weekly bills of mortality; but it is generally suppose to be a far greater number.

2. There is computed only 1000 beeves spent weekly; but it is rationally supposed, that there are a great many more spent in a week, which has been plainly made out by some of the tanners in *Leaden-hall*, that suppose that, one week with another in the whole year, there are bought 1500 raw hides from butchers in a week, most of which are sold by *London* butchers.

The same method hath been observed

throughout the whole hypothesis; for, in a thing of this nature, it is impossible to come to exactness in the computation; therefore it is better to reckon under than over; for you must note, that this is but an estimate, made according to the best informations that could be collected from some of the best knowing persons in every particular.

We may note, in this estimate, the singular providence of the Almighty, to make such a wonderful provision for the support of such a prodigious number of people; and to be supplied with plenty of all things for the life of man, in such great and populous places as these two cities are.

LIST OF THE TURKISH EMPERORS.

Names.	Died.	Names.	Died.	Names.	Died.
Ottoman, or Osman I.		Mahomet II. took Constantinople, and settled the empire of the Turks in 1453, died	1481	Mustapha I. dethroned	1622
laid the foundation in 1299, - -	1328	Bajazet II. - -	1512	Osman - - -	1622
Orchanes, or Urchan	1359	Selim I. - - -	1520	Mustapha I. restored	1639
Amurath I. - -	1388	Solyman II. - -	1566	Amurath IV. - -	1640
Bajazet I. - - -	1399	Selim II. - - -	1574	Ibrahim - - -	1648
Josua I. - - -	1403	Amurath III. - -	1595	Mahomet IV. - -	1687
Solyman I. - - -	1410	Mahomet III. - -	1604	Solyman III. - -	1691
Musa - - -	1414	Achmet I. - - -	1617	Achmet II. - - -	1695
Mahomet I. - -	1422			Mustapha II. - -	1703
Amurath II. - -	1450			Achmet III. - -	1730
		Abdul Hamed, the present Emperor.		Mahomet V. - - -	1773

LIST OF THE ROMAN GERMAN EMPERORS.

Names.	Died.	Names.	Died.	Names.	Died.
Charlemagne - -	814	Henry II. - - -	1024	Richard of Cornwall	1260
Lewis I. - - -	839	Conrade II. - - -	1039	Rodolph I. - - -	1290
Lothayre - - -	856	Henry III. - - -	1056	Adolfe - - -	1296
Lewis II. - - -	875	Henry IV. - - -	1106	Albert I. - - -	1306
Charles II. - - -	877	Henry V. - - -	1125	Henry VII. - - -	1312
Lewis III. - - -	879	Lotharye II. - -	1138	<i>Interregnum.</i>	
Charles III. - -	887	Conrade III. - -	1152	Lewis V. - - -	1345
Arnolphus - - -	899	Frederic Barbarossa	1190	Charles IV. - - -	1377
Lewis IV. - - -	912	Henry VI. - - -	1197	Winceslaus - - -	1399
Conrade, the first of the electoral princes	919	Philip - - -	1207	Rupert - - -	1409
Henry I. - - -	937	Otto IV. - - -	1211	Jodocus - - -	1410
Otto the Great - -	974	Frederic II. - -	1249	Sigismund - - -	1437
Otto II. - - -	983	Conrade IV. - -	1254	Albert II. - - -	1439
Otto III. - - -	1002	William of Holland	1256	Frederic III. - -	1492
		<i>Interregnum.</i>		Maximilian I. - -	1518
				<i>Names.</i>	

<i>Names.</i>	<i>Died.</i>	<i>Names.</i>	<i>Died.</i>	<i>Names.</i>	<i>Died.</i>
Charles V. - -	1558	Ferdinand II.	1636	Charles VI. - -	1740
Ferdinand I. - -	1563	Ferdinand III.	1656	Charles VII. - -	1745
Maximilian II.	1575	<i>Interregnum.</i>		Francis - -	1765
Rodolph II.	1611	Leopold Ignatius	1705	Jos. Bened. Augustus,	
Matthias - -	1618	Joseph - -	1711	the present Emperor.	

LIST OF THE KINGS OF FRANCE.

<i>Names.</i>	<i>Died.</i>	<i>Names.</i>	<i>Died.</i>	<i>Names.</i>	<i>Died.</i>
Pharamond - -	431	Lothayry - -	856	Edward of England	
Clodius - -	445	Lewis II. - -	875	crowned.	
Merovæus - -	460	Charles II. the Bald	877	Philip V. the Courtier	1350
Chilpric - -	484	Lewis the Stammerer	879	John died in London	1364
Clovis the Great, or		Lewis III. and	882	Charles V. the Wise	1380
Lewis I. 1st Chris-		Carloman - -	884	Charles VI. the Well-	
tian King of France	514	Charles III. the Simple	928	beloved - -	1422
Clothayry I. - -	565	Lewis IV. - -	954	Charles VII. the Vic-	
Chilpric II. - -	588	Lothayry - -	986	torious - -	1462
Clothayry II. - -	631	Lewis V. the last of the		Henry IV. of England	
Dagobert the Great	645	Carolinians - -	987	proclaimed.	
Clovis II. - -	662	Hugh Caput - -	996	Lewis XI. - -	1482
Clothayry III. - -	666	Robert - -	1033	Charles VIII. - -	1498
Childeric I. - -	678	Henry I. - -	1060	Lewis XII. - -	1515
Theodoric I. - -	694	Philip I. - -	1108	Francis I. - -	1524
Clovis III. - -	698	Lewis VI. - -	1137	Henry II. - -	1559
Childebert I. - -	710	Lewis VII. the younger	1180	Francis II. - -	1560
Dagobert II. - -	715	Philip II. the August	1223	Charles IX. - -	1574
Chilpric III. - -	727	Lewis VIII. - -	1226	Henry III. - -	1589
Theodoric II. - -	741	Lewis IX. - -	1270	Henry IV. - -	1610
Childeric II. the last of		Philip III. the Hardy	1285	Lewis XIII. - -	1643
the Merovæan race	752	Philip IV. the Fair	1314	Lewis XIV. - -	1715
Pepin - -	768	Lewis X. - -	1316	Lewis XV. - -	1774
Charlemagne - -	814	Philip V. - -	1322	Lewis XVI. the present	
Lewis I. - -	839	Charles IV. the Fair	1327	King of France.	

LIST OF THE KINGS OF SPAIN.

<i>Names.</i>	<i>Died.</i>	<i>Names.</i>	<i>Died.</i>	<i>Names.</i>	<i>Died.</i>
Atulph - -	416	Recared I. - -	601	Roderic - -	714
Sigeric - -	416	Levua II. - -	602	Pelagius - -	735
Vallia - -	427	Vitericus - -	610	Favila - -	738
Theodoric I. - -	451	Gundemar - -	612	Alphonfus I. - -	756
Torrismond - -	454	Sisebuth - -	621	Froila I. - -	769
Theodoric II. - -	466	Recared II. - -	622	Aurelius - -	775
Eorick - -	483	Suintilla and Racamire	631	Silo - -	783
Alarick - -	507	Sifenand - -	636	Mauregat - -	788
Gefalrick - -	511	Cinthila - -	639	Veremund I. - -	791
Amalaric - -	531	Tulga - -	640	Alphonfus II. - -	824
Theodat - -	548	Cindasvinthe - -	661	Ramiro I. - -	850
Theodisole - -	549	Recesvintus - -	672	Ordogno I. - -	862
Agila - -	553	Womba - -	687	Alphonfus the Great	910
Athanagilde - -	567	Ervigius - -	688	Garcias - -	913
Levua I. - -	572	Egica - -	701	Ordogno II. - -	923
Leovigilde - -	586	Vitizza - -	711	Froila II. - -	924
				<i>Names.</i>	

<i>Names.</i>	<i>Died.</i>	<i>Names.</i>	<i>Died.</i>	<i>Names.</i>	<i>Died.</i>
Alphonfus IV.	929	Alphonso IX.	1214	the first stiled Catho-	
Ramiro II.	950	Henry I.	1217	lic	1516
Ordogno III.	955	Ferdinand III.	1252	Philip I.	1524
Sancho I.	967	Alphonso X.	1284	Charles I.	1558
Ramiro III.	982	Sancho IV.	1295	Philip II.	1598
Veremund II.	999	Ferdinand IV.	1312	Philip III.	1621
Alphonfus V.	1028	Alphonso XI.	1350	Philip IV.	1665
Veremund III.	1037	Peter the Cruel	1369	Charles II.	1700
Ferdinand the Great	1065	Henry II.	1379	Philip V. resigned	1724
Sancho the Strong	1073	John I. the Bastard	1390	Lewis	1727
Alphonso the Valiant	1109	Henry III.	1406	Philip, reassumed,	1746
Alphonso VII.	1125	John II.	1454	Ferdinand VI.	1756
Alphonso VIII.	1157	Henry IV.	1474	Charles III. the present	
Sancho III.	1158	Ferdinand and Isabella,		King.	

LIST OF THE KINGS OF SCOTLAND.

<i>Names.</i>	<i>Began to reign.</i>	<i>Names.</i>	<i>Began to reign.</i>	<i>Names.</i>	<i>Began to reign.</i>
Metellanus, 17th king, in the 2d year of whose reign Christ was born.		Congale II.	568	Duphus	968
Caractacus	29	Chinaule or Cumatillus	572	Cullenus	973
Corbred I.	49	Aidan	580	Kenet III.	978
Dardanus	67	Kenet	604	Constantin IV.	994
Corbred II.	71	Eugenius IV.	605	Grimus	995
Luftatus	106	Ferchard I.	620	Malcolm II.	1003
Mogaldus	109	Donald IV.	632	Duncan or Donald VII.	1033
Conarus	150	Ferchard II.	647	Macbeth	1040
Ethodius I.	159	Maldwin	668	Malcolm III.	1057
Satrael	192	Eugenius V.	688	Donald VIII.	1093
Donald I.	196	Eugenius VI.	692	Duncan II.	1094
Ethodius II.	217	Amberchelet	699	Edgar	1096
Achiro	238	Eugenius VII.	700	Alexander I.	1106
Nathalocus	250	Mordac	717	David I.	1124
Findohus	262	Etfinius	730	Malcolm IV.	1153
Donald II.	273	Eugenius VIII.	761	William	1165
Donald III.	274	Fergus III.	764	Alexander II.	1214
Crathilinthus	286	Solvatus	767	Alexander III.	1249
Fincormachus	310	Achaius	787	Interregnum	1285
Romachus	357	Congale III.	809	John Baliol	1292
Angusianus	360	Dongal	814	Robert I.	1306
Fethelmacus	361	Alpin	820	David II. and Edward	1329
Eugenius I.	364	Kenet II.	823	Robert II.	1370
Fergus II.	422	Donald V.	858	John Robert	1390
Eugenius II.	440	Constantin II.	874	James I.	1423
Dongard	461	Ethus	874	James II.	1437
Constantin I.	465	Gregory	875	James III.	1460
Congale I.	482	Donald VI.	893	James IV.	1488
Conran	501	Constantin III.	904	James V.	1513
Eugenius III.	535	Malcolm I.	943	Mary Stuart	1542
		Indulphus	958	James VI.	1567

James VI. on the death of Elizabeth, queen of England, ascended the throne in 1603, and his descendants were the kings of England also till 1707, when the two kingdoms were united, under the title of Great Britain.

I N D E X

T O

V O L. I.

From the Landing of JULIUS CÆSAR to the
Death of Queen ANNE.

ABBEY of St. Alban's seized by William the Conqueror, 1070.

Abbies and bishopricks obliged to change their tenures by William the Conqueror, 1070.

Abbies and monasteries totally suppressed by Henry VIII. 1540.

Abbot George, archbishop of Canterbury, accidentally killed his park-keeper, 1621.

—Died 1633.

Abdication of Cheveline, of the West Saxons, 593.

—James II. 1688.

Aberconway castle built, 1285.

Abingdon abbey in Berks, built, 941.

Abjuration oath first required, 1701.

Addressers and Abhorers, the parties formed, 1679.

Admiralty revenue 40,000*l.* in 1604.

—50,000*l.* in 1609.

Adrian landed in Britain, 117.

—Built the Scots bank from Carlisle to the river Tyne, in Northumberland, 121.

African trade settled, 1698.

Agricola reduced South Britain, and built a chain of castles from the Forth to the Clyde, 84.

—Discovered Britain to be an island, 85.

Alban, St. martyred, 283.

—Monastery built, 793.

—Stripped of its riches by William the Conqueror, 1070.

Aldersgate in London rebuilt, 1616.

Aldgate in London built, 1608.

Alenfon Duke of, proposed in marriage to Queen Elizabeth, but refused, 1573.

—Became Duke of Anjou, came to England, and renewed his addresses in person, but without effect, 1579.

—Again in 1581. And concluded the marriage articles with Queen Elizabeth, but the French King refused to ratify them.

—Returned home despairing of success, Feb. 1582, and made sovereign of the confederate provinces.

Alfred, king of England, 872.

Algiers bombarded by the English, July 25, 1661.

Alicant taken by the French, Dec. 3, 1708.

Alien priories seized by the King, 1337.

Allegiance of Britain to the Romans discharged, 428.

—Sworn by the Scotch clergy and nobles to the king of England, 1174.

—The oath of, first devised and administered, 1605.

All Souls college in Oxford founded, 1437.

Altar, the first christian one erected in Britain, 634.

Alum brought to perfection in England, 1609.

Ambassador from Portugal arrested, August, 1653.

—The Swedish, made his public entry, Feb. 21, 1667-8.

I N D E X.

Ambassador, the Dutch, made his public entry, Nov. 12, 1668.

—The Spanish, ditto, Feb. 11, 1668-9.

—The French, ditto, Aug. 17, 1669.

—The Danish, ditto, Aug. 17, 1669.

—The Venetian, ditto, Oct. 17, 1669.

—The Spanish, ditto, April 13, 1672.

—The Dutch, ditto, May 20, 1674.

—The Spanish, ditto, Nov. 10, 1680.

—The Moscovy, ditto, Nov. 21, 1681.

—The Morocco, ditto, Jan. 5, 1681-2.

—The Savoy, ditto, March 2, 1681-2.

—The Bantham arrived April 28, 1682.

—The Venetian made their public entry, Dec. 15, 1685; May 1, 1696.

—The French, ditto, May 16, 1698.

—The Venetian, ditto, April 23, 1706.

—The Russian arrested by a lace merchant, which occasioned a law for their protection, July 27, 1708.

—The French, made his public entry, July 1, 1713.

Ambassadors quarrel for precedence, Sept. 30, 1661.

—Protected by law, March, 1709.

Amboyna seized by the Dutch, 1624.

—Satisfaction for it demanded by Cromwell, 1651.

Ambresbury nunnery built, 979.

America discovered by Columbus, a Genoese, Oct. 11, 1492.

Amiens taken by the Spaniards, and retaken by the English, 1597.

Anabaptists first appeared in England, 1549.

Andrew's St. university founded, 1411.

Anglesey reduced by the Romans, 78.

—Subdued by the Romans, 1295.

Anjou the duke of, proposed for a husband to queen Elizabeth and rejected, 1571.

—Chosen king of Poland, 1573.

—Became king of France, 1574.

Anne, queen of England, 1701-2.

Anointing first used at coronations in England, 872.

Anselm, a Norman abbot, archbishop of Canterbury, 1096.

Apothecaries exempted from civil offices, 1702.

Appeals first made from England to the Pope, 1138.

—Forbid, 1532.

Apricots first brought to England, 1540.

Argyle duke of, received Charles II. with great respect in Scotland, June 28, 1650.

—Quitted the army, July 31, 1651.

—Landed in Scotland with troops, May 19, 1685.

—Defeated, June 17, 1685.

Argyle duke of beheaded in Edinburgh, June 30, 1685.

Argyle the marquis of, beheaded, May 8, 1661.

Arms of England ordered to be taken down and the Commonwealth's set up, Feb. 4, 1651.

Army opposed Richard Cromwell, 1659.

—Deposed the Parliament, and assumed sovereign power, Oct. 13, 1659.

—Disbanded, Nov. 24, 1660.

Arran the earl of, favourite to the king of Scotland, 1582.

Array, the first commission of, issued, 1420.

Arthur prince, first mentioned in history, 467.

—Defeated the Northumbrian Saxons, 491.

—Besieged York, 497.

—Defeated the Saxons, 504.

—Succeeded Ambrosius, and defeated the Saxons near Bath, 511.

—Assumed the purple, 528.

—Slain in battle, and buried at Glastonbury, 535.

Arthur prince, king John's nephew, in rebellion, taken prisoner, and died in prison, Aug. 1, 1202.

Arthur prince, king Henry the seventh's son, married Catharine of Spain, and died soon after, 1501.

Artichoaks first planted in England, 1603.

Articles of religion, first published by Henry VIII. 1539.

—Thirty-nine established, Jan. 12, 1563.

—Published, 1628.

Ascham Roger, tutor and secretary to queen Elizabeth, died, Dec. 30, 1563.

Ashdown church built, 1020.

Askham, the envoy to Spain, killed, May 31, 1650.

Asparagus first introduced into England, 1602.

Affassination plot discovered, Feb. 14, 1695-6.

Affize of bread appointed, 1202.

Athelstan, king of England, 925.

Athlone in Ireland taken, June 22, 1691.

Augmentation, the court of, established, 1536.

Augustin St. arrived in Britain, 596.

Augustus, king of Poland, vacated his throne, 1707.

—Endeavoured to recover it, Aug. 1, 1709.

Ausburg taken by the elector of Bavaria, Dec. 6, 1703.

—Claimed the protection of the duke of Marlborough, Aug. 6, 1704.

Bab-

I N D E X.

B.

- Babington's conspiracy discovered, and himself and others executed at St. Giles's in the Fields, Sept. 1586.
- Bacon Sir Francis, made lord chancellor, 1615.
- Convicted of bribery, fined 40,000*l.* and imprisoned during pleasure, May 3, 1621.
- Died April 9, 1626, at Highgate, aged 66.
- Baden prince Lewis of, visited England, Dec. 31, 1693.
- Baliol college in Oxford founded, 1267.
- Baltimore in Ireland taken June 4, 1691.
- Bank of England began, 1694.
- Supplied government with 2,500,000*l.* Feb. 3, 1708-9, and had their capital enlarged.
- Banqueting-house at Whitehall built, 1607.
- Barbadoes planted, 1624.
- Surrendered to Cromwell, 1651.
- A violent storm there, Aug. 10, 1675.
- A conspiracy there of the negroes, Nov. 11, 1692.
- Barcelona besieged by the French and Spaniards, April 1706, and was relieved by the English fleet; the French leaving vast quantities of ammunition, &c.
- Besieged by the French and Spaniards, July 26, 1714.
- Taken by the French, June 16, 1697.
- Retaken by the confederates, Aug. 1705.
- Barnadiston Sir Samuel, fined 10,000*l.* Feb. 14, 1683-4.
- Barons refused to attend John, 1201.
- Heavily taxed, 1205.
- Engage in a war against the King, 1213.
- Interdicted by the Pope, 1215.
- Did homage to the dauphin of France, 1216.
- Defeated May 19, 1217.
- Compelled the King to delegate his regal power, 1258.
- Make war on the King, 1262.
- Refused the king of France's award, seized London, renounced their fealty, and took the King prisoner, 1265.
- Opposed the King's favourites by arms, 1387.
- Defeated the King, 1398.
- Conspire against the King, are defeated, and more were executed than ever were before in any reign, 1400.
- Baronets first instituted in England, May 12, 1611.
- Bartholomew's hospital founded, 1538.
- Barton Elizabeth, the holy maid of Kent, and five others, executed, 1534.
- Bath bishoprick founded, 604.
- City burnt, 1116.
- Again 1137.
- Battle-abbey built, 1067.
- Battle at Aylesford in Kent, the first between the Britons and Saxons, 455, defeated.
- Crayford in Kent, 457, the Britons defeated.
- Ipswich in Suffolk, 466, the Saxons defeated.
- Duglafs in Lancashire, 494, the Saxons defeated.
- Brecknock, 497, when the Britons were routed.
- Boston, when the Saxons were defeated, 504.
- Chardford in Hampshire, 5000 Britons slain, 508.
- Ribroit in Lancashire, and Cadbury in Somersetshire, 508.
- Baden-hill, near Bath, where Arthur slew 400 Saxons, 511.
- Chertsey in Buckinghamshire, where the Britons were defeated, 527.
- Camelford, where the Britons were totally routed, 535.
- Hatfield in Yorkshire, Oct. 4, 633.
- Masorfield in Shropshire, Aug. 1, 643.
- Oswestry, between Penda and Oswald, Nov. 6, 641.
- Otterford, 759.
- Wenbury in Devonshire, near Plymouth, 851.
- Assenden, where the Danes were totally defeated, 871.
- Abingdon in Berks, April 27, 872.
- Wilton in Wilts, 872.
- Exeter and Chippenham, 876.
- Bury in Suffolk, 905.
- Dunbar in Scotland, the Scots and Danes defeated, 938.
- Stanford-bridge, since called Battle-bridge, Sept. 25, 1066.
- Hastings, by Harold and William the Conqueror, Oct. 18, 1066.
- York, between William I. and Edgar Athling, where 3000 Normans were slain, 1069.
- Alnwick, when the earl of Northumberland, by wounding the king of Scotland in the eye, acquired the name of Piercy, 1092.
- The Standard, Aug. 22, 1138.
- Lincoln, Feb. 1, 1141.
- Lincoln, May 19, 1217.

I N D E X.

Battle at Lewes in Suffex, when the King was taken prisoner, May 12, 1264.
 —Evesham in Worcestershire, Aug. 4, 1265, and the King released.
 —Chesterfield, when Baliol, king of Scotland, was taken prisoner, with all the records, regalia, &c. and brought to London, 1296.
 —Falkirk, when 40,000 Scots were slain, July 22, 1298.
 —John's Town, when Bruce's brothers were taken prisoners, 1306.
 —Bannocks Burn, when the Scots were defeated, June 25, 1314.
 —Gladesmere, Aug. 11, 1332.
 —Hallidown-hill, when the Scots were totally defeated, 900 knights, 4000 gentlemen, and 15000 common men were slain, July 19, 1333.
 —Cressy, gained by the English, Aug. 24, 1346.
 —Durham, when the king of Scotland was taken prisoner by the English, Oct. 17, 1346.
 —Poitiers, when the king of France and his son were taken prisoners, Sept. 19, 1356.
 —Berwick, when the Scots were defeated, Nov. 1378.
 —Between Douglas and Hotspur, 1389.
 —Near Edinburgh, and the Scots defeated, 1401.
 —Nisbet, and 10,000 Scotch slain, 1402.
 —Shrewsbury, July 22, following, when the discontented nobles were defeated, and young Hotspur slain.
 —Azincourt, when the French were defeated with great loss, Oct. 25, 1415.
 —Anjou, where the duke of Clarence and 1500 English were slain by the earl of Buchan, 1421.
 —Crevant, when 500 Scots in the service of France were killed, 1423.
 —Greville, when the English lost 900 men, and were defeated, April 1423.
 —Verneuil, when 9700 French and Scots were killed, and the army defeated, Aug. 27, 1424.
 —Montargis, when the English were defeated, 1426.
 —Pontorson, when the English defeated the French, 1427.
 —Herrings, when the French were defeated, Feb. 12, 1429.
 —Patay, under the famous Joan of Arc, when the English were defeated, April 1429.
 —Normandy, 1500 English defeated, April 1450.

Battle near Sevenoaks in Kent, where Cade defeated the King's troops, 1450.
 —Of St. Alban's, where the king of England was taken prisoner, and appointed the duke of York protector, May 23, 1455.
 —Bloreheath, when the King was defeated by the duke of York, Sept. 23, 1459.
 —Northampton, where the King was defeated by the duke of York, and made prisoner, July 9, 1460.
 —Mortimer's cross, near Ludlow, where the King was defeated, deposed by the duke of York, and taken prisoner, but released soon after, at St. Alban's by the Queen, and fled to Scotland, Feb. 1461.
 —Towton in Yorkshire, where 36,776 were slain, and king Henry defeated by Edward, March 29, 1461.
 —Hexham, where Henry's party was defeated, May 15, 1464.
 —Banbury, where Edward was defeated, and 5000 Welsh slain, July 26, 1469.
 —Stamford, where Edward was victorious, and the rebels lost 10,000 men, March 13, 1470.
 —Barnet, where Edward was re-established on the throne, and the earl of Warwick and 10,000 men slain, April 14, 1471.
 —Tewkesbury, where Henry's queen was defeated, his son taken prisoner and 3000 men slain by Edward, May 4, 1471.
 —Stoke, near Newark, where Lambert the imposter was taken prisoner, and 4000 of his party slain, June 16, 1487.
 —Flouden-field, where James IV. of Scotland was killed, Sept. 9, 1513.
 —Mohatz in Hungary, when 300,000 Turks defeated the Hungarians, and destroyed 20,000 men, 1526.
 —Solway Moss, where the Scots were defeated, 1542.
 —Pinkney-field, near Marlborough, where the Scots were defeated, and lost 13,000 men, Dec. 10, 1547.
 —Newport, when the English and Dutch defeated the Spaniards, and slew 9000 men, 1600.
 —Prague, when the elector Palatine was defeated, and obliged to fly to Holland for shelter, 1620.
 —Lutzingen, when the king of Sweden was killed, Nov. 6, 1632.
 —Newcastle, when Charles the first's army was defeated by the Scots, 1640.

Battl

I N D E X.

Battle at Worcester, when both claimed the victory, Sept. 23, 1642.

—Edgehill, where the royal standard was taken but recovered, about 1200 men slain on both sides, and each side claimed the victory, Oct. 23, 1642.

—Leskard, where the royalists were conquered, Jan. 12, 1642-3.

—Hopton-heath, near Stafford, and the Royalists were again defeated, March 19, 1642-3.

—Barham-moor, where the Royalists were conquered, March 29, 1643.

—Stratton in Cornwall, when the Parliamentary forces were defeated, May 16, 1643.

—Wakefield, when 1500 men and gen. Goring were made prisoners, twenty-seven colours taken, and the Royalists defeated, May 21, 1643.

—Chalgrave-field in Buckinghamshire, when Hampden was slain, June 18, 1643.

—Alderton-moor in Yorkshire, when the Royalists routed the enemy, June 29, 1643.

—Buckingham, July 1, 1643.

—Landsdown, near Bath, where the Royalists defeated the enemy, but lost 1500 men, July 5, 1643.

—Roundaway-down, where the Royalists defeated the enemy, July 18; and again, Sept. 8, 1643.

—Newbury, where they were defeated, Sept. 20, 1643.

—Nantwich in Cheshire, when the Royalists were defeated and lost 3000 men, Jan. 21, 1643-4.

—Newark, when the Royalists conquered and seized 3000 arms, March 22, 1643-4.

—Cherryton-down, near Winchester, where the Royalists were defeated, March 29, 1644.

—Selby, when the Royalists met with a great defeat, April 11, 1644.

—Cropredy-bridge, near Banbury, where the King gained an advantage, June 29, 1644.

—Marston-moor, when 10,000 Royalists were killed or taken prisoners, with their arms, &c. July 2, 1644.

—Montgomery castle, Sept. 18, 1644.

—Newberry, when the King was defeated and lost 3000 men, and the Parliament forces 2500, Oct. 27, 1644.

—Islip-bridge, near Oxford, where Cromwell defeated the Royalists, April 24, 1645.

Battle at Naseby in Northamptonshire, where the King was defeated by general Fairfax, and lost all his papers, artillery, arms, and 5000 men.

—Taunton, when the Royalists lost 1900 prisoners and 2000 horse, June 10, 1645.

—Routon-heath, where the King was defeated, Sept. 26, 1645.

—Torrington, where lord Hopton was defeated, Feb. 16, 1645-6.

—Stow on the Wold, Gloucestershire, March 21, 1646.

—Maidstone, where the Royalists were defeated, May 31, 1648.

—Preston in Lancashire, when the Parliament troops conquered, Aug. 17, and the next day, was

—Between Cromwell and the Scotch troops, where the latter were defeated, and the duke of Hamilton taken prisoner, Aug. 18, 1648.

—Between the Scots and Commonwealth's forces, when the marquis of Montrose was taken prisoner, April 29, 1650.

—Dunbar, when Cromwell defeated the Scots, Sept. 3, 1650.

—Fife, *ibid*, and made 1200 men prisoners, July, 1651.

—Wigan in Lancashire, where the earl of Derby, for the King, was defeated by Lilburn, Aug. 25, 1651.

—Worcester, when Charles II. was totally defeated by Cromwell, and 150 standards were taken, Sept. 3, 1651.

—Dunes, between the French and Spaniards, when the latter were defeated, Aug. 1658.

—Pentland-hill in Scotland, where 500 Presbyterians were slain, Nov. 27, 1666.

—Senneff in Flanders, Aug. 16, 1674.

—Moncafsle, where the French were conquerors over the Stadtholder, April 11, 1677.

—Bothwell-bridge, where the Presbyterian rebels of Scotland were defeated by the duke of Monmouth, June 22, 1679.

—Tangier, between the English and the Moors, which lasted eleven days, Nov. 1679.

—Philip's Norton, between the King's troops, who were defeated, and the duke of Monmouth, June 21, 1685.

—Sedgemoor, when the duke of Monmouth was totally defeated, July 6, 1685.

Battle

I X N D E X.

- Battle on the Blair of Athol in Scotland, May 26, 1689.
- Of Newtown Butler in Ireland, 1689.
- Killicranky in Scotland, when king James's adherents were defeated, June 13, 1689.
- Boyne, when James was defeated, July 1, 1690.
- Fleury in Flanders, where the Dutch were defeated, July 4, 1690.
- Aghrim in Ireland, when the Irish were defeated with great slaughter, July 12, 1691.
- Salankemen, when the Turks were defeated and the Grand Vizir killed, Aug. 19, 1691.
- Steinkirk, when William was defeated with great loss, Aug. 4, 1692.
- Landeu, where William was defeated by the French with great slaughter, July 29, 1693.
- Marfiglia, near Turin, where the French defeated the Confederates, Sept. 24, 1693.
- Zentha, where the Imperialists defeated the Turks, killed the Grand Vizir and 20,000 men, Sept. 1, 1697.
- Narva, between the Swedes and Russians, when the latter were defeated, Dec. 11, 1700.
- Luzara in Italy, between the Imperialists and the French and Spaniards, Aug. 15, 1702.
- Eckeren, between the Confederates and French, June 30, 1703.
- Hockstet, when the duke of Bavaria was defeated, Sept. 20, 1703.
- Donavert, when Marlborough defeated the French and Bavarians, July 2, 1704.
- Hockstet, where Marlborough and Eugene totally defeated the French and Bavarians, when near 13,000 were taken prisoners and 20,000 killed, Aug. 5, 1704.
- Tirlemont, when Marlborough defeated the French, July 18, 1705.
- Cossano in Italy, between the Imperialists and French, Aug. 16, 1705.
- Sfravenstat in Great Poland, when the Poles totally defeated the Moscovites, Feb. 12, 1705-6.
- Ramillies, when Marlborough obtained a compleat victory, May 12, 1706.
- Turin, where the French were totally defeated by prince Eugene, Sept. 7, 1706.
- Battle of Almanza, when the Confederates were defeated by the French and Spaniards, April 25, 1707.
- Oudenarde, when the French troops were defeated by Marlborough and Eugene, July 11, 1708.
- Holowezzen, when the Swedes defeated the Moscovites, July 14, 1708.
- Wynnendale, when the English defeated an army of 24,000 French, Sept. 28, 1708.
- Caya, when the Spaniards defeated the Portuguese, May 17, 1709.
- Poltowa, when the king of Sweden was defeated and his whole army destroyed, June 27, 1709.
- Alface, when the Imperialists were defeated, Aug. 26, 1709.
- Malplaquet, near Mons, when each army contained 100,000 men, but the French were defeated, Sept. 11, 1709.
- Almanara in Spain, July 27, 1710.
- Saragossa, when Philip was defeated by king Charles, Aug. 20, 1710.
- Villa Viciosa, when the Allies defeated Philip of Spain, Dec. 12, 1710.
- Between the Turks and Moscovites, which lasted three days, June 21, 1711.
- Denain, between the French and Dutch, July 24, 1712.
- Bavaria destroyed by Marlborough's troops, July, 1704.
- Surrendered to the Imperialists, Nov. 10, 1704.
- Bayonets first used, Sept. 24, 1693.
- Beaton Cardinal, persecuted the Protestants, and was murdered, 1546.
- Becket, archbishop of Canterbury, 1162.
- Excommunicated the clergy, 1169.
- Permitted the King to hold his stirrup when he mounted his horse, 1170.
- Murdered at Canterbury in the cathedral, Dec. 30, 1172.
- Enshrined in gold, 1220.
- Stripped of its riches, and the bones burnt by Henry VIII. 1535.
- Bedford castle built, 929.
- Razed to the ground, 1224.
- Bedford John duke of, regent in France, 1422.
- Died, 1435.
- Beheading noblemen first used in England, 1075.
- Belgrade taken by the Turks, Nov. 8, 1690.
- Bells, the first tunable ones set up in England, 945.
- Bembow Admiral, bombarded St. Maloes, Sept. 19, 1694.

Benefit

Benefit of clergy taken from murderers and felons, Oct. 24, 1513.

Benetsholm monastery, in Norfolk, built, 1031.

Bennet Sir John, a judge, fined 20,000*l.* for taking bribes, 1616.

Berkley castle taken by Cromwell, Sept. 21, 1645.

Berkley Sir Robert, one of the judges of the King's-bench, taken off the bench in Westminster-hall by the Black-rod, and committed, 1641.

—Fined 10,000*l.* 1643.

Bermudas first settled, 1609.

Berwick taken from the Scots and annexed to England, 1333.

—Taken by the Scots, 1354.

—Ditto by the English, Jan. 13, 1355-6.

—Ditto by the Scots, 1378.

—Ditto by the English, 1378.

—Ditto by the Scots, 1384.

—Ditto by the English, 1385.

—Surrendered to Cromwell, Oct. 1648.

—Secured by general Monk, Oct. 29, 1659.

Berwick Duke of, made governor of Portsmouth, Jan. 22, 1687-8.

—Quitted England with his Father, Dec. 23, 1688.

Bethlem hospital founded, 1553.

Bewley abbey built, 1202.

Bible translated into Saxon, 939.

—Tindal's translation published, 1534.

—Translated by authority, 1536.

—Published 1537.

—Permitted to be read by the laity, 1543.

—Published with Tindal and Coverdale's translation, 1550.

—The bishops translation published by authority, 1560.

—A new translation ordered, 1614.

Bills of exchange first mentioned in history, 1380.

Billingsgate made a free market, 1699.

Bishops banished England, 1208.

—Consented to be tributary to Rome, 1245.

—Empowered to imprison hereticks, 1382, but it was revoked soon after.

—The first that suffered death in England, by the sentence of the civil power, 1405.

—Six new ones instituted, 1530.

—Empowered by the King, 1540,

—Hold their sees during pleasure, 1547.

—Obliged to hold their sees during pleasure, 1552.

—Seven deprived of their sees for being married, 1554.

Bishops lands taken into the hands of the crown, and impropriate tythes substituted for them, June 24, 1559.

—Refused to take the oath of supremacy to Elizabeth, for which they were imprisoned, 1559.

—Fifteen consecrated at Lambeth, 1559.

—Expelled Scotland, 1639.

—Deprived of their votes in Parliament, and all temporal jurisdiction, Feb. 14, 1641-2.

—Protested against the proceedings of Parliament, and ten of them were committed to the Tower, 1641-2.

—Their whole order abolished by an ordinance of Parliament, Oct. 9, 1646.

—Nine restored and eight new ones consecrated, Oct. 25, 1660.

—Regained their seats in the House of Peers, Nov. 30, 1661.

—Addressed the King, Feb. 15, 1686-7.

—Seven presented a petition and were sent to the Tower, June 8, 1688.

—Released by a jury at Westminster, June 1688.

—Seven refused the oath of allegiance to king William III. March 1, 1689, and were suspended October following.

—Six deprived for not taking the oaths to king William, Feb. 1, 1690-1.

Blackwell-hall purchased by the city of London, 1397.

Blake Admiral, died, and was buried at Cromwell's expence in Westminster-abbey, Sept. 4, 1657.

Blankets first made in England, 1340.

Blood seized the duke of Ormond, and took him out of his coach, Dec. 6, 1670.

—Attempted to seize the crown and regalia in the Tower, May 9, 1671.

Boadicea whipped by the Romans, who in revenge destroyed 70,000 men in London, &c. 61.

Bodleian library in Oxford, rebuilt and furnished by Sir Thomas Bodley, 1598.

Bohemia, Elizabeth, queen of, arrived in England, May 17, 1661.

—Died in London, Feb. 13, 1661-2.

Bombay, in the East Indies, granted to the English, 1662.

Bombs invented, 1388.

Bonn taken by the prince of Orange, Oct. 1673.

—By the duke of Brandenburg, Oct. 7, 1689.

Book of sports published, 1617.

—Burnt by the hangman, May 5, 1643.

Bothwell, caressed by Mary queen of Scots, 1565.

Bothwell

I N D E X.

Bothwell killed lord Darnley, and married the Queen, 1566.
 —Made his escape to the Orkneys, and from thence to Denmark, where he died miserably, 1596.
 Bouchain in Flanders taken by the French, May 26, 1677.
 Bradshaw John, of Gray's-inn, president of the high court of justice, Jan. 10, 1648-9.
 —Died of an ague, Oct. 31, 1659.
 —Taken out of his grave and hanged at Tyburn, Dec. 8, 1660.
 Brads money called in, 1560.
 —Coined in Ireland, 1689.
 Brazen-nose college in Oxford, founded, 1513.
 Breda, a treaty there, between Charles II. and the Scots, March 15, 1649.
 —A peace concluded there, 1667.
 Brest unsuccessfully attempted by the English, June 8, 1694.
 Bridgeman Sir Orlando, refused to sign the indulgencies, Nov. 17, 1672.
 Bridge-town, Barbadoes, destroyed by fire, April 1668.
 Bridewell hospital founded, 1553.
 Brighthelmstone burnt by the French, 1514.
 Brill and Flushing delivered as security into the hands of the English by the Dutch, 1584.
 —Re-delivered, 1616.
 Bristol bishoprick founded, 1543.
 —Taken by the King, July 26, 1643.
 —Again by the Parliament, Sept. 10, 1645.
 Britain divided into provinces, Ante Ch. 55.
 —Discovered to be an island, A. D. 85.
 —Divided into four governments, 310.
 —Invaded by the Picts, who were repulsed, 388.
 —Harassed by the Picts and Scots, with whom they joined against the Romans, 365.
 —Exposed to the Excursions of the Picts and Scots, 382.
 —The last troops that were sent into Britain by the Romans, arrived, 427.
 —Abandoned by the Romans, 428.
 Britons routed by Julius Cæsar at Dover, Ante Ch. Aug. 26, 55.
 —Again near Conway Stakes, May 20, A. C. 54.
 —Made tributary to the Romans, *ibid.*
 —Subdued by Claudius Cæsar, A. D. 48.
 —By Ostorius, near Hatfield Forest, 52.
 —Reduced by Theodosius at Sandwich, who made his public entry into London, 366.

Britons implored assistance from the Romans to repel the Picts, 393.
 —discharged from their allegiance, to the Romans, 428.
 —Subdued by the Saxons, 457.
 —Retired into Wales, 458.
 Brocas Sir Pecksaël, did penance for adultery at St. Paul's cross, Oct. 24, 1612.
 Bruce advanced to the throne of Scotland, 1306.
 Bruges surprized and taken by the French, July 5, 1708.
 Brussels bombarded by the French, Aug. 13, 1695.
 Buckingham castle built, 918.
 Buckingham the duke of, betrayed by his servant, 1483.
 Buda taken by the Imperialists, Aug. 23, 1686.
 Buildings of brick and stone first introduced into England by Alfred, 890.
 Bullen Anne, appeared first at court, 1522.
 —Married Henry VIII. 1532.
 —Delivered of Elizabeth, Sept. 7, 1533.
 —Beheaded May 19, 1536.
 Bulogne delivered to the French, 1550.
 Burges's meeting-house pulled down by Dr. Sacheverell's mob, March 1, 1709-10.
 Burgundy the duke of, murdered by the Dauphin, 1419.
 Burial place, the first christian one in Britain, 596.
 —Permitted in towns, 761.
 Burying in woollen enacted, 1678.
 Burnet Dr. his treachery to his patron, April 1675.
 Butler Samuel, died, 1680.

C

Cabal, a name given to the cabinet council, 1670.
 Cabinet council constituted, April 25, 1670.
 Cade Jack, fomented a rebellion in Kent, 1450.
 Cadiz taken and plundered by the English, and the shipping destroyed, to the value of 20,000,000 of ducats, 1596.
 Caladonians subdued by Agricola, 85.
 Calais, the remarkable siege of, 1346.
 —Surrendered to the French, Jan. 7, 1588.
 —Taken by the Spaniards, 1596.
 —Bombarded by the English, 1695.
 —Again, 1696.
 Calvert went from London to Calais, and returned the same day, July, 1618.
 Cambridge university founded, 643.
 Cambridge

I N D E X.

- Cambridge improved, 916.
- castle built, 1068.
- arts and sciences taught at, 1110.
- refused a degree to a papist recommended by the king, Feb. 1686-7.
- Cambray taken by the French, Apr. 1677.
- Cannon first used by the English, 1346.
- first used in England, 1405.
- first made in England, 1544.
- Canon law first introduced in England, 1140.
- Canterbury made superior to York, 1073.
- revenues seized by the king, 1096.
- claimed the visitation of the university, 1636.
- Canute, the Dane, king of England, 1017.
- Cape Breton settled by the English, 1591.
- Cape de Verd taken by the English, 1661.
- Caracalla chosen to succeed Severus, 208.
- died, 217.
- Caractacus defeated in Oxfordshire, 46.
- taken prisoner and carried to Rome, 51.
- Carlisle castle rebuilt, 1092.
- walled, 1121.
- bishoprick founded, 1133.
- taken by the Scots, 1136.
- Carp first brought to England, 1525.
- Carr, favourite of king James I. 1611.
- created Earl of Somerset, and married to the Countess of Essex, 1613.
- fell into disgrace, 1615.
- Carthagen, in Spain, taken by the allies, June 13, 1706.
- Carthagen in the W. Indies taken by Sir Francis Drake, 1584.
- pillaged by the French of 1,200,000, 1697.
- Casimer, of Poland, visited England, 1577.
- Cassibelan opposed the landing of the Romans in Britain, Ante Chr. 54.
- Castlemain, the Earl of, went ambassador to the Pope, 1686.
- Castles 1100 demolished in England, 1153.
- Catalonia surrendered to Charles III. of Spain, 1705.
- Catechism first published in English, 1552.
- Catherine-hall, Cambridge, founded, 1475.
- Catherine of Spain, queen of Henry VIII. appealed to the Pope, and divorced, 1529.
- Howard, queen of Henry VIII. divorced and beheaded, Feb. 13, 1542.
- Parr, married to Henry VIII. July 12, 1543.
- again to admiral Seymour, 1548.
- died in childbed, 1548.
- Catherine Cree church, London, consecrated, 1630.
- Cavendish Mr. returned with great riches from his voyage round the globe, 1585.
- Cauliflowers first planted in England, 1603.
- Causabon, the critic, died, 1671.
- Cæsar Julius, landed in Britain, near Deal, Ante Chr. Aug. 26, 55.
- imposed a tribute, Ante Chr. 54.
- Claudius subdued great part of Britain, A. D. 48.
- Cecil, Lord Burleigh, made minister of state, 1560.
- died, 1598.
- Cerdic, the ancestor of the English kings, arrived as a general in Britain, 495.
- founded the kingdom of the West Saxons, 521.
- subdued the isle of Wight, 530.
- Chain-shot invented by Adm. De Wit, 1666.
- Chambers, an alderman of London, prosecuted for refusing tonnage and poundage, and fined 2000l. 1630.
- Champion first used at coronations, 1377.
- Chantries suppressed in England, to the amount of 2374, in 1548.
- Charing Cross erected as it now is, 1678.
- Charity-schools first opened, Mar. 25, 1688.
- Charitable Corporation office instituted, 1708.
- Charles I. king of England, 1625.
- Charles king of Spain, resigned his crown and all his dominions to his son Philip, Jun. 16, 1556.
- visited England, Dec. 23, 1703.
- elected Emperor, Oct. 12, 1711.
- Charles prince of Wales born, May 29, 1630.
- first took his seat in parliament, April 1640.
- quitted England, 1646.
- returned, and had the command of part of the navy, May 27, 1648.
- endeavoured to relieve Colchester, and seized a ship worth 40,000l. July.
- declared his endeavours were to release his father, Aug. 2, and retired to Holland.
- was invited by the Scots to take the command of their army, Aug. 28, 1648.
- Charles II. king of England, 1648-9.
- Charter-house in London built, 1371.
- converted to an hospital, 1611.
- Chatham, chest of, first established, 1582.
- the Dutch burnt several men of war there, June 11, 1667.
- Chaucer the poet died, 1399.
- Chelmsford greatly damaged by a storm of hail, 1565.
- Chelsea college founded, 1609.
- Cherries first planted in Kent, 1540.
- Chester taken by Egbert, 805.
- erected into a principality, 1398.
- bishoprick founded, 1541.

I N D E X.

Chester surrendered to the parliament, Feb. 2, 1646.
 — deprived of its privileges, Sept. 17, 1659.
 Cheapfide and Charing crosses taken down, 1641.
 Cheveline king of the West Saxons, 560.
 — abdicated, 593.
 Chichester bishoprick founded, 1070.
 Childred, king of Mercia, 709.
 — killed in battle, 716.
 Chimney-tax granted, 1662.
 — 2s. each, 1689.
 Chivalry, a court held for a combat, 1631.
 Christ's hospital founded, 1552.
 — college, Cambridge, founded, 1507.
 Christ's-church college, Oxford, began, 1525.
 — founded, 1532.
 Christianity first introduced into Britain, 48.
 — into Scotland, 212.
 Christmas-day ordered to be converted into a fast, Dec. 19, 1644.
 Christopher's [Island of St.] delivered to the English, July 5, 1671.
 — retaken by the English, Sept. 29, 1690.
 Churches, 50 new ones built in London, by Parliament, began 1711.
 Church Lands sold by auction, April 30, 1649.
 Church Service changed in England, from the use of St. Paul's to the use of Sarum, 1415.
 — ordered to be performed in English, May 8, 1559.
 — ceremonies petitioned against by the city of London, Nov. 11, 1640.
 Cinque Ports first received their privileges, 1216.
 Circuits appointed, 1176.
 Cirencester abbey founded, 1132.
 Claims of privilege at the Coronations established, March 30, 1685.
 Clare-hall, Cambridge, founded, 1347.
 Clarence, the duke of, drowned in a but of Malmesbury wine, in the Tower, 1478.
 Clergy forbid drunkenness by a law, 741.
 — abridged of their power, 1164.
 — excommunicated by Becket, 1169.
 — refused to obey the Pope's order, 1191.
 — encroach on the regal power, 1200.
 — their lands and goods seized by king John, 1208.
 — taxed 100,000l. 1210.
 — refused to give the Pope's legate money, 1247.
 — their power reduced, Oct. 6, 1275.
 — refusing to contribute towards the war, are compelled to submit, 1296.

Clergy armed for the war with France, 1369.
 — punished with a fine of 100,000l. for opposing the King's divorce, 1531.
 — 12,000 deprived of their preferments, and Papists substituted, 1554.
 — redeemed 175 slaves, 1662.
 — part with the right of taxing themselves, March 4, 1664-5.
 Clergymen's widows and children, the Corporation for relief of, incorporated, July 1, 1678.
 Cleves Anne, married to Henry VIII. and divorced without consummation, 1540.
 — died, 1557.
 Clipt money called in, 1696.
 Clock the first portable one made, 1530.
 Coaches first used in London, 1555.
 — in use with the gentry in London, and began to ply in the streets, 1626.
 — their number limited, Nov. 25, 1687.
 — hackney ones taxed, 1693.
 Coals first in use, 1307.
 — first imported at London, 1357.
 Coin first made in Britain, Ante Chr. 23.
 — the first in Scotland, A. D. 212.
 — the first Sterling coined, 1216.
 Coiners punished, 1107.
 Coke Sir Edward, made lord chief justice of the common pleas, 1606.
 — turned out, but called to the council-board, 1617.
 — obliged to serve the office of sheriff, 1625.
 — died, 1634.
 Colchester castle built, 921.
 — preserved from plunder, by paying 10,000l. Aug. 28, 1648.
 Coldingham nunnery ravaged by the Danes, 867.
 Collars of SS first worn in England, 1407.
 Colledge Stephen, convicted and executed for treason at Oxford, Aug. 31, 1681.
 Commandments voted useless, Nov. 26, 1644.
 Committee of Safety appointed in England, Oct. 14, 1659.
 — expired, Dec. 24, 1659.
 Committees of Council, four established, Jan. 21, 1667-8.
 Common Prayer Book first established, 1552.
 — endeavoured to be established in Edinburgh, which occasioned riots, 1637.
 — voted useless, 1644.
 Commonwealth of Holland began, 1572.
 — England began, 1648-9.
 — established by an act, May 21, 1648.
 Concubines allowed to the clergy, 1132.
 — denied Christian burial, 1225.
 Condé prince of, came to England, 1584.
 — taken from the Spaniards by the French, April 28, 1675-6.
 Confiscation-

I N D E X.

Confiscation-court erected in Britain, 346.
 Consecration of Bishops, the form ordained, 1549.
 Constantine born at York, 270.
 — succeeded to the empire, by the assistance of the British forces, 306.
 — embraced the Christian faith, *ibid.*
 — divided Britain into four governments, 310.
 — was the first Christian emperor, and died at Constantinople, 337.
 Constantinople taken by the French and Venetians, 1204.
 Constantius the emperor, repulsed the Scots, 294; and married Helena, a British lady.
 Conventicles prohibited, Jan. 10, 1660-1.
 Copper coin, the first legal in England, 1609.
 Copper money first used in Scotland and Ireland, 1340.
 — in France, 1581.
 Copper-office, Welsh, established, 1695.
 Copy-right secured to authors by Parliament, 1710.
 Cornish Alderman, hanged and quartered in Cheap-side, for Monmouth's rebellion, Oct. 23. 1685.
 Coronation Oath, the first used in England, 979.
 — now used, was first used in 1377.
 Coronation Sermon, the first, 1041.
 Coronation of the king's son, 1170.
 — chair brought from Scotland, 1296.
 — of James II. with the Procession, &c. April 23, 1685.
 — of William and Mary, in great state, April 11, 1689.
 — of Queen Anne, ditto, April 23, 1702.
 Corpus Christi or Benedict's College in Cambridge, founded 1350.
 Corpus Christi College, Oxford, founded, 1516.
 Corruption and bribery prevalent in Parliament, 1694-5.
 Corn exported from Britain, 347.
 Cotton house and library purchased by Parliament, 1707.
 Cotton Sir Robert, founder of the Cottonian library, died, 1631.
 Coventry bishopric founded, 656.
 — eased of heavy taxes by Godiva, 1059.
 — refused Charles I. admittance, Aug. 20, 1642.
 — walls demolished, 1662.
 Coventry Sir John, maimed and defaced, Dec. 25, 1670.
 Council of State erected, Feb. 14, 1648-9.
 — first allowed persons guilty of treason, April 21, 1696.

Court and Country, the parties first formed in Parliament, 1621.
 Court of Chancery began, 605.
 — voted useless, 1653.
 Court of Exchequer began 1079.
 Court of Conscience in London began, 1606.
 — in Bristol, Gloucester, and Newcastle, Nov. 30, 1689.
 Cowley the poet died July 28, 1667.
 Cowper [lord keeper] refused the annual present of 1500l. 1706.
 Cranfield [lord treasurer] fined 50,000l. 1624.
 Cranmer introduced to Henry VIII. 1529.
 — in great power, 1534.
 — condemned for a heretick, 1553.
 — excommunicated, 1554.
 — burnt at Oxford, March 21, 1556-7.
 Creed and Lord's Prayer taught in the Saxon tongue, 746.
 — voted useless, Nov. 26, 1644.
 Crecklade in Wilts, a School at, 669.
 Cromwell, Lord, made vicar general for visiting the monasteries, Oct. 1535.
 — beheaded, July 28, 1540.
 Cromwell, Oliver, a member of Parliament, and complained of Popery being countenanced, 1628.
 — put supplies into Gainsborough, July 30, 1643.
 — formed a body of horse, consisting of zealots and enthusiasts, Aug. 10, 1643.
 — accused the Earl of Manchester of disaffection, Dec. 1644.
 — new modelled the army, and was made lieutenant general, 1645.
 — defeated a brigade of the King's horse at Islip-bridge, near Oxford, April 24, 1645.
 — the city of Bristol surrendered to him, Sept. 9; and Berkley castle, Sept. 21.
 — made great professions of serving the King, June 8, 1647.
 — defeated the Welsh in May 1648.
 — defeated Sir Marmaduke Langdale near Preston, in Lancashire, Aug. 17; and the next day routed the Scotch troops under the Duke of Hamilton.
 — wrote to his friends not to address the King, Aug. 23.
 — marched to Edinburgh, Berwick, and Carlisle, Oct. 1648.
 — dispersed the Levellers, on Hounslow-heath, laid siege to Pontefract, and sent part of his army to London, when he received the thanks of the Commons, and lay in one of the King's beds at Whitehall, Dec. 7, 1648.

I N D E X.

Cromwell Oliver, preached and fought alternately, July 16, 1649.

— made lord lieutenant of Ireland; set out and arrived at Dublin, Aug. 13, 1649.

— took Drogheda by storm, and put the whole garrison of 3000 men to the sword, Aug. 14, 1649.

— permitted the Irish to serve foreign princes, May 1650.

— returned from Ireland, was received with great state, and lodged at Whitehall, May 31, 1650,

— made captain general, June 26, 1650.

— set out for Scotland, June 29.

— passed the Tweed, and invaded Scotland, July 22.

— defeated the Scots at Dunbar, killed 3000 and took 9000 men, with their baggage, Sept. 3.

— took Edinburgh castle, being the first time it surrendered by force, Dec. 24.

— took possession of Fife, and defeated the Scotch army, 2000 killed and 1200 taken prisoner, June 1651.

— pursued Char. II. and defeated him at Worcester, where 3000 were killed, and 7000 taken prisoners, the King's standard, and 158 colours taken, Sept. 3, 1651.

— was met at Acton, and rode in triumph to London, Sept. 12.

— dissolved the parliament in a rude manner, April 20.

— appointed a new one of his own friends, July 4.

— dissolved the general assembly at Edinburgh, July 25, and the new English parliament Dec. 12.

— chosen Protector of England, Dec. 16, and proclaimed the same day at London and Westminster, 1653.

— was entertained in great state by the city of London, at Grocer's Hall, Feb. 8, 1653-4.

— united Scotland and Ireland into one common-wealth with England, Ap. 12.

— in July united the three kingdoms in one parliament, which met Sept. 3. and the next day he went in the same state as a king to the parliament-house, and made a long speech.

— was voted Protector for life, Oct. 19, 1654.

— buried his mother in Westminster-abbey, Nov. 17, 1654.

— 200,000l. voted him and his successor, *per ann.* with Whitehall, St. James's, the Mews, Somerset-house, Green-

wich, Windsor, and Hampton-court Palaces, Dec. 5, 1654.

Cromwell dissolved the parliament, which had set but 5 months, Jan. 22, 1655-6.

— seized on Jamaica, May 3, 1656.

— restrained the press, by forbidding the publication of newspapers, Oct. 1656. and ordered all the Royalists to depart out of the lines of communication of London.

— divided the kingdom into eleven districts, and in every district placed an officer of unlimited power. He made a treaty with France, Oct. 24. when he would not suffer the French king to call himself the King of France, and obliged him to sign his name after his own, as Protector both of England and France.

— his third parliament met, and he suffered none to enter he did not approve of, Sept. 17, who offered him the crown.

— discovered a plot to destroy him, Jan. 19, 1656-7.

— declined the offer of the crown, under the title of King, May 8, 1657.

— his power increased as Lord Protector, and 1,300,000l. given him as an annual supply for the support of government, May 25, and in June he was again inaugurated in great pomp.

— sent 6000 English forces to France, Sept. 23.

— summoned 60 persons to constitute a house of Lords, Dec. 11.

— dispersed several congregations met to commemorate Christmas-day, 1657.

— disapproved of his third Parliament, for not coinciding with his measures, and dissolved them, Feb. 4; and made his eldest son chancellor of Oxford.

— a plot of Fifth-monarchy Men against him, was discovered, March 17.

— was taken ill, and died Sept. 3, 1658, aged 60.

— his carcass hung at Tyburn, Dec. 2, 1660.

Cromwell, Richard, succeeded his father in the Protectorship, and was proclaimed Sept. 4, 1658, and received the compliments of condolance from the foreign ministers, &c.

— called a parliament after the ancient form, and summoned a house of peers, Dec. 4, 1658.

— the officers of the army combined against him, Jan. 1658-9.

— compelled by the army to dissolve the Parliament,

I N D E X.

Parliament, and with it his authority, Apr. 22.

Cromwell made his submission to the parliament to pay his debts, which they complied with, May 25, and ordered him to quit Whitehall in six days, 1659.

Cromwell, Henry, Oliver's youngest son, made governor of Ireland, Feb. 4, 1657-8.

— submitted to the army, June 22, 1659, and was recalled Aug. 1, following.

Crown of peacock's feathers sent by the Pope to prince John, 1185.

Crowning and anointing first used at the accession to the crown in England, 872.

Crowns and half crowns first made in England, 1552.

Crown lands sold for the Holy War, 1189.

— reassumed, 1223.

— disposed of by sale, at 13 years purchase, July 16, 1649.

Crown revenues amounted to 48,000*l.* in 1410.

Croyland abbey built, 718.

— destroyed by the Danes, 867.

— rebuilt, 945.

— its riches amounted to 10,000*l.* 960.

Cruelty to prisoners, 1191, 1194.

Cunobeline reigned Ante Chr. 23.

Curfew bell established, 1068.

— abolished, 1100.

Currants first planted in England, 1533.

Customs of England were 14,000*l.* in 1580.

— 50,000*l.* in 1592.

— 148,075*l.* in 1614.

— 168,222*l.* in 1622.

— 500,000*l.* in 1642.

— very deficient, 1675.

Cyprus taken by king Richard I. 1191.

Czar of Moscovy visited England, 1698.

D

Dancing by cinque paces introduced into England, 1541.

Danegelt first paid, 999.

— abolished, 1042.

— re-established, 1068.

— revived, 1107.

— abolished for ever, 1136.

Danes first arrived in England, 787.

— defeated at Perret, Somersetshire, 845.

— defeated at Assenden, 871.

— defeated by Alfred in 56 battles, before 900.

— landed again in 910, 917, and 919, and repulsed.

— demanded immense sums for a tribute, 1008.

— extirpated England, 1047.

Darien Isthmus, the settlement was made there, 1699.

Darkness at noon-day, Jan. 12, 1678-9.

Darnley, Lord, married Mary queen of Scots, July 27, 1565.

— assassinated David Rizzo, and lost the Queen's affection the September following.

— blown up with gunpowder, Feb. 9, 1566.

Danby, the earl of, impeached, 1670.

— absconded, March 20, 1679.

— vindicated by the King, who granted him a pardon, March 23.

— surrendered himself, April 15.

— pleaded his pardon, April 25, 1679.

Dartmouth repulsed the French by the women's bravery, 1404.

— taken by the Parliament's forces, Jan. 18, 1645-6.

Davenant the poet died, Dec. 1668.

David's St. bishopric founded, 520.

Davis's Straights discovered, in attempting a N. W. passage, 1585.

Dean and chapter land sold by Cromwell, April 30, 1649.

Dearth in England, 1124, 1241, 1437, 1521, 1574.

— in France, 1709.

Debasers of coin punished, 1177.

Debentures and government bills at 50 per cent. discount, 1696.

Decision by single combat, the first, 1096.

Denham the poet died, Dec. 1668.

Denmark [Christian] king of, visited England, 1606.

— again, 1614.

Denmark [George] Prince of, visited England, 1669.

— married the princess Anne, daughter to the duke of York, July 28, 1683.

— went to Denmark, June 17, 1687.

— visited Bath, during which time the pretended Prince of Wales was born, June 10, 1688.

— had 50,000*l.* *per ann.* settled by Parliament, Dec. 18, 1689.

— went to Ireland with William, June 11, 1690.

— at variance with queen Mary, 1692, and kept from court.

— reconciled to William on Mary's death, and the Princess had all the late Queen's jewels, March 7, 1694-5.

— declared Generalissimo by sea and land, April 17, 1702.

— declared lord high Admiral, May 2, and constable of Dover castle June 1.

— had 100,000*l.* *per annum* settled on him, in case he survived her Majesty, Nov. 20, 1702.

Denmark,

I N D E X.

Denmark [George] prince of, took the oaths of lord high admiral of Great Britain, July 1, 1707.

— died at Kensington, Oct. 28, and was buried at Westminster, Nov. 11, 1708.

Derby, the countess of, defended Lotham-house against 3000 men, March 25, 1644.

— surrendered, Dec. 4, 1646.

Drbey had a new charter, 1682.

Derby earl of, joined Charles II. was taken prisoner, and beheaded at Bolton in Lancashire, Oct. 19, 1651.

Desmond, the eleventh earl of, the famous rebel, taken and executed, 1583.

Devizes taken by Cromwell, Oct. 11, 1645.

Dilkes, admiral, destroyed 40 sail of ships, on the coast of Normandy, July 22, 1703.

Directory, Presbyterian, established, Jan. 10, 1644-5.

Dissenters first separated themselves from the church of England, 1571.

— meeting-houses pulled down and burnt by the mob, March 1, 1709-10.

Dixmond surrendered to the French, July 28, 1695.

Domingo St. plundered by Sir Francis Drake, 1584.

Donawert taken by the Confederates under Marlborough, July 2, 1704.

Doomesday-book, the origin of, 900.

— brought to a much greater perfection, 1065.

— completed by William the Conqueror, 1080.

Dorchester received 200,000l. damage by a fire, Aug. 7, 1613.

Dover pier built, 1539.

— fortified, 1544.

Doway taken by the Confederates, June 26, 1710.

Drake's, Capt. Francis, first voyage round the world, in 3 years, 1580.

— plundered St. Domingo, took Carthage, and at the same time brought to England the first tobacco, 1585.

— destroyed and took many Spanish ships near Cadiz, in which port he burnt above 100 sail of ships, 1587.

— assisted at the defeat of the Spanish Armada, 1588.

— with a fleet of ships made a descent in Spain and Portugal, 1589.

— made a fruitless attempt on the Isthmus of Darien, in the West-Indies, where he died, 1595.

Dress the excess of forbid by law, 1465.

— regulated, 1574.

— again, 1580.

Drinking to excess restricted by a law, 975.

Drunkennes in the clergy forbid by a law, 741.

— punished in five shillings fine, or the stocks, 1605.

Drogheda, in Ireland, surrendered to the Parliament, June 16, 1647.

— taken by storm by Cromwell, who put the whole garrison to the sword, Aug. 14, 1649.

Dublin university founded, 1319.

— improved 1591.

— surrendered to the English Parliament's forces, June 17, 1647.

— besieged by the duke of Ormond, and relieved by Cromwell, Aug. 13, 1649.

— castle burnt, April 7, 1684.

— university received 500l. benefaction from queen Anne, 1710.

Duelling with small swords first introduced into England, 1588.

Dugdale William died, 1685.

Duke the first created in England, 1337.

Dulwich college founded, 1622.

Dumbarton seized by the Scotch insurgents, 1639.

Dumfries taken by the English, 1544.

Dunkirk surrendered to the English, June 17, 1658.

— delivered up, 1662.

— bombarded without success by the English, Sept. 9, 1694.

— again, 1695.

— delivered to the English to be demolished, 1712.

Dunstable priory founded, 1132.

Dunstan, abbot of Glastonbury, 948.

Durham bishopric established at Landisferne, 690.

— removed to Durham, 1014.

— castle built, 1063.

— see suppressed, and made a county palatine, 1552.

— see reinstated, 1554.

Dutch excluded fishing on the English coast, 1508.

— implored the assistance of England against Spain, 1585.

— declared themselves an independant state, 1565.

— acknowledged such by Spain, 1607.

— sheltered Charles II. and convoyed him to Scotland, June 1650.

— destroyed several men of war at Chatham, June 11, 1667.

— assisted the English with 30 men of war, June 6, 1685.

— paid 600,000l. for their assistance at the Revolution, Aug. 20, 1687.

Dutch

I N D E X.

Dutch affronted queen Anne, by directing her in the choice of her servants, 1710.
Dutch guards disbanded, 1699.

E

Earl, the first of that title being titular, 867.
Earl, the first created in England, 1066.
Earl Marshal, the first in England, 1383, in the Mowbray family.
—— the title conferred to the Howards, 1483.
Earthen-ware invented, 1310.
Earthquake in Wales, 205.
—— in England, 1076.
—— in London, 1038.
—— in Gloucestershire, Worcestershire, and Somersetshire, 1122.
—— at Lincoln, 1185.
—— in England, 1241.
—— in Europe, 1289.
—— a terrible one in England, Nov. 14, 1320.
—— in different parts of Europe, 1382.
—— in Naples, 1426.
—— in Surrey, 1551.
—— in Herefordshire, Feb. 17, 1571.
—— in Hungary, Bohemia, and Moravia, 1590.
—— in Japan; and another in Kent, 1596.
—— in Peru, 1660.
—— at Constantinople, when 200,000 persons perished, 1611.
—— in England, Sept. 8; and Jamaica, which destroyed Port Royal, 1692.
—— Messina destroyed by an earthquake, Jan. 1692-3.
East Angles, kingdom of, began, 571.
—— ended, 792.
East Saxons, kingdom of, began 527.
—— ended, 746.
Easter, the controversy, decided, 667.
East-India company established, 1600.
—— their charter renewed, 1608.
—— dissolved, Jan. and fresh granted in Sept. 1694.
Eaton college, near Windsor, founded, 1441.
Ecclesiastical commission issued, April 1686.
Eclipse in August 1133.
—— again, 1185.
—— again totally, 1191.
—— again, May 12, 1706.
Eddystone light-house, near Plymouth, first began, Oct. 1696.
—— destroyed, Nov. 26, 1703.
—— rebuilt, 1706.
Edgar, king of England, 954.
Edinburgh burnt by the English, 1400.
—— again, 1544.

Edinburgh castle taken by the Regent, 1573.
—— bishoprick erected, 1633.
—— seized by the Scotch insurgents, 1639.
—— tumults there, on account of the Union, 1706.
Edmund of the East Angles, murdered by the Danes, 870.
—— monastery built, 1020.
Edmund I. king of England, 941.
—— II. king of England, 1016.
Edmundsbury St. greatly damaged by fire, 160 houses consumed, 1610.
Edward, the Black Prince, born June 15, 1330; died June 8, 1376.
Edwin king of Northumberland, 624.
Edwy, king of England, 955.
Edward the Elder, king of England, 900.
—— the Martyr, king of England, 975.
—— the Confessor, king of England, 1042; enshrined in gold, Oct. 13, 1269.
—— I. king of England, 1272.
—— II. 1307; deposed, 1327.
—— III. 1327.
—— IV. 1461.
—— V. 1483; his body found at the Tower, March 4, 1675.
—— VI. 1547.
Edred, king of England, 948.
Egbert, the first sole monarch in England, 828.
—— died, 838.
Egfryd, king of Mercia, 794.
Eleanor, queen of Edward I. died, to whose memory Waltham, St. Alban's, Dunstable, &c. crosses were erected, 1291.
Ella, king of the South Saxons, 477.
Elizabeth, queen of England, 1558.
Ely monastery destroyed by the Danes, 870.
—— bishoprick founded, 1109.
Emanuel college, Cambridge, founded, 1584.
Emma accused of incontinency, 1042.
—— stripped of her possessions, 1043.
—— sent to Whorwell nunnery, 1051.
Emperor of Constantinople visited England, 1400.
—— Sigismund visited England, and was installed a knight of the Garter, 1416.
—— Charles visited England, 1520.
—— again, 1523.
Empson and Dudley, Henry VII.'s instruments of extortion, 1507.
—— pilloried, 1509.
—— executed as traitors, 1510.
England, the name first used, 829.
—— first disposed of by will, 856.
—— divided into counties, hundreds and tithings, 890.
—— ravaged by the Danes, and paid them immense sums, 1003.

England

I N D E X.

England divided into provinces, 1018.
 — visited by the Emperor, 1206.
 — laid under the Pope's interdict, 1208.
 — released from it, 1214.
 — made one common-wealth with Scotland and Ireland, April 13, 1652.
 — insisted on the sovereignty of the narrow seas, July, 1652.
 English parents forbid by a law to sell their children out of the kingdom, 1000.
 English subjects expelled France, 1244.
 — expelled Moscow, 1650.
 Engraving and etching on copper invented, 1459.
 Episcopacy abolished Scotland, 1641.
 — re-established in England and Scotland, 1661.
 — abolished Scotland by act of Parliament, July 22, 1689.
 Essex, the earl of, went to Ireland, and reduced the rebels, 1573.
 — recalled, 1574.
 — went again, and was appointed earl marshal there, 1576.
 — poisoned by the earl of Leicester, who married his widow August following.
 Essex, the earl of, took the city of Cadiz, 1596.
 — his misunderstandings with Sir Walter Raleigh occasioned the escape of the Spanish fleet at the Azores, 1597.
 — offended at court, and was created earl marshal, 1597.
 — struck by the Queen, 1598.
 — recalled from the government of Ireland, 1600.
 — retired from court in disgust, proclaimed a traitor, and taken prisoner, 1600.
 — tried and convicted, Feb. 19, and executed in the Tower, Feb. 25, 1601.
 Essex, the earl of, made lieutenant general by the King, to oppose the Scots, Mar. 27, 1639.
 — discarded, Aug. 1639.
 — made a privy counsellor, Feb. 1640-1.
 — made lord chamberlain of the household, May 19, 1641.
 — made lieutenant general of the King's forces south of the Trent, Aug. 1641.
 — resigned his commission to the King, Dec. 1, 1641.
 — commanded to attend the King, but forbid by the House of Peers, Jan. 1641-2.
 — declared general of the parliamentary forces, July 12, 1642.
 — headed 15,000 men at Northampton, Sept. 9, 1642.
 — abandoned his troops, went on board

ship at Plymouth, Sept. 1, 1644, and went to London.
 Essex, the earl of had a pension conferred upon him by parliament, of 10,000*l.* *per annum*, March 1645.
 Essex, the earl of, a conspirator in the Rye-house plot, cut his throat in the Tower, July, 1683.
 Ethelbald I. king of the Mercians, 716; slain by his subjects, 757.
 — II. king of England, 857.
 Ethelbert, king of Kent, 593.
 — king of England, 860.
 Etheldred, king of Mercia, 675; became a monk, 705.
 — I. king of England, 866.
 — II. king of England, 979.
 Ethelwolf, king of England, 838.
 Evesham surrendered its charter, June 24, 1682.
 Eugene, prince, commanded at the battle at Hockstet, Aug. 5, 1704.
 — obtained a complete victory at Turin, Sept. 7, 1706.
 — made governor of Milan, Nov. 14, 1706.
 — obliged to abandon Turin, but took Suza, Sept. 1707.
 — defeated the French at Oudenarde, 1708.
 — wounded in the head before Lisle, Sept. 21, 1708.
 Eustatia taken by the English, Sept. 1690.
 Exactions on the subjects, 1396, 1399.
 — extraordinary one, 1556.
 Excess in dress restrained by law, 1465.
 — again, 1574.
 — in drinking restrained, 975.
 Exchequer court began, 1079.
 — receipt removed to Nonsuch in Surrey, on account of the plague in London, 1665.
 — returned to London, 1666.
 — shut up, Jan. 2, 1671-2, and 1672.
 — notes to the amount of 2,000,000 issued, 1696.
 Excise-bill passed, Nov. 25, 1690.
 Exclusion-bill of the duke of York voted May 15, 1679.
 Exeter college, Oxford, founded, 1316.
 Exeter seized by the Danes, 876.
 — its bishoprick founded at St. Germain's in Cornwall, 949.
 — removed from Crediton to Exeter, 1048.
 — the cathedral as it now is, began to be built, 1064.
 — besieged by the Cornish rebels, and driven to great distress, 1549.

Exeter,

I N D E X.

Exeter, Henrietta Maria, the fourth daughter of Charles I. born there, June 6, 1644.
 — surrendered to the Parliament forces, April 13, 1646.
 — surrendered its charter and had a new one, March 20, 1687-8.

F

Fairfax lord, was defeated at Barham-moor, March 29, 1643.
 — again at Aderton-Moor, when he went to Hull, June 29, 1643.
 — he relieved Nantwich, and routed 3000 Royalists, Jan. 1643-4.
 — defeated and took colonel Bellasis, with 1600 men, 2000 stand of arms, &c. April 11, 1644.
 — made general of the Parliament's forces, and with Cromwell new modeled the army, Dec. 31, 1644.
 — invested Oxford, and defeated the King at Naseby, June 9, and the 17th defeated Goring at Taunton.
 — took Bristol in Sept. 1645.
 — took Oxford in May, 1646.
 — having reduced all the King's garrisons, returned to London in triumph, Nov. 12, 1646.
 — made governor of the Tower, Aug. 6, 1647.
 — defeated a body of Kentish insurgents at Maidstone, May 31, 1648.
 — gave up his commission, June 25, 1650.
 — declared for a free Parliament, and took possession of York, Dec. 24, 1659.
 — received Monk, Jan. 9, 1759-60.
 — was made governor of Hull, March 10, 1659-60.
 — was appointed one of the council of state, March 16, 1660.
 — died in 1671.
 Famine in Europe, 1016.
 — in England, 1089, 1197, 1316, when the price of provisions was fixed by Parliament.
 — in 1391.
 — in Lancashire, 1649.
 Fealty refused to be sworn to the Pope by William the Conqueror, 1073.
 Fire of London, Sept. 2, 1666.
 Fiery ordeal in use 1042.
 Fifth monarchy men conspire, 1658.
 — again, 1661.
 Figures in arithmetic first used, 991.
 First fruits and tenths given to the King, 1534.
 — granted the poor clergy by queen Anne, Feb. 1703-4.

Fisher, bp. of Rochester, executed July 6, 1535.
 Flanders (Dutch) over-run by English and French troops, Aug. 1658.
 — surrendered to Charles III. of Spain, May 13, 1706.
 — lain under contribution by the French, July 15, 1708.
 Flattery despised by Canute, 1034.
 Fleetwood, Oliver Cromwell's son-in law, made governor of Ireland, Sept. 19, 1654.
 — recalled and made general of the army, Feb. 4, 1657-8.
 — disappointed of the protectorship, Sept. 3, 1658.
 — chose general by the army, April 22, 1659.
 Flemings establish a colony in Wales, 1113.
 Florida discovered, 1497.
 Fox, John, the martyrologist, died 1587.
 — Charles, founder of the quakers, confined in Scarborough Castle, 1665.
 Franciscan friars first settled in England, 1217.
 Frederic, elector palatine, visited England, and married princess Elizabeth, with 40,000l. portion, 1612.
 — chosen king of Bohemia, 1619.
 — expelled all his dominions, 1619.
 — died, 1632.
 French language and customs introduced into England, 1060.
 — subjects expelled England, 1244.
 — again, 1558.
 Friars and nuns, to the amount of 10,000, turned out of the monasteries in England, 1535.
 Frost in England, which lasted 120 days, 937.
 — from Nov. to Apr. 1076.
 — for ten weeks, 1434.
 — so severe that carts passed on the ice of the Thames, 1516.
 — again, 1524.
 — again, when heavy carriages passed on the ice of the Thames, 1609.
 — again, 1684.
 — a severe one in Flanders, 1708-9.
 — another in England, which lasted three months, when booths were built on the Thames. It began Dec. 25, 1709.
 Fuller, the evidence of the pretended proof of the spurious prince of Wales voted a notorious cheat. Jan. 1692.
 — fined 1000l. June 23, 1702.
 Funds, great deficiencies in 1661.
 — again, 1675.

I N D E X.

G.

Galway college, in Ireland, founded by Edward VI. 1551.
 — surrendered, July 25, 1691.
 Gam, David, a Welsh captain of great courage at the battle of Azincourt, Oct. 25, 1415.
 Gardening introduced into England 1509.
 Garter, principal king at arms, instituted, 1420.
 Gascony recovered to England, 1253.
 — revolted to the French, 1374.
 — returns to the English, 1452.
 Gaveston banished England, 1307.
 — recalled, 1308.
 — banished again 1310, by the barons, but recalled by the King, and beheaded by the barons, June 19, 1312.
 Germany, great part of it under contribution to marshal Villars, 1707.
 Ghent in Flanders, taken by the French, 1678.
 — again, July 5, 1708.
 — English, Dec. 30, 1708.
 Gibraltar, bombarded by the French, June, 1693.
 — taken by the Confederate fleet, July 21, 1704.
 — yielded to Great Britain, July 13, 1713.
 Glass invented by a monk, 663.
 — first used for widows of houses, 1177.
 Glastonbury abbey rebuilt, 951.
 Gloucester monastery founded, 910.
 — burnt, 1120.
 — bishopric founded, 1541.
 — walls demolished, 1662.
 — the duke of, uncle to Richard II. defeated the King, 1387.
 — was reconciled and reproached the King for his conduct, and was sent to Calais and smothered, 1397.
 — the duchess of, prosecuted and punished, for a witch, 1442.
 — Humphrey, the good duke of, murdered at St. Edmundsbury, and buried at St Albans, 1447.
 — Richard, duke of, seized Edward V. and was appointed Protector, 1483.
 — William, son of princess Anne, died at Windsor, July 30, 1700.
 Godfrey, Sir Edmundsbury, found murdered, Oct. 17, 1678.
 Godwin's treachery at Guildford in Surrey, 1037.
 — choaked in the King's presence whilst protesting his innocence, 1053.
 Godwin's sands, occasioned by an inundation, 1100.

Golden Fleece, the order instituted in Burgundy, 1430.
 Gonville and Caius's college in Cambridge, founded, 1353.
 — enlarged, 1557.
 Good Hope, the cape of, discovered, 1488.
 Government credit very low, 1696.
 Government's annual expence but 62,000l. in 1552.
 — annual expence but 1,300,000l. in 1658.
 — 2,201,540l. in 1659.
 — 1,200,000l. in 1660.
 — 600,000l. in 1667.
 — 6,000,000l. in 1694.
 Grand Alliance formed against France, Sept. 7, 1701.
 Grants of the crown re-assumed, Dec. 17, 1155.
 — again, 1223.
 Gravesend fortified, 1544.
 Gray's Inn, a great fire there, Feb. 24, 1679-80.
 Greatrakes performed cures by stroaking, 1665.
 Great Seal of England, a new one made for Cromwell, Jan. 9, 1648-9.
 Greek first introduced into England, 1491.
 Greenland discovered by a Venetian, 1378.
 — company established, 1694.
 Greenwich Hospital first empowered to have 6d. per month out of every sailor's wages, 1696.
 Gregorian kalendar began, 1582.
 Gresham, Sir Thomas, who built the Royal Exchange and Gresham college, died, 1580.
 Grey, lady Jane, proclaimed, July 10, 1553.
 — sent to the Tower, July 28, following.
 — executed, April 12, 1554.
 Griffin, prince of Wales, put to death in London, 1060.
 Groats, the largest silver coin in England, 1352.
 Grove Hugh, esq. beheaded at Exeter, May 16, 1655.
 Guadaloupe, the island of, taken from the French and pillaged, Feb. 13, 1702-3.
 Guards instituted for the King's person, Nov. 24, 1660.
 Guernsey fortified, 1593.
 Guienne first made a principality, 1362.
 — seized by the French, after it had been 300 years in possession of the English, 1451.
 Guineas at 30s. each, 1696.
 Guildhall, London, rebuilt, 1411.
 Guise, the duke of, assassinated, 1589.

Gunpowder

I N D E X.

Gunpowder invented by a monk, 1330.
 — did great damage at Dublin, Feb. 17, 1693-4.
 Gustavus Adolphus, king of Sweden killed, Nov. 6, 1632.
 Guy, earl of Warwick, flourished, 939.

H.

Habeas Corpus act passed, May 27, 1679.
 Hacket, the Puritan, executed for personating Jesus Christ, 1521.
 Hackney, Alice, her corpse dug up after 175 years burial, with the skin whole and the joints of the arms pliable, 1494.
 Hackney-coach office established, 1694.
 Haddington taken by the English, 1548.
 Hailstones fell in Nottinghamshire fifteen inches in circumference, July, 1558.
 Halfpence and farthings first coined by government, Aug. 16, 1672.
 Hales, judge, committed to the Marshalsea, 1553.
 — died, 1676.
 Halifax, Lord, impeached, June 14, 1701.
 Hamborough trade began, 1569.
 Hamilton, marquis of, went to Scotland to appease tumults, 1638.
 — opposed the King's measures, May 23, 1643.
 — suspected, and confined in Cornwall, of betraying the King's affairs in Scotland, Jan. 3, 1643-4.
 — released, 1646.
 — received 30,000l. for delivering the King up to the Parliament, in 1647.
 — raised troops for the King in Scotland, and was defeated, Aug. 17, 1648.
 — taken prisoner, and beheaded, March 9, 1648-9.
 Hamilton, duke of, made lieutenant-general of Charles II's. army in Scotland, 1651.
 — killed in a duel with lord Mohun, Jan. 31, 1692-3.
 Hamilton, duke of, killed in a duel, Nov. 15, 1712.
 Hampden, Mr. punished for not paying ship-money, 1635.
 — his cause reversed by Parliament, 1641.
 — drew out the Buckingham militia, against the King, Aug. 15, 1642.
 — received a mortal wound in battle in the very field he mustered the militia, June 18.
 — died a week after, 1643.

Hampden, John, esq. fined 40,000l. Feb. 6, 1683-4.
 Hampton Court, built by Wolsey, 1525.
 Hand in Hand fire-office incorporated, 1697.
 Hanover, the prince of, arrived in England, Dec. 26, 1680.
 — succession first proposed, May 31, 1689.
 — the duke of, created elector of Brunswick, and great marshal of the Empire, Jan. 1692-3.
 — succession supported by Parliament, and protested against by the dukes of Savoy, 1700-1.
 — the princess Sophia prayed for in England, 1702.
 — the Elector, installed a knight of the Garter, by proxy, March 13, 1702-3.
 — naturalized, Dec. 21, 1706.
 Hanover, elector of, admitted to sit and vote in the Electoral college, June 30, 1708.
 — acknowledged elector of Brunswick Lunenburgh, by the Electoral college, Oct. 1708.
 — demanded a writ for summoning him to the House of Peers, April 12, 1714.
 — the princess Sophia died, June 8, 1714.
 Hardicanute, the Dane, king of England, 1039.
 Harfleur made an English colony, 1415.
 Harley, Mr. stabbed at the council board, March 8, 1710-11.
 Harold I. the Dane, king of England, 1036.
 — II. crowned king of England, 1066.
 Harvey, Dr. William, died, July 30, 1657.
 Hatton, Sir Christopher, made lord chancellor, being the first that was neither prelate nor lawyer, that held that office, 1583.
 — died, 1591.
 Hawkers and pedlars first licenced, 1697.
 Haywood, Mr. a justice of the peace, stabbed in Westminster-hall, by a Papist, 1640.
 Heathen images destroyed in Kent, 640.
 Heidelberg taken by the Spaniards, and its famous library carried to Rome, 1622.
 Helena, St. taken possession of by the English, 1601.
 — taken by the Dutch, Dec. 30, 1672.
 — retaken by the English, with Dutch East-India ships, May 6, 1673.
 Helena, daughter of Coilus, wife of Constantius, and mother of Constantine, walled London, 294.
 Henry I. king of England, 1100.
 — II. 1154.

I N D E X.

Henry III. king of England, 1216.
 — IV. 1399.
 — V. 1413.
 — VI. 1422.
 — VII. 1485.
 — VIIth's chapel built, 1504.
 — VIII. 1509.
 — prince of Wales died, 1612.
 Henry III. of France assassinated by a monk, 1589.
 — IV. by Ravillac, 1610.
 Hengist and Horfa, Saxon chiefs, first arrived in Britain, 449.
 — fought the first battle between the Saxons and Britons, and assumed the title of king of Kent, 455.
 — entertained Vortigern and 300 British nobles, whom he murdered on Salisbury plain, 476.
 Heptarchy began, 455.
 — ended, 824.
 Hereford bishopric founded, 680.
 — destroyed by the Welsh, 1056.
 Heretics branded, 1162.
 — one burnt, 1493.
 — statute against, repealed, 1534.
 Hervey proved the certainty of the circulation of the blood, 1618.
 Hicks's-hall built, 1612.
 Hide-abbey near Winchester founded, 1130.
 High-Admiral, the first in England, 1387.
 Hobbs, Thomas, died, aged 91, Dec. 1679.
 Holborn, first paved, 1417.
 Holy War, the first undertaken, 1096.
 — another, 1189.
 — visited by Richard I. 1191.
 — another, 1267.
 — again, when prince Edward was wounded with a poisoned arrow, June 17, 1271.
 Homage done for Normandy by the kings of England, 1156.
 — again, 1189.
 Homage done by the Welsh princes to Alfred, 881.
 — Constantine king of Scotland, 923.
 — Malcolm of Scotland, 1072.
 — again, 1172.
 — William king of Scotland, 1200.
 — by twenty Irish princes, 1210.
 — by the English king to the Pope, 1216.
 — Alexander of Scotland, to the king of England 1217.
 Hops first brought to England, 1525.
 Horfa slain in battle, 455.
 Horse-guards instituted, 1549.
 Hotham, Sir John, sent by the Parliament to Hull, Feb. 2, 1642.

Hotham, Sir John, denied the King admittance there, April 23, 1642.
 — returned to his allegiance and sent to the Tower by the Parliament, Aug. 25, 1643.
 — beheaded Jan. 1, 1644-5.
 House of Commons built, 1348.
 Howard, made earl marshal, 1483.
 — lord high admiral, 1512.
 — drowned, 1513.
 Howard, duke of Norfolk, executed for attempting to marry Mary queen of Scots, and depose queen Elizabeth, 1572.
 Howard Henry, made hereditary earl marshal of England, Oct. 19, 1671.
 Hudson's bay and straits discovered, 1609.
 Huntingdon monastery destroyed by the Danes, 870.
 — castle built, 921.
 — repaired, 1068.
 — taken by K. Charles, Aug. 24, 1645.
 Huy, taken by the French, and retaken by the Confederates, July, 1705.
 Hyde, Sir Edward, made lord chancellor, by Charles II. 1658.
 — impeached, July 10, 1662.
 — dismissed by the King, Oct. 25, 1667.
 — impeached of high-treason, Nov. 6, 1667.
 — withdrew himself from court, and went to France, Nov. 30, 1667.
 — banished, Dec. 19, 1667.
 — died at Rouen in Normandy, 1674.

I.

Image worship introduced into Christian worship, 709.
 — suppressed in England, 1546.
 Images of saints burnt in London, 1548.
 Impostors punished, 1222.
 Indies East, discovered, 1497.
 — trade there began, 1591.
 — charter dissolved, Jan. 19, 1693.
 — a fresh one granted, Sept. 28, 1694.
 — united by Parliament, under the title of the honourable the united company of merchants of England, trading to the East-Indies, Feb. 18, 1703.
 — West, discovered, 1498.
 Indian kings, four of them, visited England, April 18, 1710.
 — returned in May following.
 Inquisition first established, 1204.
 — attempted to be established by the Spaniards in the Netherlands, which occasioned a revolt, 1565.
 Insurance-office first set up in London, 1667.
 Insurrection

I N D E X.

Insurrection occasioned by enormous taxes,
1041.

- by the distribution of lands at the Conquest, 1069.
- in the Isle of Ely, 1071.
- of the Welsh, 1121.
- in Normandy, 1125.
- in Wales, 1165.
- in London, 1196.
- in Scotland, under Wallace, 1298.
- in Kent, 1450.
- in Yorkshire, 1468.
- in Wales, 1482.
- in the north of England, 1488.
- in Cornwall, June, 1497.
- again, 1549.
- in Kent, under Kett the tanner, when 2000 were slain, 1549.
- in Scotland, 1585.
- in Northamptonshire, 1605.
- in Kent, in favour of Charles I. Dec. 25, 1647.
- in London, Jan. 10, 1660-1.

Interest reduced from ten to eight per cent.
1624.

Invasion of England, by Irish and Welsh troops, 1051.

- by earl Godwin, 1052.
- by Robert duke of Normandy, 1101.
- by the Scots, 1138.
- by the empress Maud, 1139.
- of Ireland, by the Spaniards, but they were all taken prisoners, 1580.
- in England, by the Spanish Armada, 1688.
- in England, 1690.

Invasion of France, by England, 1128.

Inundation of the Humber, A. D. 9.

- of the sea which occasioned Godwin's lands, 1100.
- in Holland, which overflowed seventy-two villages, and drowned 100,000 inhabitants, Nov. 1521.
- of the Severn, 1607.
- in Norfolk and Lincoln, 1614.

Ipswich college founded, 1524.

Ireland submitted to the English, and had a Lord appointed, 1172.

- subdued, and brought under English law, and did homage, 1210.
- the king of Connaught routed, and taken prisoner, 1230.
- lord of, the first King so called, 1306.
- erected into a kingdom, by the Parliament of England, 1542.
- the revenues of it amounted to only 190,779l. in 1574.
- forces landed there by Spain, but were

all taken prisoners, and soon after more were landed, 1580.

Ireland, a formidable insurrection there, headed by Tyrone, 1598.

- harrassed by the rebels, who over-run great part of the kingdom, 1600.
- but reduced to quietness by the defeat of Tyrone, who was taken prisoner and carried in triumph to Dublin, 1601.
- put under the government of English laws, 1610.
- rebellion and massacre, Oct. 1641.
- a cessation of arms, Sept. 15, 1643.
- the army landed in England to assist the King, and took Hawarden castle and other places in Cheshire, 1643.
- promoters of the massacre executed, Nov. 1644.
- again, Feb. 11, 1644-5.
- proclaimed Charles II. March 19, 1648-9.
- Cromwell landed, and permitted the Irish to serve foreign princes, May 1650.
- invited the duke of Lorraine, to take the command of that government, which he declined, Dec. 1653.
- Fleetwood, Cromwell's son-in-law, made governor of, Sept. 19, 1654.
- was recalled, and Henry Cromwell appointed in his room, in Feb. 1657-8.
- he was recalled in Aug. 1659.
- Ludlow took the command there, who sent overtures of accommodation to general Monk, in Nov. 1659.
- endeavoured to oppose the Restoration, but soon after sent an address to congratulate Charles II. on his Restoration, Aug. 1660.
- a treasonable conspiracy formed there, 1663.
- Massacre, the alarm of, Dec. 12, 1688.
- recognized James's title, May 10, 1689.
- declared independent of England, and attainted all opposers of James, and embroiled in a civil war, which ended, Oct. 3, 1691.
- acknowledged their dependence on the crown of England, and abolished pensions to the amount of 17,000l. *per annum*, Sept. 30, 1703.
- solicited to be united to England, as Scotland was, but refused, 1710.
- Ireton, general, died of the plague in Ireland, Nov. 26, 1651.
- hung at Tyburn, Dec. 2, 1660.
- Ivory comb, a present from a Pope to a Princess, 598.

Isthmus

I N D E X.

Juxton, resigned, 1641.
 — made archbishop of Canterbury, Sept. 10, 1660.
 — died, June 4, 1662.
 K.
 Kenred, king of Mercia, 705.
 Kenrike, king of the West Saxons, 534.
 Kent, the kingdom of, began 455.
 — ended, 805.
 Kentwolf, king of Mercia, 795.
 Kett, the tanner's Rebellion, 1549.
 Kidd, the pirate, executed, May 23, 1701.
 — his effects given to Greenwich hospital, March 19, 1705-6.
 Kildare, six of that family executed in Ireland, 1537.
 King of Denmark, [Christian] visited England, 1606.
 — again, 1614.
 King of England, [Edred] the stile first used, 955.
 — [Henry I.] son, drowned in coming from Normandy, 1120.
 — [Stephen] taken prisoner in battle, 1141.
 — [Henry II.] did homage for Normandy, 1156.
 — performs the office of yeoman of the stirrup, with the king of France, to Pope Alexander, 1161.
 — ditto to Becket, 1170.
 — son, created earl of Cornwall, 1170.
 — crowned in his father's life time, 1170.
 — did penance for Becket's murder, 1172.
 — conspired against his father, 1173.
 — received eighty strokes from the hand of a monk, 1174.
 — son killed at a Tournament at Paris, 1186.
 — [Richard I.] did homage for Normandy, 1189.
 — went to the Holy Land, and defeated the Saracens, from whom he took great plunder, but was taken prisoner in Germany on his return, 1191.
 — ransomed for 190,000 marks 1193.
 — wounded with a poisoned dagger, 1198.
 — [Richard I.] first bore in their arms, three lions, 1198.
 — [John] adjudged a traitor and murderer by the king of France, 1203.
 — quarrels with the Pope about an election of an archbishop of Canterbury, 1207.
 — excommunicated, 1209.

King of England, subdued the Irish, brought them under the English laws, and received homage of twenty princes, 1210.
 — allegiance to be absolved by the Pope, 1211.
 — deposed by the Pope, 1212.
 — resigned his dominions to the Pope's legate, 1213.
 — besieged in the Tower, taken prisoner by the barons, and signed Magna Charta at Runemede, 1215.
 — [Henry III.] did homage to the Pope for England and Ireland, 1216.
 — son created earl of Chester, 1245.
 — to raise money, sold his jewels to the citizens of London, 1248.
 — received *the lie* from the earl of Leicester, 1251.
 — recovered Gascony, 1253.
 — extorted money from the Londoners, 1253.
 — son made nominal king of Sicily, Oct. 14, 1254.
 — obliged all worth 15*l.* *per ann.* to be knighted, 1255.
 — brother crowned king of the Romans, 1257.
 — compelled the clergy to grant 40,000*l.*
 — compelled by the barons to delegate his royal power to twenty-four noblemen, 1258.
 — released his right to Normandy and Anjou, to the French king, 1259.
 — commenced a war with the barons, 1262.
 — dispute with the barons referred to the king of French, 1264.
 — taken prisoner by the barons, 1264.
 — released, and reduced the barons 1265.
 — [Edward I.] did homage to the French king, July 12, 1273.
 — reduced the power of the clergy, and deprived several monasteries of their privileges, 1275.
 — received homage from the prince of Wales, and brought Wales under a heavy tribute, 1276.
 — totally reduced Wales, 1282.
 — son, the first, stiled prince of Wales, 1284.
 — seized all the Jews, and extorted from them 12,000 pounds of silver, 1286.
 — claimed superiority, over the crown of Scotland, and appointed Baliol their king, 1291.
 — summoned the king of Scotland to his trial,

I N D E X.

- trial, on a complaint against him, at Westminster, 1292.
- King of England, [Edward I.] took Edinburgh and the king of Scotland prisoner, with their records and regalia, 1295.
- robbed of 100,000l. by the monks of Westminster, 1302.
- absolved of his oath by the Pope, 1306.
- first quartered the arms of France, and called Lord of Ireland on his coin, 1307.
- [Edward II.] compelled to delegate his power to the nobility, 1309.
- reconciled to his nobility, Aug. 19, 1318.
- at variance with his barons, on account of the Spencers, 1320.
- opposed by his Queen and took shelter in Wales, 1326.
- made a formal resignation of his dignity to his son, 1327.
- [Edward III.] received the order of knighthood from the hand of a subject, 1327.
- claimed the regency of France, 1328.
- restored Scotland its former dignity, and renounced his superiority over it, 1328.
- defeated the Scotch forces, deposed their King, and annexed Berwick to England, 1333.
- received the homage of Baliol of Scotland, with every mark of vassalage, 1334.
- ravaged Scotland, 1337.
- formed a design against France, 1337.
- created his son duke of Cornwall, being the first of that title, 1337.
- claimed the crown of France, 1337.
- made vicar of the empire, and had an interview with the Emperor, 1338.
- pawned his crown for 50,000 florins, 1339.
- began to take the title of king of France, and quartered the arms with England, Feb. 21, 1340, and used the motto, *Dieu & mon Droit*.
- in person defeated a fleet of French ships, and took or destroyed 400 ships with 30,000 men, 1340.
- son, the first created prince of Wales, 1344.
- seized the revenues of foreign ecclesiastics, 1346.
- elected emperor of Germany but declined it, 1347.

- King of England, in person defeated the French at sea, 1350.
- entered France and marched to the walls of Paris, ravaged the country, and had great part of his army destroyed by a storm, 1359.
- governed by Alice Pierce, his concubine, 1375.
- [Richard II.] ravaged Scotland to the gates of Edinburgh, 1384.
- by his favourites was rendered obnoxious to his nobles, who took up arms and defeated him, 1388.
- expences of his household, enormous, 1389.
- at great streights for money, 1396.
- visited Ireland to suppress a rebellion, 1398.
- deposed, and made a formal resignation of his crown, 1399.
- [Henry IV.] defeated a conspiracy of the nobles, 1399.
- defeated the Scots and burnt Edinburgh, 1400.
- defeated the discontented nobles at Shrewsbury, with great slaughter, 1403.
- narrowly escaped being taken by some French pirates, 1407.
- acted despotically, 1407.
- seized the prince of Scotland, 1408.
- his son struck a judge on the bench, and was committed to prison, 1412.
- [Henry V.] suppressed 110 alien priories, 1415.
- renewed his claim to the crown of France, 1415.
- treated with contempt by the Dauphin of France, which he resented by a challenge, 1415.
- entered into indentures with his troops for their pay, and embarked for France with 50,000 men, 1415.
- pawned his crown and jewels for a large sum, to enable him to make war against France, 1417.
- ravaged and took several places in France, 1417.
- took Pontoise with a booty of 2,000,000 crowns, 1418.
- acknowledged regent of France, 1419.
- took the title of king of France on his coin, 1420.
- entered Paris in triumph, 1420.
- dined in public with the king of France, at Paris, 1422.
- died in France, having sold above 100 alien priories for money to support the war, 1422.

King

I N D E X.

King [Henry VI.] acknowledged king of France, 1422.

— received the homage of the king of Scotland, and released him for 30,000 marks, 1424.

— crowned king of France at Paris, December 17, 1431.

— married in the presence of the king and queen of France, the dukes of Orleans and Britany, and great numbers of nobility, at Paris, 1445.

— lost all the acquisitions of his ancestors in Normandy and Guiennes, except Calais and Guisnes, 1453.

— taken prisoner by the duke of York at St. Albans, May 23, 1455.

— defeated near Northampton, and taken prisoner, but released on declaring the duke of York protector, 1460.

— defeated at Mortimer's cross near Ludlow, and deposed, 1461.

— taken in disguise, and committed to to the Tower, 1464.

— married the widow of a baronet, 1465.

— [Edward IV.] taken prisoner by the earl of Warwick, from whom he escaped, 1470.

— deposed, and king Henry reinstated, 1470.

— [Henry VI.] deposed, and Edward re-established, 1471.

— Henry's son, taken prisoner, and murdered, May 4, 1471.

— Henry murdered in the Tower, June 20, 1471.

— [Edward V.] and his brother smothered in the Tower, Aug. 1483.

— [Richard III.] killed at the battle of Bosworth, Aug. 22, 1485.

— [Henry VII.] went on a pilgrimage into Norfolk, 1488.

— chosen protector of the knights at Rhodes, 1500.

— used great extortions to obtain money, 1506.

— [Henry VIII.] married his brother's widow, 1509.

— received a present of a consecrated rose of gold from the Pope, Apr. 1510.

— went to Calais, May 1513.

— invaded France in person, June 1513.

— defeated the French, and took Tournay with 80,000 inhabitants, September following, and retained the emperor in his pay, 1513.

— received a present of a consecrated hat and sword from the Pope, Jan. 1514.

King of England denied the Pope money for a crusade, June, 1517.

— visited by the emperor at Calais, 1519.

— had an interview in great state with the king of France at Guisnes, June 4, 1520.

— wrote a book against Luther, for which the Pope gave him the title of Defender of the Faith, 1521.

— invaded both France and Scotland, 1523.

— raised taxes without a Parliament, 1525.

— made the pope a present of 30,000 ducats, 1526.

— made demands on the emperor, and received the order of St. Michael from France, 1527.

— entertained scruples of his marriage with his brother's widow, 1528, and divorced her.

— cited to Rome by the Pope, 1528.

— fined the clergy for appealing to Rome in 100,000*l.*, and was stiled by them supreme head of the church, 1531.

— married Anne Bullen, Nov. 14, 1532.

— demanded the arrears of tribute from France, 1535.

— ordered all men to wear their hair short, and be no more shaved, and shewed them an example, 1535.

— suppressed 376 monasteries, and abolished the Pope's authority in England, 1536.

— beheaded Anne Bullen his queen, May 19, 1536, and the next day married Jane Seymour.

— cited by the Pope and Emperor to appear before them at Mantua, which he disregarded, 1536.

— had a prince born, and his queen Jane died, Oct. 12, 1537.

— excommunicated by the Pope, and his subjects absolved of their allegiance, 1538.

— disputed with Lambert on transubstantiation in public, 1539.

— visited the sea-coast, built several forts and castles, and Dover pier, 1539.

— married Anne of Cleves, Jan. 6, 1540, and divorced her immediately after.

— married Catherine Howard, Aug. 8.

— visited York, Ap. 1541.

— divorced and beheaded queen Catherine, Feb. 3, 1542.

— revived his pretensions to the sovereignty of Scotland, 1542, and entered that kingdom with an army, and defeated them at Solway moss.

d

King

I N D E X.

King of England, first took the title of king of Ireland, 1544.

— cancelled all his debts by act of Parliament, 1544.

— went to Calais and entered France in person, where he took Bologne, September 8, 1544.

— protected Cranmer and the queen from their enemies, 1546.

— called in all the church plate, 1546.

— [Edward VI.] carried to Windsor by the protector, 1549.

— sold the liberties of Southwark to the city of London, April, 1550.

— debts amounted to 251,179*l.* his yearly expences were 62,000*l.* 1552.

— king of England and king of Scotland united in one person, 1601.

— [James I.] entertained in his journey from Scotland, at Hinchinbrook by Sir Oliver Cromwell, April 27, 1603.

— made 200 knights and 62 knights of the Bath, 1603.

— refused to go into mourning himself, or permit the courtiers, for the late queen, 1603.

— removed to Wilton, on account of the plague, 1603.

— made his public entry, with his queen, into London, March 15, 1604.

— first stiled king of Great-Britain, 1604.

— endeavoured to introduce arbitrary power, 1604.

— intended to have been destroyed by gunpowder, Nov. 5, 1605.

— paid the land owners 60,000*l.* a debt of queen Elizabeth's, 1607.

— obliged the Dutch to pay an acknowledgement for fishing on our coast, 1607.

— lavished away above 52,000*l.* in embassies of congratulation, 1609.

— ordered all Jesuits to quit England, 1610.

— at variance with his Parliament, put Ireland under English laws, and gave too great attention to his favourite Mr. Carr, 1611.

— instituted the honour of baronet in England, May 12, 1611, and published the new translation of the bible.

— removed his mother's corpse from Peterborough to Westminster, 1612.

— lost his eldest son Henry, whom he buried in great pomp, Dec. 12, 1612.

— married his daughter to the elector palatine, Feb. 14, 1612-3, and expended 93278*l.* in excess.

King of Great-Britain's profuseness to the Scots, occasioned a disagreement with his Parliament, 1614.

— visited Cambridge, where he saw a play performed, 1615.

— made Villiers his favourite, and discarded Carr, earl of Somerset, 1615.

— disputed with the judges about prerogatives, 1616.

— sent a splendid and expensive embassy to France and Spain, 1616.

— delivered up Flushing, Ramekins, and the Brille, 1616.

— created Charles, his second son, prince of Wales, and duke of Cornwall, 1616.

— endeavoured to compel the Scots to conform to the church of England, 1617.

— visited Scotland, 1617, and opened a Parliament at Berwick.

— buried his queen, and was amused by the Spanish court, 1618.

— sent his son-in-law 30,000*l.* to support himself as king of Bohemia. 1620.

— assisted him with troops, and solicited in favour of the Huguenots, 1620.

— sent for the Journals of the Parliament, and tore out the leaves that contained a protestation concerning privileges, May 21, 1621.

— sent several members and noblemen to the Tower, 1621-2.

— made shameful concessions in favour of the Catholics to the king of Spain, 1623.

— sent the prince of Wales to Spain for a wife, who agreed to the articles of marriage, but returned without signing them, 1623, and the King consented to tolerate the Catholic religion.

— consented to Popish chapels being built at St. James's, and admitted a Popish bishop to reside in England, 1623.

— son, the prince of Wales, left Madrid by artifice, and arrived in England, and broke off the Spanish match, Sept. 12, 1623.

— sent assistance to the elector Palatine, and both Houses of Parliament petitioned against popery, 1623-4.

— [Charles I.] married the daughter of the king of France, 1625.

— quarrelled with his Parliament, and levied money on his subjects in an arbitrary manner, 1625.

King

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King of Great-Britain was crowned at Westminster, and chose to be clothed in white, and not purple; and compelled all that were possessed of 40l. per annum to be knighted, 1626.

— raised money by sale of crown lands and ship money, levied a loan, and quartered soldiers upon private houses, 1626.

— suspended the archbishop of Canterbury for discountenancing passive obedience, and sent a fleet to restore the king of Bohemia, 1627.

— released those who refused to pay the loan, 27 of whom were chosen for the Parliament, and presented a Petition of Right as a bill, and proceeded on grievances, 1627.

— sent for both Houses to Whitehall, and made a speech. Signed the Petition of Right, &c. and sent all the priests and jesuits to Newgate, 1628.

— forbid the Commons to meddle with religious matters, 1628, and had his messenger detained at the door of the House.

— sent several members to the Tower, and refused to release them on their privilege, 1629.

— levied tunnage and poundage with rigour, and he obliged all worth 15l. per year to receive knighthood, which brought him in upwards of 100,000l. 1630.

— repaired the church of St. Paul in London, 1631.

— had the small pox, and granted several monopolies, 1632.

— went to Scotland, and had larger grants than were ever given by them before, yet dissolved them with disgust and returned to England, where he ordered the Book of Sports to be read in churches, and persecuted the Puritans, 1633.

— was entertained at a masque by the four inns of court, 1634; and issued writs for maintaining the sovereignty of the narrow seas.

— enlarged the writs for ship money, and forbid the resort of the gentry to London, 1635.

— increased the royal navy, obliged the Dutch to pay for fishing on our coasts, 1635.

— and his queen entertained at Oxford, 1636.

— issued a proclamation against the Puritans quitting the kingdom, 1637.

King of Great-Britain occasioned great disturbances in Scotland by sending down the Service-book, 1638.

— marched against them with an army and concluded a pacification, 1638.

— embroiled again with his Parliament about his prerogative; and charged some Scotch commissioners with treason, and committed the lords Colville and Loudon to the Tower, 1639.

— called a new Parliament, and dissolved them in disgust soon after. Raised an army of 20,000, and borrowed 70,000l. of the nobility, &c. London having refused him, 1640.

— made concessions to the Parliament; and complied to all their requests, 1641.

— granted the Spaniards 4000 of the army, July, 1641.

— went to Scotland, Aug. 10.

— returned Nov. 25, 1641.

— was insulted by the mob, and removed to Hampton-Court, Nov. 26.

— returned, and was again insulted, December 28.

— demanded the five members, 1642.

— removed to Hampton-Court, from thence to Theobald's, Newmarket, Huntingdon, Stamford, and York, soon after to Hull, where he was refused admittance, Feb. 28, 1642.

— would have removed the courts of justice to York, but was prevented, May 16.

— issued the commission of array, June 13, 1642.

— declared the Parliament guilty of high treason; was refused to admittance into Coventry, and set up his standard in Nottingham; took Lincoln, went to Derby and Shrewsbury, where he set up a mint, having an army of 10,000 men and 4000 horse, engaged the Parliament forces at Edgehill, Aug. 15 to Oct. 23.

— took Banbury, Oct. 27. and went to Oxford, Brentford, and Reading, and wintered at Oxford, and took Marlborough, and armed the Papists in his defence.

— became entire master of Cornwall, 1643.

— took Chichester, and received succour from the queen, took Grantham, Scarborough Castle, Birmingham, Litchfield Close; denied the existence of the Parliament, Feb. to May 24.

— met the queen at Edgehill, and entered Oxford in triumph, July 13, where

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- where he received the sacrament, and made a protestation in favour of the Protestant religion.
- King of Great-Britain's revenues were seized for the public service, Sept. 21.
- prohibited all commerce with London, Oct. 17.
- sent messengers to the judges at Westminster to adjourn the terms, who were treated as spies, Nov. 27, 1643.
- summoned a Parliament at Oxford, Jan. 22, who declared the Scots and both Houses of Parliament guilty of high treason.
- prorogued them in April to meet in October, which they never did again.
- the queen went to Exeter to lay-in, April 17, 1644.
- sent offers of peace to London, but received no answer, July 4.
- the queen embarked for France, July 14.
- made a speech to the Somerset men, July 23.
- made overtures for peace to the earl of Essex, and the Parliament, Sept. 8, and a treaty was held Uxbridge, Nov. 1644.
- was defeated at Naseby, and his papers and baggage taken, June 9, 1645.
- made several overtures for peace, which were rejected, and with great difficulty gets to Oxford, 1645.
- lost the greatest part of his army by defeats, and his towns by sieges, 1645.
- was invited in April to the Scotch army, which he put himself under the protection of, May 5, 1646.
- gave orders for the garrisons in his favour to surrender; made an offer to comply with the Parliament in all they desired, and delivered up the great seal; but in August he refused to abolish episcopacy, and give up his friends, 1646.
- in consideration of the Scotch receiving 400,000*l.* of their arrears, they delivered him to the English commissioners, Jan. 30, 1647-8.
- was carried to Holmby House, in Northamptonshire, Feb. 16.
- the people were forbid to attend him to be touched for the evil, April.
- was removed to Newmarket, June 8.
- to Royston, June 24.
- to Hatfield House, June 26.
- to Windsor, July 1.
- to Cavesham, July 5.
- to Woburn, July 22, and from thence to Oatlands,
- King of Great-Britain removed to Hampton-Court, where he was permitted to see his children, August 16.
- conveyed to Carisbrook Castle, in the Isle of Wight, September.
- endeavoured to escape, but prevented, Nov. 11.
- rejected some bills that were offered for his assent, which broke off all respect to him, Dec. 24, 1647.
- made a close prisoner, and declared high treason to treat with him, Jan. 1647-8.
- had a personal treaty with the commissioners of the two Houses, Sept.
- rejected the conditions, and the treaty broke off, Nov. 27.
- was carried to Hurst Castle, Nov. 30, and from thence to Windsor, Dec. 23, 1648.
- intended trial proclaimed, January 9, 1648-9.
- was brought to St. James's, Jan. 15.
- was brought to Cotton-House, Jan. 20. and the same day arraigned, as he was the two following days, when he denied the authority of the court.
- received sentence, Jan. 27.
- beheaded at Whitehall, Jan. 30.
- [Charles II.] became king on the death of his father, Jan. 30, 1648-9.
- acknowledged so by the States General, February.
- was proclaimed in Edinburgh, Feb. 3.
- in Ireland, March 19, 1648-9.
- went to Jersey, and was proclaimed there in Sept. 1649.
- landed in Scotland, but obliged to take the covenant before he was suffered to land, June 23, 1650.
- lost the confidence of the Scots, yet was proclaimed at Edinburgh Cross, July 15, and Jan. 1 following at Scone.
- set up his standard at Aberdeen, and put himself at the head of 18,000 horse and foot, and encamped at Torwood, Jan. 1651.
- entered England, and was proclaimed at Carlisle at the head of 16,000 men, August 6, 1651.
- army was lessened by desertion to 12,000 men, August 20, 1651.
- was defeated at the battle of Worcester, and entirely routed, Sept. 3, 1651, after which he was obliged to shelter himself in an oak.
- embarked for France, Oct. 15.
- landed at Havre de Grace, Oct. 22.
- offered to put himself on board the Dutch fleet, but was rejected, 1652-3.

King

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King of Great-Britain removed from France to Aix-la-Chapelle, June, 1654.
 — removed to Cologne, Sept. 1654.
 — entered into a treaty with Spain, and removed to Bruges, April, 1657.
 — removed to Brussels, 1658.
 — removed to Calais, August 1, 1659.
 — removed to Breda, from whence he sent to the General Monk, April 4, 1660.
 — was solemnly proclaimed in London, May 8, 1660.
 — came to the Hague, was invited to return, received a present of 50,000*l.* May 16.
 — left the Hague, May 23.
 — arrived at Dover, May 25.
 — made his triumphant entry into London, May 29, 1660.
 — retired to Salisbury on the account of the plague, July 27, 1665.
 — from thence to York, August 5.
 — to Oxford, Sept. 28.
 — to Hampton Court, Jan. 15, 1666.
 — to Whitehall, Feb. 1, 1666.
 — paid great attention to the relief of the citizens at the fire of London, Sept. 2, 3, 4, 1666.
 — laid the first stone of the Royal-exchange, Oct. 23, 1668.
 — visited Portsmouth and Plymouth, June, 1671.
 — visited Newmarket, Yarmouth, Norwich, and Cambridge, September and October, 1671.
 — was entertained at the Lord Mayor's feast, Oct. 30, 1671.
 — at variance with the Parliament about grievances, Jan. 1673-4.
 — received a pension from France of 100,000*l.* per annum, 1674.
 — went to the Lord Mayor's feast, September, 1674.
 — received the freedom of the city, December 18, 1674.
 — again visited the city, 1676.
 — at variance with his Parliament, 1678.
 — suspected of being a Papist, 1678.
 — protected the earl of Danby, March 23, 1678-9.
 — offered to limit the authority of a Popish successor, Apr. 30, 1679.
 — sent for the duke of York from Flanders, September, 1679.
 — denied his marriage with the mother of the duke of Monmouth, Jan. 28, 1679-80.
 — visited the Lord Mayor, March 8, 1679-80.

King of Great Britain addressed by the Commons to dismiss judge Jefferies, Nov. 11, 1680.
 — quarrelled with the Parliament about the exclusion of the duke of York, March, 1681.
 — visited Cambridge, where the vice-chancellor maintained hereditary right, September 27, 1681.
 — visited Newmarket, where he received the duke of York, March 4, 1681-2.
 — procured the greatest part of the boroughs in England to surrender their charters, 1684.
 — [James II.] went publicly to mass, Feb. 8, 1684-5.
 — revenue amounted to 2,550,000*l.* 1685.
 — promoted Papists, and used every method to adopt the dispensing power being lodged in his breast; and he formed a camp on Hounslow Heath, where he erected a Popish chapel, July, 1686.
 — sent an ambassador to the Pope, and was coldly received, Dec. 1686.
 — received the Pope's nuncio in great form, July 3, 1687.
 — visited Oxford, and threaten Magdalen college for refusing to admit a Papist master of that college, Sept. 4, 1687.
 — went to the Lord Mayor's shew with the Pope's nuncio, Oct. 29, 1687.
 — proposed a repeal of the penal laws and the test act to his army, and met with a repulse, April 27, 1688.
 — a son was said to be born, June 10.
 — discarded some judges for not favouring his arbitrary conduct, June 29, 1688.
 — discarded Protestant officers, and substituted catholics in their room, September 10.
 — deserted by several of the nobility, who went to the prince of Orange, and the King refused 30,000 men offered him by the king of France, September.
 — put Hull and Portsmouth into the custody of Papists, Sept. 23.
 — restored the deputy lieutenants that had been displaced, Sept. 26.
 — desired the advice of the bishops to appease his troubles, Oct. 3.
 — dissolved the ecclesiastical commission, Oct. 11, when he displaced the Catholics and replaced the Protestants.
 — had the prince christened, and the Pope by proxy stood godfather, Oct. 15.

King

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King of Great-Britain restored the charters to deprived corporations, Oct. 17.
 — shut up Romish chapels, Oct. 20.
 — was refused by the bishops to sign an abhorrence of the invasion, Nov. 1.
 — granted pardons to the lord chancellor Jefferies, and several others, and a few days after was deserted by many of his nobles.
 — ordered his troops together on Salisbury Plain, Nov. 17,
 — joined them, Nov. 19.
 — returned to London, Nov. 22.
 — made proposals of accommodation with the prince of Orange, but afterwards declined, and sent the queen and young prince to France, Dec. 8.
 — took water at Whitehall, to embark for France, and threw the great seal into the Thames, Dec. 10.
 — returned to Whitehall from Feverham, where he had been seized for a Jesuit, and insulted, Dec. 14.
 — the same night published an order against tumults, which was the last legal act he did in England, Dec. 16.
 — embarked again, Dec. 23, 1688.
 — landed in France, and his abdication was declared, Feb. 2 following by Parliament.
 — [William III.] visited Portsmouth, and dined aboard the fleet, May 16, 1689.
 — visited the Lord Mayor's feast, Oct. 26, 1689.
 — went to Ireland, and landed at Carrickfergus, June 14, 1690.
 — narrowly escaped being shot, June 30, 1690.
 — defeated James at the battle of the Boyne, July 1, 1690.
 — entered Dublin in triumph, July 6, 1690.
 — became possessed of James's papers, and discovered a design against his life, July 10.
 — reduced great part of Ireland, and returned to England, Sept. 9, 1690.
 — went to Holland, Jan. 5, 1690-1, and was very near being lost.
 — made his triumphant entry into the Hague, Jan. 26.
 — put himself at the head of the confederate army, April 9, 1691.
 — arrived in England, Oct. 19, 1691.
 — embarked again, March 5, 1691-2.
 — discovered several attempts to assassinate him, and was defeated at Steinkirk, Aug. 3, 1692.
 — returned to England, and visited, with

queen Mary, the Lord Mayor, Oct. 29, 1692.
 King of Great-Britain went to Portsmouth, Feb. 16, 1692-3.
 — went to Holland from Gravesend, Mar. 31, 1693.
 — was defeated at Landeu, July 29, 1693.
 — returned to England, Oct. 29, 1693.
 — embarked for Holland, May 6, 1694.
 — returned, Nov. 2.
 — lost his queen, Dec. 28, 1694.
 — presented the princess Anne with the jewels of the late queen, Mar. 5, 1694-5.
 — embarked at Gravesend for Holland, May 12, 1695, and attended the siege of Namur.
 — returned to England, Oct. 10. and went to Newmarket, Cambridge, &c.
 — to Oxford, Nov. 10, where he refused to sit at an entertainment provided for him.
 — ordered a new coinage, 1695.
 — the assassination plot being discovered, an association for the King's defence, was formed and enforced by act. Feb. 27, 1695-6,
 — went to Holland in May, and returned, Oct. 6, 1696.
 — went thither again, April 25.
 — had an interview with the Czar Peter of Russia, and made a triumphant entry into London on his return, Nov. 13, 1697.
 — embarked for Holland, July 20.
 — returned to England, Dec. 1, 1698.
 — solicited the continuance of the Dutch guards, and was denied by Parliament, March, 1699.
 — became disgusted with the Parliament for reassuming the forfeited Irish lands, 1700.
 — visited Holland, July 5.
 — returned to England, Oct. 18, 1700.
 — visited Holland, July 1.
 — returned, Nov. 5.
 — had a severe illness during his residence there, 1701.
 — thrown from his horse, and had his collar broke, Feb. 26, 1701-2.
 — died at Kensington.
 King of France visited Becket's tomb, 1177.
 — set up Arthur against John, 1199.
 — conquered Normandy, 1204.
 — purchased Normandy and Anjou, 1259.
 — received homage from the king of England, 1329.
 — taken prisoner with his son at the battle of Poitiers, and brought to London in triumph, Sept. 29, 1356.
 King

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King of France ransomed for 3,000,000 crowns, May 8, 1360.

— visited London, and died there, April 8, 1364.

— harraſſed the Engliſh coaſt, 1377.

— and England kept their Whitiſuntide in Paris, and dined together in public, 1422.

— and king of England united in one perſon, 1422.

— remarkably negligent in his dreſs, 1483.

— married the king of England's ſiſter, and died ſoon after, Oct. 9, 1514.

—'s queen returned to England, and married the earl of Suffolk, May 2, 1515.

— taken priſoner by the Imperialiſts and carried to Spain and confined, 1524.

— released, 1526.

— agreed to pay the king of England a tribute, 1527.

— paid England 400,000 crowns as arrears of tribute, April 25, 1550.

—'s ſon married the young queen of Scotland, April 24, 1558.

— quartered the arms of England, 1559.

— killed at a tournament, June, 1559.

— killed by a monk, 1589.

— a profeſſed Proteſtant, but reconciled to the church of Rome, 1593.

— took the city of Paris, and reduced the Catholics lords, and drove the Spaniards out of Britany, 1594.

— demanded ſuccours from England, and was reſuſed.

— aſſaſſinated by Ravillac, 1610.

King of Scotland did homage to the king of England, 928, 1072, 1174, 1200.

— taken priſoner, July 13, 1174.

— carried the ſword of ſtate at an Engliſh coronation, 1194.

— excommunicated, 1215.

— did homage for his kingdom to the dauphin of France, 1216.

— abſolved, and did homage to Henry III. 1217.

— demanded Northumberland, and had a penſion granted him, 1236.

— viſited England, 1259.

— diſputes about the ſucceſſion of, 1291.

— pleaded his own cauſe in Weſtminſter-hall, 1293.

— taken priſoner by Edward I. 1296, and made a reſignation of his crown to him; and was brought a priſoner to London.

— released, 1299.

King of Scotland ravaged the borders of England, 1318, paſſed into Ireland, and was defeated.

— reſtored to his former independency from England, 1328.

— entered into England with 50,000 men, and was defeated by the queen, and taken priſoner by governor Cope-land, Oct. 17, 1346.

— propoſed to be ransomed for 90,000 marks, but rejected, July 13, 1354.

— purchaſed Baliot's right to the crown for a penſion of 2000l. per ann. Jan. 20, 1355.

— ransomed for 100,000 marks, 1358.

— viſited England, 1634.

— made a deſcent into England, Oct. 25, 1383.

— again, 1389.

— ſon detained in England, which broke his father's heart, 1406.

— troops invaded England, but were re- pulſed, 1417.

— released by a ranſom of 30,000 marks, 1424, and did homage for his king- dom.

— cauſed his brother to be murdered, 1481, and entered England at the head of an army.

— killed by his ſubjects at Brannock- ſburn, 1488.

— received Perkin Warberk, and marched into England, 1496.

— married his ſon to a daughter of the king of England, 1502.

— defeated at Flouden field, and killed, Sept. 9, 1513,

— mother, the regent, and ſiſter to the king of England, fled to England for ſhelter from the malecontents in Scot- land, 1516.

— greatly embroiled by faction, 1519.

— ſummoned the States, and diſſolved the regency, July, 1524, which em- broiled him aſreſh.

— aſſumed the reins of government, Sep- tember, 1528.

— married a daughter of the king of France, Jan. 1537.

— received his queen in great ſtate in Scotland, 1538.

— diſappointed the king of England of an interview at York, 1541.

— defeated the Engliſh, and loſt twenty- four pieces of cannon, and ſeveral lords priſoners, 1542.

— queen brought to bed of a daughter, who was named Mary, Dec. 7, 1542, and

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and seven days after, he dying, she succeeded to the throne, and was afterwards beheaded by Elizabeth queen of England.

King of Scotland murdered by Bothwell and Murray, Feb. 9, 1566.

— crowned at thirteen months old, August 10, 1567.

— takes the part of his mother, against queen Elizabeth, 1577, and being twelve years old, enters upon the administration of his government.

— taken prisoner, by some nobleman, 1582.

— escaped, 1583.

— attempted to be seized, but prevented at first, and soon after accomplished, when he restored their estates to the fugitive lords, 1585.

— entered into a treaty of mutual support with England, 1586.

— resented the death of his mother, but was soon reconciled to Elizabeth, 1587.

— married a daughter of the king of Denmark, 1590.

— attempted to be seized by Bothwell, but escaped, 1592.

— demanded Bothwell from the queen of England, but was refused, 1593.

— drove the Catholic lords out of his kingdom, 1594.

— insisted upon being declared successor to queen Elizabeth, 1598.

— sent word to Elizabeth of an intended Spanish invasion of Ireland, 1599.

— a conspiracy against him prevented, 1600.

— declared excluded from the throne of England by the Pope, and intended to be assassinated by the Gowries, 1600.

— had his pension from England increased 2000l. 1600.

— sent an ambassador to England to clear himself of a false accusation, 1601.

— became possessed of the throne of England on the death and by the appointment of queen Elizabeth, 1603.

King of Cyprus visited England, 1364.

King's College, Cambridge, founded, 1441.

King and queen of Denmark received and entertained in England, 1523.

King of Portugal came to England and queen Elizabeth gave him 100,000 crowns of gold, 1581.

King of Spain seized on the crown of Portugal, 1580.

— died, a most dreadful death, 1598.

— visited England, Dec. 3, 1703.

King of Sweden, Gustavus Adolphus, kill-

ed at the battle of Lutzen, Nov. 6, 1632.

Kingfale, taken by Marlborough, Oct. 19, 1690.

Kirkby and Wade, captains, shot for cowardice, 1702.

Knighthood conferred on all worth 40l. per annum, 1430.

— first used in England, by Alfred, 897.

Knights templars founded, 1121.

— abolished, 1322.

— of the Round Table instituted at Windsor, 1344.

— of the Garter instituted at Windsor, 1349.

— of the Bath instituted, 1399.

— revived, 1725.

— of the Thistle revived, 1703.

— of St. John of Jerusalem suppressed, 1540.

— of the carpet made in England by Mary, 1553.

Knox came into England from Geneva, 1559.

L.

Lambert the imposter set up, 1487.

Lambert, general, discarded by Cromwell, with a pension of 2000l. per annum, 1658.

— usurps on the Parliament, Oct. 13, 1659.

— tried, and imprisoned for life, June 6, 1662.

Lamb, Dr. murdered by the mob in London, 1628.

Lancaster duchy court established, 1375.

— **John**, duke of, died, 1399.

Landaff bishopric founded, 180.

Landau taken by the French, Nov. 19, 1703.

— retaken by the Imperialists, Nov. 24, 1704.

Landrone Isles discovered, 1521.

Land-tax the first used in England, 991.

— amounted annually to 82,000l. 1018.

— every hide of land taxed 3s. 1109.

Lane, Mrs. presented with 1000l. for her care of Charles II. 1660.

Lanthorns first invented by Alfred, 890.

Latimer, bishop, burnt at Oxford, Oct. 16, 1555.

Laud, Dr. made archbishop of Canterbury, claimed the visitation of the two universities, 1637.

— impeached and beheaded, 1644.

Laws of the land first translated into Saxon, 590.

— collected into a body, 1065.

Leaden

I N D E X.

- Leaden-hall in London built, 1445.
 Leaden-pipes for the conveyance of water invented, 1236.
 League and Covenant taken by the Parliament, 1642.
 — forced on king Charles II. June 23, 1650.
 — burnt by the hangman, May 20, 1661.
 Leake, admiral, destroyed and took fifty-one vessels at Newfoundland, 1702.
 — defeated the French fleet off Gibraltar, Nov. 5, 1704.
 — took Alicant by storm, Aug. 8, 1706.
 — took sixty vessels laden with provisions for the French army, May 22, 1708.
 — reduced Virginia to the obedience of Charles III. of Spain, July 1708.
 Learning encouraged in England, by Alfred, 897.
 Leicester, the earl of, procured the death of the earl of Essex, and married his widow, Aug. 1576.
 — confined by queen Elizabeth, on account of his marriage, Nov. 1580.
 — went general to the Netherlands, March 2, 1585.
 — made viceroy, or governor of the Netherlands, by the Dutch, Oct. 1586.
 — returned to England December following.
 — was accused of misconduct, but protected by queen Elizabeth, Sept. 1588.
 Leicester taken by Charles I. May 31, 1645.
 — surrendered to the Parliament, June 17, following.
 — walls demolished, 1662.
 Leige, taken by Marlborough, Oct. 14, 1702.
 — by the French, June 15, 1705.
 Lely, Sir Peter, the painter, died, 1680.
 Leoline prince of Wales, did homage for Wales, 911.
 Lenox, earl of, chosen regent of Scotland, July 12, 1570.
 — murdered, 1571.
 Lent observed in Britain, 640.
 Lesley, appointed general of the Scotch insurgents, 1639.
 — had an army of 36,000 horse and foot, June, 1650.
 Le Strange, Sir Roger, condemned by Parliament and imprisoned, Dec. 25, 1644.
 — burnt in effigy by the mob, Nov. 17, 1679.
 — died, Dec. 11, 1704.
 Levellers in London restrained, 1648.
 Levens, Dr. [Civilian,] hanged for treason, July 13, 1650.
 Lewis, dauphin of France, invited to the throne of England by the barons, 1216.
 Liberty of conscience published by queen Mary, 1553.
 — Charles II. 1672.
 — revoked soon after.
 — James II. April 4, 1687.
 Licenses for public houses first granted, 1621.
 — hawkers and pedlars, first granted, 1697.
 Lichfield bishoprick founded, 656.
 — surrendered to the Parliament army, April 1643.
 Lilburn, fined 5000l. for publishing libels, 1637.
 — committed to prison for another libel, Aug. 10, 1645.
 — again, and acquitted, 1649.
 — defeated the earl of Derby, at Wigan, Aug. 23, 1651.
 — tried for another libel and acquitted, Aug. 20, 1653.
 Limerick in Ireland, besieged and bravely defended, Aug. 1690.
 — surrendered, Oct. 8, 1691.
 Lincoln cathedral built, 1060.
 — See removed there from Dorchester, 1070.
 — city nearly destroyed by fire, 1122.
 — by an earthquake, 1185.
 — taken, 1642.
 — resigned its charter, Sept. 12, 1684.
 Lincoln college, Oxford, founded, 1420.
 Lindsey, earl of, made general of the King's forces, June, 1642.
 — killed at Edgehill, Oct. 23, 1642.
 Linen first made in England, 1253.
 — company of weavers of, first settled here, 1386.
 Lisle, Sir George, shot by Cromwell's order, July 28, 1648.
 — his funeral solemnized, June 7, 1661.
 Lisle taken by the Confederate troops, with the loss of 12,000 men, Oct. 13, 1708.
 Litany first set forth in English, 1543.
 Liturgy, a new one established, 1548.
 — first read in English, at the French church in the Savoy, July 14, 1662.
 Livonia reduced by the Muscovites, 1710.
 Logarithms invented by lord Napier of Scotland, 1614.
 Lombards, or usurers, estates seized by the King, 1337.
 London, fortified by the Romans, 50.
 London,

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London, walled by Helena, mother of Constantine, 294.

- rebuilt by Alfred, 831.
- ravaged by the Danes, 851.
- nearly destroyed by fire, 982.
- paid 11,000l. per annum, land-tax, 1018.
- charter first granted, 1079.
- greatly damaged by fire, 1087.
- again, 1132.
- again, which destroyed all the buildings from Aldgate to St. Paul's church; the bridge, which was of timber, was also burnt, 1136.
- sheriffs first appointed, 1189.
- companies or societies first established there, 1198.
- its first annual Lord Mayor and common-council appointed, 1208.
- fire on the bridge, when 3000 perished, July 10, 1212.
- interdicted, 1215.
- water first conveyed there by pipes, 1236.
- aldermen first appointed, 1242.
- paid 500l. for the privilege of having the Lord Mayor sworn in before the Barons of the Exchequer, 1251.
- insulted the queen as she passed by water through the bridge, 1262.
- fined 20,000 marks for adhering to the Barons against the King, 1266.
- their charter taken away for admitting frauds, 1285.
- entertained four kings at the Lord Mayor's feast, viz. the kings of England, France, Scotland, and Cyprus, 1364.
- its privileges and charter taken away, 1392.
- restored on paying a fine.
- the Lord Mayor and aldermen met Henry V. in his return from the battle of Azincourt, and presented him with 1000l. and two gold basons of the same value, 1415.
- lent the king money on his jewels.
- paved Holborn, 1417.
- the first Lord Mayor's shew, 1453.
- the first Lord Mayor's feast, 1501.
- fifteen apprentices executed for a riot, May 1, 1517.
- purchased the liberties of Southwark, 1550.
- lent queen Mary 20,000l. 1553.
- its charter renewed by queen Elizabeth, 1573.
- forbid from being enlarged, 1580.

London, Ludgate built at the expence of 1500l. 1586.

- Aldgate built, 1608.
- new foundations forbid, 1609.
- workhouses first established, 1611.
- Moorfields planted and levelled, 1615.
- the New-river brought to London, 1615.
- Smithfield levelled and paved, 1616.
- Aldersgate built, 1616.
- the inhabitants obliged by proclamation to preserve their urine to make salt petre with, 1626.
- St. Catherine Cree church consecrated, 1630.
- St. Paul's repaired and beautified, 1631.
- fined 1500 marks for the murder of Dr. Lamb, 1632.
- a fire on London-bridge, 1632.
- incurred the resentment of the king, 1640.
- was fined, May 1640.
- proceedings against it reversed, 1641.
- declared for the Parliament, May 10, 1642.
- in October fortified its avenues.
- the sheriffs were ordered by Charles I. to commit the Lord Mayor, Jan. 17, 1642-3.
- entertained both Houses of Parliament at Grocer's-hall, June 17, 1645.
- fortified by the Parliament, June 11.
- seized by the army, who made Fairfax governor of the Tower, Aug. 6.
- the next day demolished the works round the city.
- the Lord Mayor and some aldermen were accused of treason, 1647.
- a great insurrection on abolishing holidays, April 9, 1648.
- the aldermen, recorder, &c. released, May 27, 1648.
- the trial of king Charles I. was proclaimed at the Royal Exchange, &c. Jan. 9, 1648-9.
- alderman Reynoldson, Lord Mayor, turned out of his office, imprisoned and fined, for refusing to proclaim the abolishing kingly government, April 1, 1649.
- proclaimed the Protector in great pomp, and entertained him at Grocer's-hall with the same state as a king, Feb. 8, 1654-5.
- their gates, port-cullices, &c. destroyed by general Monk, Feb. 9.
- was reconciled to him, and he dined with

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- with the Lord Mayor, &c. and drank the king's health, Feb. 12, 1659-60.
- London presented Charles II. with 10,000l. his brothers 1000l. each, May 16.
- entertained him, the great officers of state, and both Houses of Parliament, July 5, 1660.
- lent the king 100,000l. June 11, 1664.
- again, Oct. 6, 1664.
- great part of the city destroyed by fire, Sept. 2, 1666.
- Royal Exchange began, Oct. 23, 1667.
- finished, Sept. 28, 1669.
- entertained the prince of Orange, 1670.
- entertained the king and queen at the Lord Mayor's feast, Oct. 30, 1671.
- again, 1674.
- received the freedom of the city, Dec. 18, 1674.
- again, he visited the Lord Mayor's feast, 1676.
- a dreadful fire in the Temple, Jan. 26, 1678-9.
- another in Gray's-inn, Feb. 24, 1679-80.
- the two sheriffs were Presbyterians, 1680.
- the Lord Mayor, &c. reprimanded at Hampton-Court, April 1681.
- sheriffs sent to the Tower, for not closing a poll for sheriffs after the common-hall was adjourned, June 26, 1682.
- the under sheriff fined 100l. for not altering a pannel of a jury, July 11, 1682.
- the new Lord Mayor and sheriffs in the interest of the court, 1682.
- the Lord Mayor and sheriffs confined, April 24, 1683.
- their charter declared forfeited, June 12, 1683.
- made their submission, June 18, 1683.
- the Lord Mayor and court of aldermen appointed by the king, Oct. 28, 1683.
- received a visit from the king and the Pope's nuncio, Oct. 29, 1687.
- their charter returned, Oct. 2, 1688.
- lent the prince of Orange 200,000l. 1688.
- Billingsgate made a free market, 1689.
- entertained king William at the Lord Mayor's feast, Oct. 26, 1689.
- again, with his queen, Oct. 29, 1692.
- Queen Anne visited the Lord Mayor's feast, Oct. 29, 1702.
- London-bridge carried away by a flood, 1098,
- burnt, 1136.
- rebuilt of wood, 1156.
- began of stone, 1176.
- finished, 1212.
- part burnt down, 1632.
- Londonderry in Ireland, settled, 1640.
- besieged by king James, April 29.
- relieved, July 30.
- the siege raised, July 31, 1689.
- Lord Danes, a title used in London, 1000.
- Lord Mayor of London, the first, 1208.
- Mayor's shew, the first, 1453.
- turned out, and fined, 1649.
- Lord High Admiral, the first, 1512.
- Lord Lieutenants of counties, first appointed, 1549.
- Lord's Prayer voted useless, Nov. 26, 1644.
- Lorrain, the duke of, invited by the Irish to be their governor, but refused it, 1653.
- expelled his dominions by the French, Sept. 1670.
- Lottery for Virginia, the first mentioned by historians, 1612.
- act, the first, March 23, 1693-4.
- Love, Mr. Christopher, beheaded, Aug. 22, 1651.
- Lucas, Sir Charles, shot by the order of Cromwell, Aug. 28, 1648.
- his funeral solemnized, June 7, 1661.
- Lucius, the first christian king in Britain, 180.
- Luther, began the reformation, 1517.
- died, 1546.

M

- Macclesfield, the earl of, his marriage dissolved, April 1698.
- Macbeth of Scotland, deposed by the English, 1054.
- Mackmahone, conspirer of the massacre in Ireland, convicted and executed in London, Nov. 16, 1644.
- Madagascar, discovered by the Portuguese, 1507.
- Maderia islands, discovered, 1344.
- Madrid, taken possession of, by Charles III. June 24, and abandoned soon after, 1706.
- Philip retook it, Aug. 5, following, 1706.
- repossessed by Charles, Sept. 21, 1710.
- abandoned it, Dec. 2, 1710, and it was repossessed by Philip soon after.
- Maastricht, taken by the French, 1673.
- Magellan straights, discovered, 1518.

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Magdalen college, Cambridge, founded, 1543.

Magna Charta signed at Runnemedes, by king John, 1215.

— confirmed, 1251.

Magnetic needle introduced into use, 1302.

Mahomet began his opinions, 604.

Maidstone in Kent, had a charter granted, 1682.

Majorca submitted to Charles III. Sept. 14, 1706.

Malcolm, king of Scotland, killed at Alnwick, by the earl of Northumberland, by which he acquired the name of Piercy, 1092.

Malden, in Essex, had a palace of the Roman governor, Ante Christ. 23.

— fortified, 920.

Maldes, St. bombarded by the English, Sept. 19, 1693.

— again, 1695.

Man, the isle of, conquered, and the earl of Salisbury honoured with the title of King, 1340.

— given the earl of Northumberland, 1399.

— given the lord Stanley, 1405.

Manchester fortified, 923.

Maps and Charts first brought to England, 1489.

Mardyke, taken by the English and French, Sept. 1657.

Marlborough, earl of, joined the Dutch army in Germany, March 1690.

— took Cork and Kingsale, Sept. 1690.

— returned from Ireland, Oct. 28, 1690.

— deprived of all his offices, and his countess forbid court, Jan. 1692.

— declared governor to the duke of Gloucester, June 18, 1698.

— made general of the foot, and commander in chief in Holland, June 1, 1701.

— declared captain-general of all her Majesty's forces, March 15, 1701-2.

— took Venlow, and several other places, Sept. 1702.

— taken prisoner by a party of French troops, Nov. 5, 1702.

— returned from Holland and received the thanks of the House of Lords and Commons, Nov. 28.

— was created a duke with 5000l. per annum, pension, Dec. 10, 1702.

— lost his only son, Feb. 20, 1702-3.

— took Bann, April 6, 1703.

— joined the Imperial army, and defeated the French and Bavarians, July 2, 1704.

Marlborough, duke of, burnt and destroyed Bavaria, 1740.

— defeated the French and Bavarians, at Hockstet, Aug. 5, 1704.

— created a prince of the Empire, by the Emperor, Aug. 2, 1704.

— visited the court of Hanover, Dec. 1, 1704.

— returned to England with count Tallard and several persons of quality prisoners, and the colours taken at Hockstet, Dec. 14, 1704.

— invited by the city of London to an entertainment, Jan. 6, 1704-5.

— had the honour and manor of Woodstock and Wotton settled on him by Parliament, March 14, 1704-5.

— arrived at Vienna, and was created prince of Mindelheim, in Suabia, Nov. 12, 1705.

— totally defeated the French and Bavarian forces at Ramillies, May 12, 1706.

— invested in the principality of Mindelheim.

— reduced Menin and Dendermond, Aug.

— arrived in London, where he received the thanks of both Houses of Parliament, Nov.

— was entertained by the city of London, Dec. 19, 1706.

— Blenheim house built by queen Anne, and settled by Parliament with Woodstock, and 5000l. per annum, on his family, Jan. 1706-7.

— had an interview with the king of Sweden, April, 30, 1707.

— defeated the French at Oudenarde, and put Artois and Picardy under contribution, July 1708.

— reduced Ghent, the December following.

— arrived in England in disgust, Dec. 28, 1710.

— carried the Queen a surrender of all his duchess's places, Jan. 19, 1710-11.

— discarded, for converting the public money to his own use, Dec. 30, 1711.

— challenged the lord Paulet, Jan. 1712-13.

Mary I. queen of England, 1553.

— II. queen of England, 1689.

— queen of Scotland, married the Dauphin of France, April 24, 1558.

— crowned queen of France, 1559.

Marquis, the title of, first conferred in England, 1385.

Marriage forbid priests, 1000.

— again, 1223.

Married

I N D E X.

Married clergy excommunicated, 1102.

— permitted, 1546.

Massacre, of the Danes, Nov. 13, 1002.

— Jews, Sept. 1189.

— Sicilian Vespers, 1282.

— Parisians, 1418.

— twelve thousand Protestants at Amboise, 1560.

— at Paris above 3000, Aug. 24, 1572.

— in Ireland, 1641.

— at Glencoe in Scotland, Jan. 31, 1692-3.

Master of the ceremonies, first appointed, 1603.

May-fair suppressed, 1709.

Mazarin, Cardinal, died, March 9, 1661-2.

— Duchefs, arrived in England, and had 4000l. per ann. pension, 1675.

Meal-tub plot, Oct. 1679.

Mentz, in Germany taken by the Imperialists, Sept. 6, 1689.

— under contribution to the French, 1707.

Merchant-taylors, London, first incorporated, 1501.

Mercia, kingdom of, began, 584.

— ended, 828.

Merton college, Oxford, founded, 1274.

Mervin, lord Audley, convicted of sodomy, and a rape on his wife, beheaded, May 14, 1631.

Messina, destroyed by an earthquake, Jan. 1692-3.

Microscopes invented in Germany, 1621.

Middleton Abbey, in Dorsetshire built, 938.

Milan, submitted to the Imperialists, Sept. 24, 1706.

Milford-haven fortified, 1590.

Militia bill refused by Charles I. and passed by the Parliament, March 9, 1641-2.

— of London, mustered in Finsbury-fields, amounted to 12,000 men, May 10, 1642.

Milton, John, died, 1674.

Minorca taken by general Stanhope, Sept. 30, 1708.

— yielded to Great-Britain, July 13, 1713.

Modena, surrendered to the Imperialists, Feb. 6, 1706-7.

Monastery, the first in Britain, 596.

— forty-seven built by Edgar, 959.

— deprived of their privileges, Oct. 6, 1275.

— lent the king money for the wars, 1314.

— suppressed by Wolsey, to endow Ipswich and Christ church in Oxford, 1525.

— suppressed to endow Eton and King's college, Cambridge, 1528.

Monasteries, the lesser ones united, 1528.

— observant, suppressed by Henry VIII. 1534.

— three hundred and seventy-six of the smaller, suppressed to the value of 32,000l. per annum, 1535.

— twenty-one suppressed, one hundred and twenty-one resigned their charters, and above 100,000l. were found in them, 1538.

— total of their number six hundred and forty-five, their yearly value 161,000l. confirmed by Parliament, 1540.

Monk, George, a colonel, was taken prisoner by Fairfax, and sent to the Tower, Jan. 21, 1643-4.

— general, took Stirling-castle, Aug. 14, 1651.

— magnificently entertained at Edinburgh, May 1654.

— submitted to Richard Cromwell's government, Nov. 1658.

— secured Berwick, and declared for the Parliament, Oct. 29, 1659.

— entered London, and took up his quarters at Whitehall, Feb. 4, 1660.

— destroyed the gates, &c. of London, Feb. 9, and dined with the Lord Mayor the 12th.

— voted general of the forces, Feb. 21, and one of the council of state, March 16, 1660.

— continued captain-general, and made master of the horse to Charles II. June 1, and duke of Albemarle, July 12, 1660.

— took the command of the fleet, and had a severe sea fight with the Dutch, under De Ruyter and Van Trump, June 1, 1666.

— defeated the Dutch fleet, when they lost twenty men of war, and four admirals, July 25 and 26, 1666.

— died, Jan. 4, and his duchefs, Jan. 23, 1669-70.

— buried in great state at the expence of the king, April 30, 1670.

Monks, of Canterbury driven out of England, by king John, 1207.

— that were foreigners, expelled England, 1380.

— twenty-five executed for opposing Hen. VIII. 1535.

— rendered incapable of inheriting estates, 1551.

Monmouth, James duke of, released from the Tower by the warrant of Cromwell, 1656.

— made capt. of the guards, Sept. 9, 1669. Monmouth,

I N D E X.

Monmouth, James duke of, made a privy-councillor, April 25, 1670.
 — made a lieutenant-general by the French king, May 1, 1673.
 — elected chancellor of Cambridge, July 15, 1674.
 — went with troops to Flanders, 1678.
 — defeated the Scotch rebels, June 22, 1679.
 — turned out from being master of the horse, Dec. 20, 1679.
 — the king denied his being his legitimate son at the same time.
 — forbid to be discoursed with by the courtiers, May 8, 1682.
 — a proclamation offered to apprehend him, June 28, 1683.
 — submitted, and was admitted to the king's presence, Nov. 25, 1683.
 — raised troops in Holland, set sail from the Texel, May 24.
 — landed in Dorsetshire, June 11, 1685.
 — took possession of Taunton, June 18.
 — was proclaimed king there, June 20.
 — took Bridgewater, and defeated a party of horse, June 21.
 — was defeated at Sedgemoor, July 6.
 — taken prisoner, July 8.
 — admitted to the king's presence, July 11.
 — beheaded on Tower-hill, July 15, 1685.
Monopolies, a nuisance to the public, 1601.
 — abolished by proclamation, 1639.
 — entirely suppressed, April 15, 1640.
Montrose, the earl of, raised forces in Scotland for Charles I. and was defeated at Philip-haugh, Sept. 13, 1645.
 — landed there again, and raised troops for Charles II. April 1650.
 — he was defeated and taken prisoner, and May 20 was hanged in Edinburgh.
 — his funeral solemnized in great pomp, May 11, 1661.
Montferrat, yielded by the Emperor to the duke of Savoy, July 7, 1708.
Moorfields, levelled, and planted, 1614.
More, Sir Thomas, executed, June 22, 1535.
Moreland, Sir Samuel's, hydraulic machine invented, 1682.
Mortality, a severe one in Britain, 1094, 1192, 1542.
 — in York, 11,000 died, 1691.
Mortain, in Flanders, taken and retaken three times in April 1710.
Mortimer, in great estimation and power, 1327.

Mortimer, seized for his arbitrary conduct at Nottingham, and put to death, by hanging him at Tyburn, where he hung two days. Nov. 29, 1330.
Morton, earl of, made regent of Scotland, Nov. 24, 1572.
 — joins queen Elizabeth's party, 1573.
 — removed from the regency, March 10, 1578.
 — re-assumed it and seized the infant king soon after.
 — accused as an accomplice in the late king's murder, was condemned, and beheaded, 1580.
Mulberry-tree, first planted in England, 1609.
Murray, base brother to Mary queen of Scots, created her great troubles, 1566.
 — made regent of Scotland, Aug. 10, 1567.
 — defeated Mary, May 17, 1568.
 — killed, Jan. 23, 1570.
Muskets invented, 1521.

N

Naerden, taken by the prince of Orange, Sept. 1673.
Namur, surrendered to the French, July 1, 1692.
 — retaken by the confederates, Aug. 4, 1695.
Naples, conquered by France, and Arragon, and the king retired on a pension to France, 1500.
 — submitted to Charles III. of Spain, by the Imperial troops, 1707.
National debt, 5,000,000l. 1697.
Navigable canals, first in England, 1134.
Navy of England, consisted of 360 vessels, 959.
 — greatly encreased, 1636.
 — cost 240,000l. yearly, in 1644.
 — 300,000l. for increasing it granted, Oct. 14, 1675.
 — 580,000l. for ditto, Feb. 15, 1676-7.
 — Office established, 1512.
Naylor, the Quaker, condemned for blasphemy, and punished, December 17, 1657.
 — discharged from his confinement, Sept. 8, 1659.
Nero, made co-heir to the king of the Iceni, seized that kingdom, whipped the queen, and ravaged the country, 61.
 — burnt Rome, 65.
Netherlands, declared themselves a free state, Sept. 1565.

Netherlands,

I N D E X.

Netherlands, acknowledged by Spain as independent, 1607.

— over-run by the French, and several places taken, May 1667.

— again, 1672.

— again, 1677.

New College, Oxford, founded, 1377.

New Spain, discovered, 1518.

New River, began by Mr. Hugh Middleton, from Amwell, 1609.

— finished, and brought to London. 1614.

New England planted, 1637.

— contracted a debt of 140,000*l.* 1691.

New Jersey, east and west, the charters consolidated, Feb. 18, 1702-3.

Newbury, the prince of, visited England, May 1675.

Newcastle built, 1079.

— taken by the Scotch, 1136.

— a great fire, 1349.

— plundered by the Scots, and the castle taken, Oct. 19, 1644.

Newforest, in Hampshire, made, 1085.

Newfoundland, discovered by Cabot, 1497.

— settled, 1614.

— French settlements destroyed by the English, Nov. 10, 1702.

News Papers, prohibited without being licensed, Oct. 1656.

— 1680.

Newton, Mr. Isaac, knighted at Cambridge by queen Anne, April 1705.

Nice, the first general council at, 312.

— taken by the French, 1705.

Nobility in England permitted to build 1117 castles, 1150.

— abridged of that privilege, and 1100 erased, in 1153.

Non-resistance retained at Oxford, July 24, 1683.

Norham castle taken by the Scots, 1513.

Norman language used in English courts of Law, 1079.

Normandy, reduced by the English, 1137.

— conquered by the French, 1204.

— purchased of the English by the French, 1259.

— the English relinquish their right to it, 1279.

Northampton, walls demolished, 1663.

— burnt, Sept. 3, 1675.

Northumberland, kingdom of, began, 547.

— ended, 800.

— duke of, became popular, 1552.

— made count palatine of Durham, 1552.

— sent to the Tower and beheaded, Aug. 22, 1553.

Norway, subdued by Canute, 1019.

Norwich, destroyed by the Danes, 1003.

Norwich, cathedral built, 1087.

— the see removed thither from Thetford, 1089.

— cathedral and monastery burnt by the citizens, June 1272.

— greatly damaged by fire, 1414.

— received a new charter, April 1683.

Nottingham, built, 924.

— castle built, 1068.

Nuncio from the Pope, arrived in England, and was admitted to an audience, July 3, 1687.

O

Oates, Titus, one of the discoverers of the Popish plot in 1678.

— his pension retrenched, April 21, 1681.

— deprived of his apartments and pension, Aug. 30, 1681.

— cast in 100,000*l.* damages to the duke of York, for scandal, June 18, 1684.

— convicted of perjury, and whipped and pilloried, May 8, 1685.

— pardoned, and pensioned with 300*l.* per ann. May 31, 1689.

Oath of supremacy, refused by all the bishops but one, 1559.

— of engagement, imposed by Parliament, Feb. 10, 1648-9.

— of abjuration, enjoined, March 2, 1701-2.

Oaths, admitted in decisions, 824.

Offa, king of the Mercians, 757.

— made England tributary, to Rome, 790.

— his dyke, made, 774.

Oldcastle, Sir John, burnt for heresy, 1418.

Omers, St. taken by the French, 1677.

Orange, William, Prince of, assassinated at Delft, 1584.

— married princess Mary, daughter of Charles I. May 2, 1641.

— the princess arrived in England, Sept. 25.

— died there, Dec. 24. 1660.

— the prince visited England, Oct. 30, 1670.

— made captain-general and admiral, Feb. 24, 1671-2.

— Stadholder, July 1672.

— visited England, Oct. 10, 1677.

— married princess Mary, with 40,000*l.* portion, 1677.

— refused to have the Penal Laws repealed, March 1688.

— visited by many English noblemen to solicit his assistance against James I. Sept. 10, 1688.

— published his declaration, Oct. 1.

Orange,

I N D E X.

Orange, William, Prince of, embarked from Holland, Oct. 16, and was driven back by the winds.
 — set sail again, Nov. 1.
 — landed at Torbay, on the 5th.
 — arrived at Exeter, Nov. 8.
 — at Salisbury, Nov. 20.
 — at Windsor, Dec. 14.
 — and at St. James's, Dec. 18, 1688.
 — borrowed 200,000*l.* of the city of London, Jan. 10, 1688-9.
 — voted by Parliament king of England, Feb. 7, 1688-9.
 — the Prince of, drowned, July 14, 1711.
Orford, the earl of, impeached, May 9, 1701.
Organs, first used in divine service, 751.
Oriel college, Oxford, founded, 1326.
Orkney isles, subdued by Agricola, 85.
Orleans, the duke of, assassinated by the duke of Burgundy, 1407.
 — the duchess of, visited England, May 15, 1670.
 — died, June 30, following.
Ormond, the earl of, proclaimed Charles II. in Ireland, March 19, 1649.
 — made Lord Lieutenant there, Nov. 3, 1661.
 — made Chancellor of Oxford, Aug. 4, 1669.
 — seized by Capt. Blood, Dec. 6, 1670.
 — made Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, 1677.
 — died, July 21, 1688.
 — duke of, took possession of Dublin for king William III. July 3, 1690.
 — was wounded and taken prisoner at Landevy, July 29, 1693.
 — landed with troops on the coast of Spain and pillaged the inhabitants, Aug. 1702.
 — assisted at the defeat of the Vigo fleet, Oct. 16, 1702.
Ostend, after three years siege, taken by the Spaniards, 1604.
Oswald, king of Northumberland, 633.
Ofwy, king of Northumberland, 643.
Otway, the poet, died, 1685.
Overbury, Sir Thomas, killed in the Tower, Sept. 17, 1614.
Oxford, restored by Alfred, 886.
 — destroyed by the Danes, 1003.
 — laid under an interdict by the Pope's legate, 1238.
 — bishoprick founded, 1541.
 — visited by commissioners, and abuses reformed, 1550.
 — a dreadful sickness there at the assizes, 1577.

Oxford, a Parliament held at, 1643-4.
 — a great fire at, Oct. 6, 1644.
 — surrendered to the Parliament's forces, June 20, 1646.
 — refused to submit to the visitation by the authority of Parliament, April 19, 1648.
 — a Parliament held there, on account of the plague, when the courts were also removed there from Westminster, 1665.
 — the theatre built, July 9, 1669.
 — a great fire there, April 25, 1671.
 — visited by the court, when the king summoned the Parliament there, where they came armed, with large retinues, March 1681.
 — rejected the king's order of electing a Popish master of Magdalen college, April 11, 1687.
 — rejected the king's order again, in August following.
 — the king visited the University in Sept. 4, and in Nov. 16, his visitors expelled several fellows, and filled the college with Papists, 1687.
 — restored, and their rights confirmed, Oct. 12, 1688.
 — visited by king William III. Nov. 10, 1695.
 — by queen Anne and prince George, Aug. 26, 1702.

P

Palatine, (Electors), sheltered in England, 1635.
 — had a pension of 8000*l.* per annum, from Cromwell, 1644.
 — visited London, 1680.
 — restored to the Palatinate, Oct. 19, 1708.
 — received and relieved in England, 1709.
Palatinate, over-run by the French, 1693.
Pantaloön Sa, the Spanish ambassador's brother executed for murder, July 6, 1654.
Papists, encouraged in England, 1640.
 — forbid from attending the ambassadors' chapels, 1641.
 — licensed in Ireland, Feb. 16, 1671-2.
 — forbid coming to court, June 14, 1673.
 — admitted to places of trust, 1685.
 — made a judge, April 26, 1686.
 — made privy counsellors, July 17, 1686.
 — justice of the peace, April 28, 1687.
 — jesuits sworn of the privy council, Nov. 1687.

Pardons

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Pardon, granted at the king's coronation, the first, 1327.

Paris, taken by the Burgundians, Feb. 27, 1436.

Park, the first in England, 1122.

Parliament, the first, 1116.

— refused to assist the king, 1241.

— knights and burgeses first summoned, 1264.

— a regular succession from, 1297.

— delegated their power to some nobles chosen by the king, 1398.

— the illiterate Parliament met, 1404.

— members fined 20l. each, for being absent, refused the Lord's conference, and denied their authority in levying taxes, 1593.

— complained of the king's encroachment on their privileges, 1621.

— met at Oxford on account of the plague in London, Aug. 1, 1625.

— resolute proceedings occasioned four members sent to the Tower, and they were dissolved without passing one act, 1628.

— refused to be bailed and claimed their privilege, which was refused them, 1629.

— a fresh one called, which proceeded on grievances, and was dissolved, and several of the members committed, 1640.

Long Parliament, met 1640.

— every member obliged to take the sacrament, 1640.

Triennial Parliaments appointed, 1641.

— kept the Scotch army in pay, and excited a riot to insult the King at Whitehall. Proceeded with rigour against bishops, 1641.

— made themselves perpetual. Protected the five members the King demanded, and armed the militia, Jan. 10.

— committed the Attorney General to the Fleet, Jan. 12, 1641-2.

— put the kingdom in a posture of defence, and mustered the trainbands.

— voted away the King's power and negative voice, May 26.

— impeached the lords adhering to the King, and borrowed above eleven millions on loans, June 10.

— appointed the earl of Essex their general, July 12.

— Seized Dover Castle, Aug. 21.

— treated the King's message with contempt, Aug. 25.

— Plundered the loyalists, and assembled 15000 men, Sept. 9.

Parliament was defeated at Powickbridge, near Worcester, Sept. 23.

— secured Hereford, Gloucester and Bristol.

— fought a battle at Edgehill, where they lost 150 colours and standards, Oct. 23.

— sent 20,000l. and 300 barrels of powder to Ireland, and gave their general 5000l. Nov. 7.

— entered into a treaty with the King for peace without effect, Nov. 11.

— mustered their forces on Turnham-Green, when they amounted to 24000 men, and invited the Scots into England, Nov. 15.

— took Farnham castle, Chichester, Winchester, Leeds, Doncaster and Wakefield, and their general wintered at Windsor.

— they refused to let courts of justice be removed to Oxford, and forbid the holding the assizes till further orders, Dec. 1642.

— they requested the King to return to the Parliament unarmed, Jan. 1642-3.

— forbid free commerce between London and Oxford, Feb. 1.

— draw propositions of peace, and took the solemn league and covenant, Sept. 25.

— made a new seal, and declared that of the King void, and immediately seized the regalia and plate in Westminster Abbey, and sold them, Nov. 11, 1643.

— received an embassy from Holland, to reconcile the King and Parliament, when great part of the members met at Oxford, Jan. 1643-4.

— enjoined every family to forbear a meal a week, and contribute the value thereof to the expence of the kingdom, March 26, 1644.

— had great success against the royalists, and sent proposals of peace to the King at Oxford, Nov. 20. 1644.

— voted the Lord's prayer, the creed and ten commandments useless, and established the Directory, Nov. 26, 1644.

— converted Christmas Day into a fast, 1644.

— crazed the *King's preservation*, out of their general Fairfax's commission, 1645.

— passed an act to disable members of the Houses to hold commissions in the army, April 3, 1645.

— both Houses entertained by the city of

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of London at Grocer's Hall, June 17, 1645.

Parliament's troops had great success, and the King made several overtures for peace, but they were rejected, Dec. 1645.

— the votes were against any personal treaty with the King, Jan. 1645-6.

— rejected the King's offer of disbanding his army, and to return and live in peace, March.

— rejected the King's offer to comply with everything, June.

— obliged great part of the royal party to surrender, and both Houses voted that the King should be disposed of as they should think fit, Sept. 18, 1646.

— appointed a committee to receive the King from the Scots, who in consideration of delivering him up, received 400,000*l.* of their arrears, Jan. 30, 1646-7.

— voted the Irish army to be disbanded, April 7, 1647.

— put the city of London in posture of defence against the army, June 11.

— opposed the King's being invited by the London apprentices to come to them, but were constrained to comply, being under the direction of the army, July 26.

— sent four bills for the King to sign, which he refused, Dec. 24, 1647.

— proceeded without his consent, and used virulent and abusive language against him, Jan. 1647-8.

— voted to present no more addresses to him, Feb. 15.

— formed a union with the city, May 20.

— voted a personal treaty with the King, June 30.

— voted that all who joined the prince were traitors, Aug. 2.

— broke off all treaties with the King, Nov. 27.

— voted that the seizing the King was without their advice and consent, and the army made a declaration against them, Dec. 4.

— forty-one members seized and imprisoned by the army, Dec. 6. who also seized the public treasures, Dec. 7.

— met to consider how to proceed against the King, Dec. 25.

— ordered the ceremony of the knee to be omitted to him, Dec. 27.

— resolve that the people, under God, are the original of all just power, &c. Jan. 4, 1648-9.

The Parliament proclaimed the intended trial of the King, Jan. 9.

— altered their ordinances, acts of Parliaments, and refused the concurrence of the Lords, Jan. 18.

— declare it treason to proclaim the prince of Wales, and stile themselves the Commonwealth of England, Jan. 29.

— voted the House of Peers useless, Feb. 6.

— abolished Kingly government, Feb. 7.

— issued a new oath called the Engagement, Feb. 12.

— ordered a new stamp for the coin, Feb. 13.

— erected a council of state, and the House was reduced to eighty members. Feb. 14.

— the earl of Pembroke was chosen knight of the shire for Berks, and sat in the House, being the first instance of the kind, April 16, 1649.

— pass an act for the sale of church and crown lands, July 16, 1649.

— ordered all law proceedings to be done in the English tongue, Oct. 25, 1650.

— ordered the King's arms to be taken down in all public places, and that of the Commonwealth put up, Feb. 4, 1650-1.

— incorporated Scotland into one Commonwealth with England, April 13, 1651.

— composed of the three kingdoms, when the Scotch sent twenty-one members, Aug. 16, 1652.

— turned out of doors by Cromwell, April 20, 1653.

— met by Cromwell's summons, which was called the Godly Parliament, July 4, who were discarded, Dec. 12, 1653.

— restored in its antient form, Jan. 27, 1658-9.

— granted Richard Cromwell 20,000*l.* to pay his debts, and ordered him to quit Whitehall in six days, May 25, 1659.

— turned out of the House by Lambert, Oct. 13, 1659.

— reassumed their power, Dec. 24, 1659.

— appointed a council of state, and an oath to renounce the title of Charles Stuart, which Monk refused, Feb. 6. but at their command destroyed the post and chains, gates, portcullices, &c. in London, yet dissolved them, Feb. 20, 1660.

— presented the duke of York with 10,000*l.*

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10,000l. to the duke of Gloucester
7000l. and voted 1,200,000l. to the
King, Aug. 29, 1660.
Parliament, triennial one altered, April 6,
1664.
— voted Charles II. two millions and a
half for the Dutch war, Nov. 25,
1664.
— met at Oxford, on account of the
plague in London, where they granted
1,250,000l. to be paid in two years,
and 50,000l. to the duke of York, Oct.
1665.
— granted a supply of 1,800,000l. Feb.
8, 1666-7.
— opposed the marriage of the duke of
York with a papist, Aug. 27, 1673.
— found a million of money misapplied,
and voted 300,000l. to encrease the
the navy, Oct. 14, 1675.
— prorogued for above a year, which was
unparliamentary, Nov. 1675.
— sent to the Tower, the duke of Bucks,
the earls Shaftesbury and Salisbury, and
lord Wharton, for contempt, Feb. 15,
1676-7.
— gave 70,000l. to solemnize Charles
the First's funeral, Jan. 30, 1677-8.
— debates on the exclusion of the duke
of York, Nov. 4, 1678.
— Speaker refused by the King, 1679.
— denied the King's authority in par-
doning an impeached lord, March 23,
1679.
— resolved that it was the undoubted
right of the subject to petition for the
calling of a Parliament, Oct. 27,
1680.
— resolved to grant no supply till the
duke of York was excluded, Jan. 7,
1681.
— forbid the lending the King money,
that the prosecuting dissenters upon
the penal laws was grievous and dan-
gerous to the peace of the kingdom.
— entirely devoted to the court, 1685.
— rewarded the defenders of London-
derry, Nov. 18, 1689.
— passed the important triennial act,
Dec. 22, 1694.
— sent a member to the Tower for tak-
ing a bribe, and the Speaker expelled,
March 7, 1694-5.
— refused the continuance of the Dutch
guards to William, March 1699.
— reassumed the forfeited estates in
Ireland for the benefit of the nation,
April, 1700.
— the first British one, 1708.

Parliament voted Scotch Peers eldest
sons incapable of a seat, Dec. 3,
1708.
Parliamentary summons the first, 1204.
— differences happened between the
the two houses concerning their re-
spective privileges, May 1668.
— Dec. 1669.
— May 1675.
— Nov. 1675.
— March 1680.
— June 1701.
— Feb. 1702-3.
— Dec. 1703.
— Dec. 1704.
Partition treaty of the Spanish monarchy
agreed to, Aug. 19, 1699, and March,
1700.
Peace with the Welsh, 1121.
— France, 1160.
— Scotland 1174.
— France, 1200.
— Welch and Scotch, 1209.
— 1219.
— France, 1243.
— Welch, Aug. 5, 1267.
— France, 1298.
— Scotland 1319, and 1343.
— France, 1359.
— France, 1395.
— France, 1420.
— Scotland, 1424, 1458.
— France and Scotland, 1465,
— 1492.
— 1527.
— Scotland, 1534.
— France, 1546.
— Scotland, 1549.
— France, 1550.
— France and Scotland, 1558.
— 1560.
— France, 1563.
— France and Scotland, 1572,
— France, 1628.
— Spain, 1630.
— Dutch, 1653.
— France, 1654.
— Spain, 1658.
— Algerines, 1662.
— France, the Danes and Dutch, signed
at Breda, June 29, 1667.
— Spain, 1668.
— Algerines, 1671.
— France, 1672.
— Spain and Holland, 1674.
— France, 1697.
— of Utrecht, with France, &c. March
30, 1713.
— Spain, July 13, 1713.

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- Peers, the first journal of that House taken, 1550.
- eldest sons first permitted to sit in the House of Commons, 1550.
 - the increase of petitioned against, 1621.
 - voted useless, and abolished, Feb. 6, 1648-9.
 - precedency settled, 1668.
 - ten made at one time, 1711.
- Pembroke Hall, Cambridge, founded, 1347.
- earl of, sent to the Tower, for abusing the sacrament, 1679.
- Penn Admiral, took Jamaica, May 3, 1655.
- sent to the Tower, Sept. 1655.
- Penruddock beheaded at Exeter, May 16, 1655.
- Penrith destroyed by the Scots, 1385.
- Pensioners, the band of first established, 1590.
- Perkin Warbeck, the impostor, set up, 1493.
- Peru discovered, 1525.
- Persecution by Nero, 65.
- of the Lollards, or Wickliffites, 1414.
 - of protestants in England, 1556.
- Persian trade began, 1569.
- Pestilence which killed 50,000 troops, 207.
- Peterborough monastery destroyed by the Danes, 867.
- town burnt, 1117.
 - bishopric founded, 1541.
- Peterhouse college in Cambridge, founded, 1218.
- Peter-pence first granted to Rome, 790.
- abolished, 1534.
- Petersburgh built by the czar of Moscow, 1713.
- Philip II of Spain refused the order of the Garter, sent him by queen Elizabeth, 1559.
- III. published his renunciation of the crown of France, July 8, 1712.
- Philippine isles discovered, 1521.
- Philipsburg in Germany, taken by the Imperialists, Sept. 9, 1676.
- Physicians, the college of founded, 1518.
- Picts first mentioned in history, 284.
- entirely destroyed by the Scots, 840.
- Pictures and crosses removed out of the churches, 1641.
- Pierce Alice, the king of England's concubine, governed the kingdom despotically, 1370.
- effects seized, and banished, 1377; but was soon afterwards recalled.
- Pippins first planted in England, 1525.
- Pistols first used by the horse, 1544.
- Plague in England, 897.
- 1112.
- Plague in England, 1349.
- in London, when 57,000 died, 1361.
 - England, 1378.
 - 1331.
 - London, when 30,000 died, 1407.
 - 1433.
 - 1437.
 - 1472.
 - 1478.
 - when the King and court moved to Calais, and it swept off in London 30,000 people, 1500.
 - 1527.
 - 1548.
 - when 20,000 died, 1563.
 - when 28,000 died, 1593.
 - when 17,890 died, 1598.
 - when 30,244 died, 1603.
 - 1604.
 - when 68,596 died, 1605.
 - when 35,417 died, 1625.
 - 1637.
 - 1645.
 - Shrewsbury, July, 1650.
 - London, when 68,596 died, 1665.
 - France, 1242.
 - 1349.
 - Paris, when 30,000 died, 1361.
 - when 40,000 died, 1418.
 - 1437.
 - Germany, 1527.
 - Ireland, 1650.
- Plunket Oliver, titular archbishop of Dublin, convicted and executed as a traitor, July 1, 1681.
- Plautius the Roman general arrived in Britain, 46.
- Playing cards invented, 1391.
- Pleadings in courts of judicature first permitted, 788.
- in the English tongue first used in the courts of judicature, 1362.
- Plentiful year in England, 1348.
- 1553.
- Plymouth burnt by the French, 1377.
- received a new charter, July 7, 1684.
- Poet laureat the first, 1487.
- Poland, seized by the Swedes, 1702.
- the throne vacated by Stanislaus, Feb. 14, 1703-4.
 - re-elected Stanislaus, July 12, 1704.
 - crowned, Nov. 1706.
 - the throne stipulated to be renounced by Augustus, Sept. 24, 1706.
 - declared their throne vacant, 1707.
- Poll-tax of four-pence per head, for all above fourteen years old, 1377.
- 1379.
 - for twelve-pence each, for all above fifteen

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fifteen, which occasioned Tyler's rebellion, 1381.
 Poll-tax of six-pence per head, 1448.
 — 1666-7.
 — 1678.
 — 1689.
 Poor, the first act for the relief of, 1597.
 Pope's legate caught in bed with a prostitute, 1125.
 — quarrels with the king of England about the choice of an archbishop of Canterbury, 1207.
 — lays the kingdom under an interdict, when all church service ceased, 1208.
 — excommunicated the King, and absolves his subjects of allegiance, 1209.
 — proceeded to depose John, and dispose of his kingdom, 1212.
 — received the King's submission and absolved him on his resigning to him the sovereignty of the kingdom, and becoming tributary, 1213.
 — excommunicated the barons and Londoners, 1213.
 — demanded an annual tribute from every cathedral and monastery in England, but denied 1226.
 — collected the tenths of the kingdom with rigour, 1229.
 — occasioned great extortions in England, 1242, 1244.
 — tribute refused from England, 1365.
 — sent several presents to the king of England, 1510.
 — 1514.
 — taken prisoner and his palace pillaged by the duke of Bourbon, 1527.
 — supremacy abolished England, 1531.
 — power entirely abolished in England, 1536.
 Popery abolished England, 1536.
 — re-established in England, 1553.
 — finally abolished, 1558.
 Popish plot discovered by Dr. Tongue, Aug. 14. 1678.
 — recusants ordered to keep ten miles from London, Oct. 35, 1678.
 — priest executed, June 21, 1679.
 — Aug. 27, 1679.
 Port-Royal in the bay of Hundy, taken by the English, 1691.
 — in Jamaica, greatly damaged by an earthquake, Sept. 8, 1692.
 Porto Rico discovered, 1497.
 — plundered by the English, 1598.
 Portsmouth burnt by the French, 1377.
 — fortified 1544.
 — 1572.
 Portugal invaded by the Spaniards, 1704.

Portugal queen of landed at Spithead, where she remained two days, Sept. 4, 1708.
 Post-horses and stages first established in England, 1483.
 Post-office established, Dec. 29, 1660.
 — a general one established, 1711.
 Powder plot discovered, Nov. 5, 1605.
 Prasutagus of the Iceni, husband of Boadicea, made Nero co-heir to his kingdom, 61.
 Precedency disputed between the French and Spanish ambassadors, Sept. 30, 166.
 Presbyterians, occasioned a riot at Edinburgh, 1637.
 — usurp the government of the church, July 1, 1643.
 — oppose the King's trial, Dec. 27, 1648.
 — raise a rebellion in Scotland, 1666.
 — 1679.
 — two chosen sheriffs of London, 1680.
 Presbytery established in Scotland, 1593.
 Press warrants declared illegal but in case of invasions, Dec. 1641.
 — for soldiers, an act passed for, 1641.
 Pretender attempted to land in England, but without success, March, 1707.
 Price of grain for 957 years, 1700.
 Priests permitted the use of wives and concubines by compounding with the King, 1132.
 — forbid by a decree, 1225.
 — banished England, Nov. 10, 1666.
 — 1673.
 Printing introduced into England, 1471.
 Priors, 110 alien suppressed, 1415.
 Priors, three executed, 1534.
 Propagation of the gospel, the society created, 1698.
 Prophets, French, convicted as impostors and punished, Nov. 18, 1707.
 Protestants, the name first used, 1529.
 — French, take refuge in England, 1572.
 — in France, became formidable, 1576.
 — successors proposed and protested against, 1700-1.
 Prussia assumed the title of king, Jan. 18, 1700.
 Pryn libelled the government and was fined 5000l. &c. 1634.
 — released, and entered London in triumph, 1640.
 — died Jan. 23, 1669-70.
 Psalms of David, translated by Strenhold and Hopkins, 1552.
 Publicans the sect of, came into England, 1162.
 Puritans forbid by proclamations from quitting the kingdom, April 30, 1337.
 Puritans

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Puritans refused to conform to the church of England, 1565.

— deny the queen's supremacy, and excite a rebellion, 1590.

— persecuted in England, 1633.

Pym impeached the Queen for assisting the King with troops, May 23, 1643.

— discovered a plot to secure the army, 1641.

— defended the proceedings of the Commons before the Lords, 1642.

— rejected the King's answer to an invitation to return to London, Jan. 13, 1642-3.

— died, Dec. 8, 1643.

Q.

Quakers first appeared, 1650.

— permitted to transport themselves to America, March 10, 1664-5.

— their affirmation first admitted instead of oaths, April, 1696.

— one chosen a member of Parliament, Dec. 1698.

Queen of England, Mary, the first regnant one, 1553.

— re-established popery and expelled the protestant clergy, 1553.

— borrowed 20,000*l.* of the city of London, Oct. 1, 1553.

— restored the tax granted on the clergy and promised to pay her predecessors debts, 1554.

— married Philip of Spain, July 29, 1554.

— created ninety knights of the carpet, Sept. 20, 1554.

— published liberty of conscience, Oct. 5, 1554.

— restored the church lands in her possession, March, 1555.

— granted a commission for an inquisition, 1557.

— Elizabeth, rejected Philip for a husband, 1558.

— rejected several other matches, 1560.

— refused the Pope's nuncio admittance, ordered the payment of the monks pensions, and increased the salary of the judges, 1561.

— assisted the French protestants, 1562.

— proposed her favourite Dudley for a husband to Mary queen of Scots, 1563.

— visited Cambridge, 1564.

— Oxford, 1566.

— addressed to marry by the Parliament, Nov. 1, 1566.

— demanded the restitution of Calais in form, and was refused, July, 1567.

Queen of England, Elizabeth, obtained additional privileges for the Moscovy company, 1567.

— became umpire between the regent and Queen of Scotland, who had fled into England, 1568.

— seized some Spanish treasure at Plymouth, and borrowed it as a loan, Dec. 29, 1568.

— complained of Scotland's violation of the peace, and was excommunicated by the Pope, 1569.

— rejected the duke of Anjou's proposals of marriage, 1571.

— paid her father's debts at foreign courts, &c. 1572.

— entered into a treaty of Marriage with the duke of Alençon, but refused him, 1573.

— rejected the sovereignty of Holland and Zealand, which was offered her, 1574.

— assisted the Dutch against Spain, 1578.

— refused the addresses of the duke of Alençon afterwards duke of Anjou, 1579.

— recalled children educated in foreign parts, 1580.

— forbid harbouring any popish priest, 1580.

— acted as a mediator between the emperor of Moscovy and the king of Sweden, and procured a peace between them, 1583.

— discovered a conspiracy to assassinate her, 1582.

— assisted the Dutch against Spain, 1584.

— assisted the Huguenots with 50,000 crowns, 1585.

— entered into a treaty of mutual support with Holland, 1586.

— used endeavours to save the life of Mary queen of Scotland, with the Parliament, Oct. 1586.

— signed her death warrant, Feb. 1, 1587.

— blamed her secretary and fined him, 10,000*l.* and wrote to the king of Scotland an excuse for herself, 1587.

— excommunicated by the Pope, and the allegiance of her subjects absolved, 1588.

— appointed the earl of Liecester her general, and harrangued her troops encamped at Tilbury-fort, on the intended invasion by the Armada, May 29, 1588.

— went to St. Paul's in triumph, and sung

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- sung Te Deum for the defeat of the Armada, Nov. 24, 1588.
 Queen of England, Elizabeth, assisted the king of France with 23,000l. to support the protestant cause, 1589.
 — allowed 8970l. for the repairs of the navy, and raised the customs from 14,000l. to 50,000l. 1590.
 — visited Oxford, 1592.
 — attempted to be poisoned by her physician, 1593.
 — attempted to be assassinated, 1594.
 — demanded the payment of 800,000l. the balance due from the Dutch, 1595.
 — translated Horace and other classical authors, 1598.
 — compelled the nobility, who held the crown lands, to pay large fines, 1600.
 — increased James of Scotland's pension, 2000l. *per annum*, 1601.
 — suppressed monopolies, 1601.
 — banished the Jesuits, 1602.
 — appointed James of Scotland her successor, and died March 24, 1603.
 — revenue was, 188,200l. 1603.
 — Anne, visited Bath and Oxford, Aug. 26, 1702.
 — dined with the Lord Mayor, Oct. 29, 1702.
 — went in grand state to St. Paul's cathedral, attended by both Houses of Parliament, at a public thanksgiving for the success of the war, Nov. 12, 1702.
 — first used the motto of *Semper Eadem*, Dec. 18, 1702.
 — visited Bath, with the prince of Denmark, Aug. 20, 1703.
 — she revived the order of the Thistle in Scotland, 1703.
 — granted the first-fruits and tenths for the better maintainance of the poor clergy, Feb. 1703-4.
 — granted the manor of Woodstock and hundred of Wotton to the duke of Marlborough, March 14, 1704-5.
 — visited Cambridge and Newmarket, April 1705.
 — sent the duke of Savoy 200,000 crowns, and permitted a loan for him of 250,000l. Feb. 26, 1705-6.
 — went in great state to St. Paul's, to a thanksgiving for her victories, June 27, 1706.
 — Dec. 31, 1706.
 — on account of the union with Scotland, May 1, 1707.
 — gave the college of Dublin 500l. out of her private purse, 1710.

- Queen of England, Anne, disgusted with the elector of Hanover for wanting to take his seat in the House of Lords, 1714.
 — died, Aug. 1, 1714.
 Queen of Scotland, married the Dauphin of France, April 24, 1558.
 — assumed the arms of England and quartered them with those of France, Jan. 1559.
 — succeeded to the throne of France, June 29, 1559.
 — embroiled with her subjects by the regent, and was invaded by the English, 1569.
 — refused to relinquish the title and arms of France, 1560.
 — arrived in Scotland from France, her husband being dead, and refused the queen of England to relinquish her right to that crown, Aug. 15, 1560.
 — prevented a design of lord Huntley carrying her off by stratagem, 1562.
 — refused lord Leicester for a husband, 1563.
 — married lord Darnley, and David Rizzo became her favourite, 1565.
 — he was assassinated in her presence, who in revenge had her husband treated unworthily, 1566.
 — made Bothwell her favourite, and he destroyed lord Darnley by blowing up the house where he was, Feb. 9, 1566.
 — married Bothwell, May 15, 1566.
 — delivered of a son named James, afterwards king of England, June, 1566.
 — taken prisoner by the discontented lords, and obliged to relinquish her crown to her son, 1566.
 — made her escape to England, where she was detained prisoner, May 17, 1568.
 — formed a design to marry the duke of Norfolk, and was confined to Tutbury castle, Dec. 1568.
 — removed to Coventry, and desired her marriage with Bothwell might be nulled, Aug. 15, 1569.
 — 's party ravaged the borders of England, 1570.
 — endeavoured to obtain her liberty, but without effect, 1570.
 — solicited assistance from Spain, 1571.
 — more strictly guarded, having endeavoured to escape, 1577.
 — made overtures for her release without effect, 1584.
 — removed to Chartley castle, 1584.

Queen

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Queen of Scotland's papers seized and sent to London, 1586.

— removed to Fotheringay castle in Northamptonshire, where the commissioners attended to try her, when she denied their authority and they passed sentence of death on her, Oct. 11, 1586.

— sentence confirmed by Parliament, Oct. 29, 1586.

— put in execution at Fotheringay castle in the eighteenth year of her imprisonment, and the forty-sixth of her age, Feb. 8, 1587; and was buried at Peterborough.

Queen's college Oxford founded, 1347.

— Cambridge founded, 1447.

Queens of England, France and Scotland in England at once, 1517.

R.

Radnorshire erected into a kingdom by prince Arthur, 497.

Rain continual from Midsummer to Christmas, 1349.

Raleigh, Sir Walter, discovered Virginia, 1584.

— attacked the Spanish settlements in America, and took a galleon worth 150,000*l.* 1592.

— debauched one of the Queen's attendants, and went on an expedition to America with little success, 1595.

— went against the Spanish galleons without success, 1597.

— convicted of treason and reprieved, Nov. 1603.

— failed to America in search of a gold mine, but without success, Aug. 1617.

— returned and in October, and was executed at the instigation of the Spanish ambassador, Oct. 29, 1617.

Ramsay Abbey built, 959.

Ratisbon taken by the elector of Bavaria, Dec. 6, 1703.

Reading abbey founded, 1130.

Rebellion excited by the monks, 956.

— in Wales, 1040.

— by Henry the second's sons, 1187.

— of the barons, 1213.

— by the earl of Pembroke, 1233.

— by the earl of Leicester and the barons, 1260.

— by Wat. Tyler, of Deptford, 1381.

— in Ireland, 1398; when Richard II. visited it, and was deposed, 1399.

— by the earl of Northumberland, 1404.

— in Ireland, 1448.

Rebellion under Jack Cade, April, 1450.

— duke of York, 1455.

— by the duke of Richmond, who landed at Milford Haven 1483.

— in Yorkshire, but soon suppressed, 1537.

— in Cornwall in Kent, under Kett the tanner, 1549.

— in Kent, under Wyat, but suppressed, 1554.

— in Ireland, 1562.

— in the north by the earls of Northumberland and Westmoreland. Another by lord d'Acres, when 800 were executed, 1569.

— in Bohemia, when the elector Palatine was chosen, 1619.

— Scotland and England, 1640.

— Ireland, 1641.

— Scotland, by the presbyterians, 1666.

— under Argyle, 1685.

— under Monmouth, 1685.

— attempted, but without effect, 1707.

Records of Scotland lost, 1295.

Redwald, king of the East Angles, 616.

Reformation in religion began by Luther, 1517.

— of the clergy ordered by act of Parliament, 1530.

— established in England, 1558.

— Scotland, 1560.

Refugees admitted to shelter in England, 1568.

— protected and relieved, Sept. 7, 1681.

— April, 1687.

— allowed 15,000*l.* *per annum*, Oct. 1696.

Regicides, nineteen surrendered and were reprieved for life, June 6, 1660.

— several tried and condemned Oct. 10, and executed the 19th following, at Tyburn, 1660.

— their estates confiscated, July 12, 1661.

Registering wills in Yorkshire first permitted, 1707.

— in Middlesex, 1709.

Religious houses suppressed, 1540.

Republicans opposed the King, March, 1681.

Revenue of demesne lands altered from kind to specie, 1129.

Revolt in Normandy, 1110.

— 1124.

— 1125.

— 1128.

— in Wales, 1405.

Rhudlan castle in Wales built, 1281.

Richard I. king of England, 1189.

Rich-

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Richard II. king of England, 1377.
 — III. king of England, 1483.
 — king of the Romans, quitted England with 700,000l. May 27, 1257.
 Richlieu, cardinal, died, Dec. 4, 1642.
 Richmond palace burnt, 1498.
 Ridley bishop, burnt at Oxford, Oct. 16, 1555.
 Rizzo, favourite of Mary queen of Scots, murdered, 1565.
 Robert, duke of Normandy, taken prisoner, and his eyes put out by his brother, 1106.
 Robin Hood and Little John flourished, 1197.
 Rochelle, the siege raised by the duke of Anjou, 1573.
 — taken, and only 5000 out of 15,000 persons remained, the rest perished, 1628.
 Rochester burnt, 677.
 — bishoprick founded, 604.
 — town burnt, 1130.
 — again, 1137.
 — bridge built, 1400.
 Rolls chapel, Chancery-lane, built, 1232.
 Romans invaded Britain, *Ante Christ.* 55.
 — quitted ditto, 428.
 Rome burnt by Nero, 65.
 — pillaged by the duke of Bourbon, and the Pope taken prisoner, 1527.
 Rooke, admiral, destroyed and took the galleons at Vigo, Oct. 12, 1702.
 — received the thanks of Parliament, and was sworn of the privy council, Nov. 12, 1702.
 — took a French East India ship worth 100,000l. May 6, 1703.
 — died Jan. 24, 1709-10.
 Rosamond, concubine to Henry II. flourished, 1173.
 Roses first planted in England, 1522.
 Round-heads, their origin, 1641.
 Royal Exchange first began to be built, June 7, 1566.
 — finished 1567.
 — burnt 1666.
 — first stone of the present building laid, Oct. 23, 1667.
 — finished, Sept. 28, 1669.
 Royalists forfeited estates sold by Cromwell, Aug. 4, 1652.
 Royal Society erected and established, Dec. 30, 1660.
 Rupert, prince, arrived in England with his brother, the elector Palatine, Dec. 1635.
 — visited Oxford with the King and his brother, Aug. 29, 1636.

Rupert, prince, defeated the Parliament forces at Worcester, Sept. 23, 1642.
 — took Cirencester, Feb. 2, 1642-3.
 — took Birmingham, April, 1642-3.
 — took Litchfield, April 21, 1642-3.
 — took Bristol and 3000 men, July 22, 1643.
 — defeated at Marston Moor, when 10,000 were killed or taken prisoners, July, 1644.
 — ordered by the King after his defeat at Bristol to quit England, Sept. 19, 1644.
 — was reconciled to the King and quitted England, July 15, 1646.
 — attempted to land in England, but was obliged to return to France, March, 1652.
 — went to Germany, 1654.
 — had the command of the English fleet, Oct. 4, 1664.
 — had a severe sea fight with the Dutch, June 4.
 — defeated the Dutch, July 25, 1665.
 — made high admiral, April 6, 1673.
 — died in Spring Gardens, Westminster, Nov. 22, 1682.
 Ruremond taken by Marlborough, Oct. 6, 1702.
 Russia company established, 1555.
 Russia, Peter the Great, czar of, visited king William in Holland, July, 1697.
 — visited England, Jan. 11, 1697-8.
 Rye burnt by the French, 1377.
 — again, 1666.
 Rye-house plot discovered, June 14, 1683.

S.

Sacheverell, Dr. preached his seditious sermon, Nov. 5, 1709.
 — was impeached in December.
 — was tried and found guilty, Feb. 1710.
 — made his triumphant progress into Shropshire, May 1710.
 Saffron first planted in England, 1589.
 Sailcloth first woven in England, 1590.
 Salisbury bishoprick removed from Wilton, 1056.
 — surrendered to the Parliament, Feb. 25, 1646.
 Salisbury, the bishop of, claimed the chancellorship of the Garter, and it was allowed, Nov. 19, 1670.
 Salter's company, London, incorporated, 1558.
 Salures subdued, 69.
 Sancroft, archbishop of Canterbury, deprived, Feb. 1, 1690-1.

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- Sancroft, archbishop of Canterbury, died, Nov. 26, 1693.
- Sandwich burnt by the French, 1458.
- Sandwich, the earl of, blown up in an engagement with the Dutch, May 28, 1672.
- Sanquir, a Scotch nobleman, executed for killing his fencing master, 1612.
- Sardinia reduced by the English forces, July 29, 1708.
- Savoy over-run by the French, 1691.
- Savoy palace converted into an hospital, 1508.
- Saxons arrived first in Britain, at Abbesfleet, in the isle of Thanet, 447.
- Saxony reduced by the Swedes, 1706.
- Scarborough seized by the French, who were defeated, 1557.
- Scarcity, a great one in England, 1088.
- again, 1098.
- again, 1557.
- Scilly isles fortified, 1593.
- Scotland received the Christian faith, 212.
- had coin in gold and silver, *ib.*
- declared subject to England, 1301.
- Scots first constituted a kingdom, 360.
- expelled Cumberland, 936.
- acknowledged allegiance to England, 1174.
- released from it, 1139.
- entered England, reduced Northumberland, and did homage to the dauphin of France, 1216.
- swore fealty to Edward I. 1273.
- rebel against England, 1296.
- their records taken and regalia brought to London, 1296.
- records lost, *ib.*
- expell the English, 1299.
- put themselves under the protection of the Pope, 1300.
- nobility submit themselves to Edward, 1304.
- defeated near St. John's town, and Bruce's brothers taken prisoners and executed as traitors, 1306.
- invade England, 1327.
- restored to all they had been deprived of by Edward I. 1328.
- reduced by the English, 1335.
- in arms against England, 1336.
- penetrated England as far as Durham, where they put the inhabitants to the sword, 1343.
- king taken prisoner by Edward the First's queen, 1346.
- ransom their King for 90,000*l.* and soon after commence hostilities, and take Berwick, 1354.
- defeated at Berwick, 1378.
- Scots defeated the English at Otterborn, July 31, 1388.
- defeated at Nisbet, May 7, 1402.
- again at Hallidown hill, July, 1402.
- take arms in favour of Henry VI. of England, when their King was killed before Roxborough, 1460.
- routed by the duke of Norfolk and 24 cannon taken, 1542.
- invaded by the English, and signed a truce at Edinburgh, June 10, 1560.
- took arms, occasioned by the Queen's marriage with lord Darnley, 1565.
- again on her marriage with Bothwell, when they compelled her to resign her crown to her son, and kept her prisoner, 1566.
- Puritans formed a design against the government, 1634.
- opposed the reading the service book, which occasioned an insurrection, when they threw off their allegiance, and several of the bishops were obliged to fly to England; and they set up the Covenant, 1638.
- excite the English to act against the King, 1640.
- entered England with an army, defeated the King's forces, took Durham, and entered into a treaty, 1641.
- commissioners met the English at Rippon, Oct. 1, 1640.
- pacification took place, Aug. 1641.
- abolished episcopacy, 1641.
- landed in England 18,000 foot, 2000 horse, and 500 dragoons to join the Parliament, 1644.
- invited the King under their protection, which he complied with, May 5, 1643.
- delivered him up to the Parliament for 400,000*l.* arrears, Jan. 30, 1646-7.
- entered England in favour of the King, July 13, 1648.
- defeated by Cromwell, Aug. 1648.
- requested a respite of Charles's trial, Jan. 6, 1648-9.
- proclaimed Charles II. in Edinburgh, Feb. 3, 1648-9.
- proposed disagreeable articles to Charles II. March 15, 1649-50.
- executed the marquis of Montrose, the King's general, May, 1650.
- compelled the King to take the covenant before they would permit him to land, June 23, 1650.
- withdrew their confidence from the King, June 26.
- raised an army under Lesley, consisting

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ing of 36,000 men ; but would not permit the King's attendants to remain near his person, June 29.

Scots proclaimed him in Edinburgh, July 15.

— on the approach of Cromwell retired, and were defeated at Dunbar, had 3000 men killed, and 9000 taken prisoners, after which they used him with more respect, Sept. 3.

— ordered a fast for his sins, Dec. 1650.

— obliged the King to sign the covenant, swear to establish the Presbyterian religion in Scotland, and they crowned him at Scone, Jan. 1, 1650-1.

— set up his standard at Aberdeen, and raised him an army of 18,000 horse, Jan. 8, 1650-1.

— reduced and bridled with garrisons, 1651.

— invited king Charles II. over, which he rejected, Sept. 19, 1654.

— declared their crown hereditary, Aug. 14, 1681.

— settled 260,000*l.* *per ann.* on the King for his life, May 24, 1685.

— made a formal offer of that crown to William and Mary, May 12, 1689.

— vindicated their Scotch settlement of Caladonia in Darien, May 20, 1700.

— plot discovered, 1704.

— peers eldest sons voted incapable of a seat in Parliament, Dec. 3, 1708.

Schomberg, duke of, set sail for Ireland, Aug. 12, 1689.

— killed at the Boyne, July 1, 1690.

Scriptures ordered to be read in monasteries in Britain, 746.

Scrimshaw, Mrs. Jane, died in Rosemary-lane workhouse, Tower-hill, aged 127 years, Dec. 6, 1711.

Sea-fight near Sandwich, between Alfred and the Danes, 851.

— between the English and French, when the latter were defeated, Aug. 24, 1217.

— English and French, when the former took and sunk 400 vessels with 30,000 men, 1340.

— between the English and French, when the latter were defeated, 1350.

— between the English and Flemings, when the latter were defeated, 1371.

— between the Spaniards and English, when the latter were defeated, 1372.

— between the Spanish, French and Flemish fleet, and the English, when many of the former were taken, 1387.

— when eighty laden French ships were taken by the English, 1389.

Sea-fight off Milford Haven, when the English took fourteen and destroyed fifteen French ships, 1405.

— off Sandwich, when the fleet was taken by the earl of Warwick, Nov. 1459.

— in the channel, between forty-five French and thirty-nine English ships, 1512.

— in the channel, between the English and the French, when the latter were defeated, 1545.

— again, and lost 1000 men, 1549.

— with the Spanish Armada, 1588.

— between the Spaniards and Dutch in the Downs, Sept. 7, 1639.

— between the English and Dutch, May 19, 1652.

— again, near Plymouth, Aug. 16, 1652.

— in the Mediterranean, when Van Gallen was killed, Sept. 28, 1652.

— upon the coast of Kent, under Blake and De Wit, Oct. 28, 1652.

— in the Downs, between Van Tromp and Blake, when six English ships were taken, Nov. 29, 1652.

— off Portsmouth, between the English and Dutch, when Blake defeated Van Trump, taking eleven Dutch men of war and thirty merchantmen, Feb. 19, 1652-3.

— again, off the North-foreland, when Monk obtained a victory over Van Tromp, taking twenty men of war.

— again, on the coast of Holland, when Monk and Blake gained a complete victory over Van Tromp, who was killed, after having lost thirty men of war, July 29, 1653.

— between the English and French, Oct. 1653.

— at Cadiz, when a fleet of galleons were destroyed or taken by the English, Sept. 1656.

— at the Canaries, where Blake destroyed the Spanish galleons, April 20, 1657.

— when the duke of York took the Dutch Bourdeaux fleet of 130 ships, Dec. 4, 1664.

— between the English and Dutch off Harwich, when eighteen capital Dutch ships were taken and fourteen destroyed, June 3, 1665.

— again, when the earl of Sandwich took twelve men of war and two East India ships, Sept. 4, 1665.

— again, when the English lost nine ships, and the Dutch fifteen, but not decisive, June 4, 1666.

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- Sea-fight, when the Dutch were totally defeated, lost twenty men of war, four admirals, besides 4000 officers and seamen, July 25, 26, 1666.
- again, when 150 merchantmen and two men of war were taken in the Uly, Aug. 8, 1667.
 - when five of the Dutch Smyrna fleet were taken by the English, and soon after four Dutch East India ships, March 14, 1671-2.
 - at Southwold bay, when the earl of Sandwich was blown up, and the Dutch defeated by the duke of York, May 28, 1672.
 - with the Dutch, by prince Rupert, May 28, 1673.
 - again, June 4.
 - again, in the Texel, when prince Rupert defeated the Dutch, Aug. 11, 1673.
 - in the bay of Tripoli, when the English burnt four men of war of that state, March 4, 1674-5.
 - off Beachy, when the French defeated the English and Dutch, June 30, 1690.
 - off Brest, but separated by a storm, Sept. 2, 1691.
 - off La Hogue, when the French fleet was entirely defeated, and twenty of their largest men of war destroyed, May 19, 1692.
 - off cape St. Vincent, when the English and Dutch fleets were defeated with great loss by the French, June 16, 1693.
 - when the Vigo fleet was taken and destroyed by the English and Dutch, Oct. 12, 1702.
 - between the French and the English, when the former relinquished the dominion of the seas to the English, Aug. 24, 1704.
 - Gibraltar, where the French were obliged to abandon the siege with the loss of five men of war, Nov. 5, 1704.
 - again, March 21, 1704-5.
 - off the Lizard, when the English were defeated, Oct. 9, 1707.
 - when admiral Leake took sixty vessels laden with provisions for the French army, May 22, 1708.
 - near Carthage, when commodore Wager took and destroyed a fleet of galleons, May 28, 1708.
- Sealing charters first used in England, 1065.
 Sealing writs first used, 107.
 Secretary of State's office established, 1530.
- Secular servitude abolished in bishopricks and abbeys, and knights fees introduced, 1070.
 Security, the act of, passed, Aug. 5, 1704.
Semper Eadem first used as a motto for the arms of England, Dec. 13, 1702.
 Severus kept his court at York, 207.
 — repulsed the Caledonians, and built his wall of stone where Adrian's wall of earth had stood, 208.
 — died at York, 208.
 Seymour made lord high admiral, 1547.
 — married the widow of Henry VIII. March, 1548.
 — wife died in childbed, Sept. 1548.
 — beheaded, March 20, 1549.
 Seymour, duke of Somerset, lord protector, 1546.
 — beheaded, 1551.
 Shaftesbury built by Alfred, 879.
 Sharp, archbishop of St. Andrew's, murdered by some Presbyterians, May 3, 1679.
 Shelden, John, the antiquarian, died, Oct. 30, 1654.
 — archbishop died, Nov. 9, 1677.
 Sheriffs first appointed, 1079.
 Sheriffs of London committed to the Tower, June 26, 1682.
 Shillings first coined in England, 1505.
 Ship-money began, 1634.
 — collected with great rigour, 1639.
 — voted illegal, 1640.
 — abolished, 1640.
 Shore Jane, concubine to Edward IV. did penance at St. Paul's, 1483.
 Shovel admiral, lost off the rocks of Scilly, Oct. 22, 1707.
 Shrewsbury monastery built, 1087.
 Side saddles first used by ladies in England, 1398.
 Sidney, Algernon, convicted and beheaded for high treason, Nov. 21, 1683.
 Sidney, Sir Philip, killed in the Dutch wars, Oct. 16, 1586.
 Sidney-Suffex college, Cambridge, founded, 1589.
 Silk manufactory established in England, 1621.
 Silk worms first brought to England, 1609.
 Skippon made major-general of the city militia, Jan. 1642.
 — ordered to attend the King at York, but did not comply, May 17.
 — obliged to lay down his arms at Plymouth, Sept. 2, 1644.
 Slave trade began, 1562.
 Slingsby, Sir Henry, beheaded as a traitor by Cromwell, June 2, 1658.
- Smith-

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Smithfield levelled and paved, 1615.
 Smyrna destroyed by an earthquake, July 10, 1688.
 Soapboilers in London incorporated, 1632.
 Societies first established in London, 1198.
 Somers's islands first named and settled, 1609.
 Somers, lord, impeached, May 14, 1701.
 Somerset house built by the Protector of Edward VI. 1549.
 Somerset, the duke of, beheaded, 1551.
 Somerset, the duke of, discharged from court, for refusing to attend the Pope's nuncio, July 3, 1687.
 South Saxons kingdom began, 477.
 — ended, 754.
 Southwark annexed to London, 1550.
 Sovereign legislative power assumed by Parliament, May 26, 1642.
 Sovereignty of the British seas asserted, 1634.
 — acknowledged, 1653.
 Spain recovered from the Moors, 1492.
 — king of, took the title of king of Castile and visited England, 1506.
 — visited England, Dec. 23, 1703.
 Spaniards made a descent in Devonshire, 1595.
 Spanish Armada failed from the Tagus, May 29, 1588.
 — again, June 12.
 — totally defeated, with immense loss, July, Aug. and Sept. 1588.
 Spanish Netherlands reduced by the allies under Marlborough, 1706.
 Spectacles invented by a monk of Pisa in Italy, 1299.
 Speed, John, the historian, died, 1629.
 Spencer, the poet, died, 1598.
 Spencers banished, 1320.
 — taken and executed by the Queen, 1326.
 Stafford, viscount, impeached for high treason and beheaded, Dec. 29, 1681.
 Stair, the earl of, died, Jan. 8, 1706-7.
 Stamford castle in Lincolnshire built, 922.
 Stamp duties began, June 28, 1694.
 Stanislaus crowned king of Poland, Oct. 31, 1705.
 Starchamber, the court of, established, 1487.
 — abolished, 1641.
 Starchmakers incorporated, 1632.
 Statutes of Clarendon made, 1164.
 — Marlborough made, 1269.
 — Mortmain enacted, 1279.
 — *Quo warranto* passed, Oct. 1280.
 — Winchester passed, Oct. 1284.
 — to forbid levying taxes without consent of Parliament passed, 1297.
 — of Premunire passed, which excluded

foreigners from ecclesiastical government, April 23, 1344.
 Steam engine, the first in England, 1618.
 Steel, Sir Richard, expelled the House of Commons for a libel, 1714.
 Stephen, king of England, 1135.
 St. Stephen's chapel, Westminster, built, 1348.
 Stevensweart on the Mease taken by Marlborough, Oct. 6, 1702.
 Stews, or public brothels, suppressed, which before had been licensed in London, 1546.
 Stirling castle surrendered to general Monk, Aug. 14, 1651.
 Stocking-weaving invented in England, 1590.
 Stonehenge erected by Ambrosius, 476.
 Storm in London, which destroyed 1500 houses, 944.
 — in France, which destroyed great part the British army, March 1359.
 — great part of an English fleet lost, 1379.
 — at Chelmsford, 1565.
 — in the channel, 1588.
 — in England, the day Cromwell died, Sept. 3, 1658.
 — in London, Feb. 18, 1661-2.
 — at Barbadoes, Aug. 10, 1675.
 — at Gibraltar, Feb. 13, 1693-4.
 — a most remarkable severe one, Nov. 27, 1703.
 Stratford on Avon burnt, 1614.
 Stuart, Robert, king of Scotland, the first of that name, 1370.
 Suffolk, the earl of, lord Treasurer, discarded and fined 30,000*l.* for embezzlement, 1615.
 Sugar canes first planted in Madiera, 1420.
 Supplies for the Danish army amounted to 100,000*l.* in 1017.
 Surnames first used in England, 1072.
 — became in common use, 1199.
 Survey of England the first by Alfred, 897.
 — by William the Conqueror, 1080.
 — by Henry VIII. and all estates valued, 1522.
 Suffex, the earl of, obtained permission of being covered in the presence of his Sovereign, Oct. 2, 1554.
 Suzataken by the French, June 12, 1704.
 Swabia laid under contribution by the French, 1707.
 Swain, the Dane, proclaimed king of England, March, 1004.
 Swearing, the vice of, introduced, 1072.
 Sweating sickness in England, Nov. 1485.
 — again, 1508.

Sweating

I N D E X.

Sweating sickness in England, 1517.
 — again, 1528.
 — again, 1551.
 Sweden subdued by Canute, 1028.
 — the queen of, resigned her crown and government, May 30, 1654.
 — protected by the English, 1700.
 Synod held at Alnwick in Northumberland, 710.
 — at Colne in Wilts, 978.
 — at Dort, held Nov. 3, 1617.

T.

Tallard, count, the French general, brought prisoner to England, and confined in Nottingham castle, Dec. 14, 1704.
 Tangier taken possession of by the English, Jan. 30, 1661-2.
 — made a free port, 1662.
 — totally demolished and abandoned, 1684.
 Tapestry introduced into England, 1255.
 — manufactory established at Mortlake, 1620.
 Taunton walls demolished, 1662.
 Taverns in London were restrained to the number of forty, 1553.
 Tax on land four shillings, the first time so much, 1693.
 — on land proportioned, 1693.
 — subsidies, 1697.
 — a weekly one of 34,808l. assessed in 1642.
 — on marriages, births, and burials, 1695.
 Taxes were raised arbitrarily, 1100.
 — rigidly collected, so that those possessed of above eleven pence paid, 1232.
 — were levied for marriage portions for the King's daughters, 1402.
 — during the protectorship amounted to 95,512,095l. 5s. 11d.
 Telescopes first invented in Germany, 1590.
 Teniers, David, the great painter, died, 1695.
 Terms of law began, 1079.
 Test act passed March 29, 1673.
 Thames dry for three days, 1114.
 — again, 1542.
 — ebbed and flowed thrice in nine hours, 1550.
 — almost dry, occasioned by a strong westerly wind, Sept. 1592.
 Theft made death, 946.
 Thermometers invented by a Dutchman, 1610.
 Thetford in Norfolk destroyed by the Danes, 1003.

Thirlwell in Cheshire fortified, 923.
 St. Thomas's hospital founded, 1553.
 Three lions first borne on the shield of a king of England, 1198.
 Thynne, Thomas, esq. shot in his coach in Pall-mall, Feb. 3, 1682.
 Tide ebbed and flowed thrice in one hour at Lynne in Dorset, 1582.
 Tiles first used in England, 1246.
 Time keepers first invented by Alfred, 890.
 Tindal, the first translator of the Bible, burnt for a heretick at Geneva, 1535.
 Tin-mines first discovered in Germany, 1240.
 Tinmouth destroyed by the French, July 22, 1690.
 Tiverton taken by Fairfax, Oct. 19, 1645.
 Tobacco first brought to England, 1584.
 Tobago, in the West Indies, taken by the English, Dec. 20, 1672.
 Toleration refused Ireland, 1641.
 Toleration act passed, April 19, 1689.
 Torbay, several ships taken there by the Dutch, June 26, 1667.
 — king William landed there, Nov. 5, 1688.
 — the French landed there, July 22, 1690.
 Touching for the King's evil first practised by English kings, 1058.
 Toulon attacked by the confederates, and besieged without success, 1707.
 Tournay taken by the allies, Sept. 3, 1709.
 Towcester in Northamptonshire fortified, 921.
 Tower of London began, 1078.
 — surrounded by a wall, July 1098.
 — repaired and fortified, 1240.
 Trade and plantation board established, 1697.
 Transubstantiation re-established, 1554.
 Travelling, licences required for it, 1635.
 — again, 1649.
 Treasons ascertained by an act of Edward III. 1399.
 Trials regulated, and two witnesses required for treason, 1695.
 Triers taken by the French, June 1705.
 Trinida discovered, 1497.
 Trinity college, Cambridge, founded, 1546.
 — Oxford, founded, 1555.
 Trinity hall, Cambridge, founded, 1353.
 Triple alliance formed, 1667.
 Trumpets ordered to be sounded before the king of Britain by Offa, 775.
 Tunis bombarded by Blake, April, 1655.
 Tunnage and poundage refused to be paid, 1628.
 — granted the King but for two months at a time, 1641.

Turenne

I N D E X.

V.

Turenne, marshal, died, 1675.
 Turin besieged by the French, May 23, 1706.
 Turkeys first brought to England, 1525.
 Turkey company established in England,
 Tuscany, the prince of, visited England,
 April 5, 1669.
 Tyrone, the Irish rebel, defeated the English forces, 1599.
 — seized great part of Ireland, and acted as a sovereign, 1600.
 — defeated and taken prisoner, and was carried in triumph to Dublin, 1601.
 — brought to London and pardoned, 1603.
 Tythes granted the church, 854.
 — collected in England by the Pope with rigour, 1228.
 — collected by Wolsey for the Pope in England, 1517.

U.

Ulm, the city of, taken by the elector of Bavaria, 1702.
 — by the Imperialists, Sept. 11, 1704.
 Ulster, king at arms, first appointed, 1552.
 Uniformity in religion enforced, 1637.
 — act passed, 1662.
 Union of Utrecht took place, 1580.
 Union with England and Scotland, a treaty began for, May, 1702.
 — commissioners appointed by Parliament, Jan. 1704-5.
 — met, April 16, 1706.
 — the articles signed, July 22, 1706.
 — ratified Oct. 13, following.
 — opposed in the English Parliament, when the bill passed, March 6, 1706-7.
 United Provinces acknowledged an independent state, 1609.
 Universities of Oxford and Cambridge restored to their privileges after the reformation, 1546.
 — gave their plate to assist the King, 1642.
 — vested with the presentations of benefices belonging to the Papists, July 25, 1689.
 Urine obliged by government to be preserved by proclamation, 1626.
 Usher, archbishop of Armagh, buried in Westminster-abbey, March 31, 1655.
 Usurers had their effects seized by the King, 1337.
 Usury restrained, 1275.

Valenciennes, in the Netherlands, taken by the French, March 17, 1677.
 Vaudois allowed the free exercise of their religion, June 3, 1694.
 Van Tromp killed in an engagement with Monk and Blake, July 29, 1653.
 Venables, admiral, took Jamaica, May 3, 1655.
 — returned to England, and was sent to the Tower, Sept. 1655.
 Venlow taken by Marlborough, Sept. 25, 1702.
 St. Venant taken by the allies, Sept. 30, 1710.
 Verd, Cape de, islands discovered, 1448.
 — taken by the English, 1661.
 — recovered by the Dutch, 1645.
 Vespers, the fatal one at Blackfriars, London, 1623.
 Victory of the English over the Saracens, 1191.
 Vienna besieged by the Turks, which cost them 70,000 men, 1683.
 Viga pillaged by the English forces, Oct. 16, 1702.
 Villars became favourite to James I. 1615.
 — duke of Buckingham, a favourite of Charles I. 1625.
 — impeached by the Commons, 1626.
 — stabbed by Felton at Portsmouth, 1628.
 Villeroy, general, taken prisoner at Cremona, Feb. 1701-2.
 Vines first planted in Madiera, 1420.
 Virginia discovered by Sir Walter Raleigh, 1584.
 — planted, 1608.
 — submitted to Cromwell, 1651.
 Viscount, the first of that title in England, 1438.
 Visitation of the abbeyes and monasteries ordered by Henry VIII. 1535.
 — churches by Edward VI. 1547.
 Vortigern elected sole monarch of the Britons, 447.
 — invited over the Saxons, 448.
 — married Rowena, niece of Hengist, 450.
 — burnt in a castle in Wales by the Britons, 485.
 Votes of the House of Commons ordered first to be printed, March, 1681.
 Voyage round the world the first, 1525.

I N D E X.

W.

Wadham college, Oxford, founded, 1613.
 Wager, commodore, took and destroyed the galleons at Carthagena, May 28, 1708.
 Wales, Henry, prince of, died, and his funeral expences amounted to 16,016l. 1612.
 Wales reduced, 812.
 — again, 934.
 — wholly subdued, and received the English laws, 1251.
 — united and incorporated with England by act of Parliament, 1535.
 — great part granted to the duke of Portland, 1695.
 Walker, rev. Dr. defended Londonderry against king James, for three months, rewarded with 5000l. Aug. 28, 1689.
 — killed at the battle of the Boyne, July 1, 1690.
 Wallace the Scotchman tried for an insurrection, and executed as a traitor, Aug. 23, 1205.
 Waller's plot, May 31, 1643.
 — died, Dec. 1668.
 Walpole, Mr. Robert, made treasurer of the war.
 — expelled the House, and committed to the Tower for imbezzling the public money, 1711.
 Waltham abbey built, 1006.
 — cross built, 1292.
 Walsingham, Sir Francis, died, 1590.
 Wapping, a great fire there, Nov. 22, 1682.
 War with the Welsh, 932.
 — Scotland renewed, 936.
 — the Swedes, 1019.
 — again, 1028.
 — the Normans, 1105.
 — France, 1124.
 — the Welsh, 1137.
 — France, 1158.
 — France, 1170.
 — Scotland, 1174.
 — France, 1174, 1194, 1202, 1224, 1242.
 — the Welsh, 1245.
 — France, 1295.
 — Scotland, 1296.
 — ditto, 1313.
 — France, 1331.
 — Scotland, 1344.
 — France, 1369.
 — Scotland, 1378.
 — France, 1415.
 — France, a civil one, 1422.
 — with the duke of Burgundy, 1435.
 — France, 1449.

War, a civil one; 1460.
 — with Scotland, 1480.
 — France, 1491.
 — France, 1512.
 — Scotland, 1512.
 — Scotland and France, 1522.
 — Germany, 1528.
 — Scotland, 1542.
 — France, 1544.
 — Scotland, 1547.
 — France, 1557.
 — Scotland, 1559.
 — Spain, 1568.
 — Spain and the Emperor, which cost 700,000l. *per annum*, 1624.
 — Scotland, 1639.
 — the Dutch, 1651.
 — Spain, 1656-7.
 — ditto, 1665.
 — France, 1666.
 — Denmark, 1666.
 — the Algerines, Sept. 6, 1669.
 — the Dutch, 1672.
 — France, May 7, 1689.
 — Ireland, 1689.
 — France and Spain, May 4, 1702.
 Ware, in Hertfordshire, fortified by the Danes, 897.
 Wark castle, in Cumberland, destroyed by the Scots, 1399.
 Warwick castle taken, 1320.
 — the great earl of, flourished, 1470.
 — greatly damaged by a fire, Sept. 8, 1694.
 Watches first brought to England, 1597.
 Water first conveyed by pipes to London, 1236.
 — from Broken wharf, 1595.
 Watermen's company in London incorporated, 1550.
 Weaving woolen cloth first introduced into England from Flanders, 1331.
 Weights and measures regulated, 1107.
 Welsh princes made tributary, 938.
 — wolves heads their tribute, 975.
 — eight princes rowed the king of England's barge, 960.
 — reduced by the English, 1097.
 — reduced and did homage, and swore allegiance, 1157.
 — in arms, 1228.
 — totally reduced and made subject to the English laws, 1282.
 — the first prince of Wales, 1284.
 — the first created, 1344.
 — raised in support of Charles I. and were defeated, May, 1648.
 Wells bishoprick founded, 604.
 — made a bishop's see, 905.

Wells

I N D E X.

Wells received a new charter, Jan. 19, 1684-5.
 Wem in Shropshire, destroyed by fire, 1676.
 Wentworth, earl of Strafford, lord deputy of Ireland, 1639.
 — gave 20,000l. towards the Scotch war, 1640.
 — made lieutenant general of the King's forces, *ib.*
 — impeached by Pym, 1641.
 — attempted to be released by the King, but it was discovered, May 3, 1641.
 — beheaded on Tower-hill, May 12, 1641.
 Westminster-abbey founded, 611.
 — rebuilt and dedicated, Dec. 28, 1065.
 — began to be rebuilt as it now remains, 1221.
 — finished, 1285.
 — rifled by the mob, May 3, 1641.
 Westminster convent destroyed in a riot, Aug. 1, 1221.
 Westminster hall built, 1098.
 — palace burnt, 1293.
 — repaired, 1397.
 — burnt again, 1512.
 Westminster bishopric founded, 1544.
 — united to London, 1550.
 — deanry founded, 1560.
 West Saxons kingdom began, 521.
 — ended, 800.
 Whale-fishery began at Cape Breton, 1591.
 — the first established at Spitzbergen, 1598.
 Whale-bone first brought to England, 1593.
 Whigs plot discovered by Fitzharris, April, 1681.
 Whitehall built by Wolsey, 1525.
 — greatly damaged by fire, April, 1691.
 — totally destroyed by fire, Jan. 4, 1697-8.
 White-paper first made in England, 1687.
 Whorwell nunnery built, 979.
 Wickliff preached against the Pope's power, 1377.
 — condemned for a heretic, 1385.
 — his followers punished for heretics, 1413.
 Wigmore in Herefordshire fortified, 921.
 Wight, isle of, subdued by Cerdic, 530.
 William, duke of Normandy visited England, 1051.
 — invaded England, Sept. 29, 1066.
 — defeated Harold at Hastings, and was crowned king of England, Dec. 25, *ib.*
 William II. king of England, 1087.
 William, prince, with his sister and 180 noblemen lost in coming from Normandy, 1120.

William III. king of England, in conjunction with Mary II. 1689.
 — alone, 1695.
 Williams, bishop, fined 10,000l.
 — again 8000l. for libelling the privy council, July, 1637.
 Wilmot, lord, the King's lieutenant-general arrested, Aug. 18, 1644.
 — escaped beyond sea after the battle of Worcester, 1651.
 Windham, Francis, presented with 1000l. for his care of Charles II. after the battle of Worcester, 1660.
 Winchcomb monastery in Gloucestershire built, 800.
 Winchester bishopric founded, 650.
 — burnt by the Danes, 862.
 — a donation of a cross to it worth the yearly revenue of England, 1031.
 — taken by Cromwell, Oct. 14, 1645.
 Winchester college founded, 1387.
 Window-tax began, 1696.
 Windsor castle rebuilt, 1364.
 — chapel founded, 1473.
 — college founded, 1545.
 Wines first made in Britain, 256.
 — the excess of, prohibited, 1553.
 De Wit, the pensioner of Holland, and his brother the admiral, torn in pieces by a Dutch mob, Aug. 10, 1672.
 Wolsey made dean of Lincoln, 1509.
 — introduced to court, 1513.
 — made a cardinal, Sept. 1515, and in Dec. following, lord chancellor, &c.
 — attempted the popedom, 1522.
 — dissolved some monasteries, and founded Ipswich, and Christ's college Oxford, 1524.
 — fell into disgrace, 1529.
 — died, Nov. 30, 1530.
 Wolves heads a tribute from the Welsh princes, 975.
 Wood, Anthony, expelled Oxford, July 29, 1693.
 Woodstock-park made, the first in England, 1123.
 — granted the duke of Marlborough, March 1704.
 Wool forbid to be exported, 1337.
 — sent to Spain as a present, 1468.
 Woollen cloth, the first made in England, 1331.
 — their manufactures improved, by the Walloons, 1668.
 Worcester bishopric founded, 679.
 — city and castle burnt, 1113.
 Wulfhere, king of Mercia, 659.
 Wyat's rebellion, and he beheaded, April 11, 1554.

I N D E X.

Y.

- Yeomen of the guard instituted, Oct. 30, 1485.
- York and Lancaster, the families united, 1485.
- York archbishopric founded, 611.
- burnt by the Danes, 869.
- the castle destroyed, 928.
- rebuilt, 1068.
- city, cathedral and 29 churches, June 3, 1137.
- York, the duke of, declared heir apparent to the crown, and killed in battle against the queen of Henry VI. Dec. 31, 1460.
- York, the duke of, made lord high admiral of England, June 1, 1660.
- married to the daughter of the lord chancellor Hyde, Sept. 3, 1660.
- went to Portsmouth, and took the command of the fleet, Nov. 9.
- defeated the Dutch Bourdeaux fleet of 130 ships which he took, Dec. 4, 1664.
- set sail with 107 ships, April 21, 1665.
- defeated the Dutch off Harwich, taking eighteen ships and destroying fourteen more, June 3, *ib.*
- removed with his family to York, on account of the plague, Aug. 5, *ib.*
- the Parliament granted him 50,000*l.* Oct. *ib.*
- buried his duchess, March 31, 1670.
- defeated the Dutch fleet in Southwold bay, May 28, 1672.
- resigned his office of high admiral, April 9, 1673.
- married the princess of Modena, who landed at Dover, June 19, *ib.*
- debated in the Parliament whether he should be excluded the crown, 1678.

- York, the duke of, being ordered to withdraw himself, he went to Brussels and resided, Feb. 28, 1678-9.
- his exclusion bill read in the House, May 15, 1679.
- visited his brother, and returned to Flanders, Sept. 1679.
- arrived in London, and appeared at court, Feb. 24, 1679-80, and visited the Lord Mayor of London in March following.
- presented in form at Westminster, as a Popish recusant, 1680.
- went to Scotland, Oct. 20, *ib.*
- his exclusion bill passed the Commons, but was rejected by the Lords, Nov. 15, *ib.*
- made high commissioner of Scotland, June 22, 1681.
- returned to England and was entertained by the Artillery company, April 22, 1682.
- was shipwrecked near the mouth of the Humber, May 5, *ib.*
- arrived in Scotland, May 7, *ib.*
- returned to England, and was met at Erith by his Majesty, May 27, *ib.*
- prosecuted one of the sheriffs of London for scandal, and recovered 100,000*l.* damages, *ib.*
- prosecuted John Dalton, esq. on an action of scandal, and recovered 100,000*l.* damages, May 3, 1684.
- had the care of the admiralty, *ib.*
- recovered 100,000*l.* damages on Titus Oates, June 18, *ib.*
- had the care of the admiralty again, May 12, *ib.*
- succeeded to the throne, Feb. 3, 1684-5.
- Ypres, in Flanders taken by the French, 1678.

I N D E X

T O

V O L. II.

From the Death of Queen A N N E to the End of the Year

1747.

A.

ABDICATION of Philip V. of Spain,
Jan. 3, 1723-4.

— Victor Amadeus of Sardinia, Sept. 3,
1730.

Abjuration oath refused by many of the
Scotch ministers, 1716.

Abernethy wood in Scotland, burnt by the
rebels, 1746.

Accounts of the public money refused,
1726.

— again, 1728.

Actors killed and wounded in the play-house,
by breaking a machine, Oct. 23, 1736.

Addison, Joseph, died, June 17, 1719.

Aeth surrendered to the French, Oct. 9,
1745.

Ailesbury had thirty houses, &c. destroyed
by a fire, May 6, 1733.

Aislabe, chancellor of the Exchequer, ex-
pelled the House of Commons, and
committed to the Tower for the South
Sea scheme, March 20, 1720-1.

Alberoni, cardinal, concerted measures
against England with the Pretender,
Dec. 29, 1718.

— had his papers seized at the desire of
the Pope, Jan. 24, 1719-20.

— discharged, March following.

Ambassadors from Holland made their public
entry, March 9, 1714-15.

— Venice, the same, Aug. 16, 1715.

Ambletrose near Bologne in France, de-
stroyed by the English fleet, June 9,
1744.

Amelia and Carolina, princesses, inoculat-
ed for the small-pox, April 17, 1722.

Ancona in Italy, made a free port, April,
1732.

St Andrew's church, Holborn, robbed of
leaden coffins by the sexton, Sept. 26,
1747.

Anglesey, the earl of, voted, by the Irish
Parliament, an enemy to the King and
kingdom, Jan. 20, 1715-6.

Angria the pirate, took the Bengal India-
man, Jan. 1730-1.

— the Derby Indiaman also, Oct. 23,
1736.

Anne, queen, buried at Westminster, Aug.
24, 1714.

Anne, princess royal, married to the prince
of Orange, March 14, 1733-4.

Anson sailed to the South Sea, Sept. 18,
1740.

— returned with great riches, June 17,
1744.

Anstis, John, made Garter King at Arms,
Aug. 12, 1715.

— apprehended for disaffection to the
government, Sept. 21, 1715.

— had a patent granted for him and his
son's enjoying the post of Garter King
at Arms for life, June 9, 1727.

Antigua greatly distressed for water, 1731.
h 2 Antigua

I N D E X.

Antigua had a great storm, Aug. 1740.
 Antwerp taken by the French, May 31, 1746.
 Appeals from Ireland voted against, Sept. 19, 1717.
 Argyle, the duke of, displaced, July 4, 1715.
 — appointed commander in chief of the forces in Scotland, Sept. 9, 1715.
 — removed from his employments, July 5, 1716.
 — again declined all his appointments, April 30, 1740.
 Arrests, vexatious ones, prevented by an act, May 17, 1733.
 Artificers prohibited going abroad, Dec. 6, 1736.
 Asoph taken by the Russians from the Turks, July 1736.
 Athol, duke of, took possession of the isle of Man, and was proclaimed King thereof, July 25, 1736.
 Attainder, the bill against the Scotch rebels passed, May 15, 1746.
 Atterbury, bishop of Rochester, refused to sign an abhorrence of the rebellion, Nov. 1715.
 — committed to the Tower for high treason, Aug. 24, 1722.
 — exiled, May 27, 1723.
 — died, Feb. 22, 1731-2.
 Avelino in Naples, destroyed by an earthquake, Nov. 19, 1732.
 Augustus, king of Poland, died, Feb. 1, 1732-3.
 Augusta, princess of Saxe-Gotha, married Frederick prince of Wales, April 26, 1736.
 Aurora Borealis, or the Northern Lights first observed, March 6, 1715-6.
 Austrian dominions in Italy, subdued by the French, 1735.
 — Netherlands, subdued by the French, 1745.
 — again, 1746.

B.

Bahama islands, taken possession of for the English, Dec. 1718.
 Balchen, admiral, lost in the Victory man of war, Oct. 1744.
 Balmerino, lord, brought prisoner to the Tower, May 29, 1746.
 — executed on Tower-hill, Aug. 18, 1746.
 Bambridge, warden of the Fleet, punished for extortions, 1729.

Bank of England, their stock enlarged, Aug. 20, 1715.
 — lent government two millions and a half, at five *per cent*, 1717.
 — assisted the South Sea scheme, and hurt themselves, Sept. 23, 1720.
 — began to build their house, near the Royal Exchange, 1732.
 — house finished, and the clerks removed to it, June 5.
 — advanced government 1,600,000*l.* for a renewal of their charter, July, 1742.
 — made their payments in silver, for delay, Sept. 26. 1745.
 — lent government 1,000,000*l.* on the land and malt tax, 1746.
 Bancroft's hospital at Mile-End, built, 1735.
 Barbadoes oppressed by its governor, 1719.
 — again, 1720.
 — again, 1731.
 — settled 3000*l.* *per annum* on their governor, Sept. 1, 1747.
 Barcelona stormed by the duke of Berwick, Sept. 11, 1714.
 — taken upon honourable terms, Sept. 12, 1714.
 Barnwell, near Cambridge, destroyed by fire, Sept. 30, 1731.
 Barrimore, the earl of, confined for treason, Feb. 29, 1743-4.
 Barrington, censured for his conduct, Feb. 1722-3.
 Bath hospital began, July 6, 1738.
 Battle of Preston, when the rebels were routed and defeated, by general Willes, Nov. 13, 1715.
 — Dumblain, between the duke of Argyle and the earl of Mar, Nov. 15, 1715.
 — Peterwaradin, when the Turks were defeated by prince Eugene, Aug. 5, 1716.
 — Belgrade, when he again defeated the Turks, July 16, 1717.
 — Glenshields, in Scotland, where the Spanish troops that invaded England were defeated, June 10, 1719.
 — Ceuta, where the Moors were defeated by the Spaniards, Nov. 1720.
 — again, in Dec.
 — between the Turks and Persians, when the former were defeated, Feb. 5, 1726.
 — between the Turks and Persians, when Kouli Kan lost 10,000 men and killed 20,000 before Babylon, Feb. 28, 1733-4.
 — between the Imperial and Spanish troops

I N D E X.

troops in Naples, when the former were defeated, May 27, 1734.
Battle at Parma, between the French and Sardinians, and the Imperialists, when the general of the latter and 5000 men were killed, June 29, 1734.
 — **Guaftalla**, where the Imperialists were repulsed, and 15,000 men killed by both armies, Sept. 15, 1734.
 — in **Persia**, when the Turks were totally defeated by Kouli Kan, and 60,000 men with the general and six bashaws slain, May 29, 1735.
 — between the Imperialists and Turks, when the former were defeated, July 28, 1737.
 — at **Williamstrand** in Sweden, between the Russians and Swedes, when the latter were defeated, lost 2000 men and all their colours and baggage, July 23, 1741.
 — **Dettingen**, when the French were defeated by the Hanoverians, commanded by George II. June 16, 1743.
 — **Fontenoy**, when the allied army was defeated by the French, April 30, 1745.
 — between **Kouli Kan** and the Turks, whom he totally defeated, May 1745.
 — of **Preston Pans**, where the rebels defeated the English troops, Sept. 21, 1745.
 — **Falkirk**, when the rebels were defeated, Jan. 17, 1745-6.
 — **Culloden**, when the rebels were totally defeated, April 16, 1746.
 — **Lazaro**, between the Austrians and the French, when the latter were defeated, June 5, 1746.
 — **Placentia**, when the Austrians defeated the French and Spaniards, June 15, 1746.
 — **Rottosfredo**, where the Austrians were defeated, Sept. 30, 1746.
 — **Hulst** in Flanders, when the French lost 3000 men, April 30, 1747.
 — **Kistelt**, near Maestricht, where Sir John Ligonier was taken prisoner, and the allied army defeated, June 21, 1747.
 — in **Italy**, when the French were defeated, July 12, 1747.
Bavaria, the elector, reinstated, Jan. 25, 1714-5.
Bavaria, the elector, crowned king of Bohemia, Dec. 16, 1741.
 — the prince Theodore, chosen bishop of Leige, Jan. 1744.

Belgrade invested by the Imperialists, June 18, 1717.
 — surrendered, Aug. 18, 1717.
 — yielded to the Turks, Sept. 12, 1739.
Belhaven, lord, cast away in going to his government of Barbadoes, Nov. 10, 1721.
Bellisle, marshal and his brother, taken prisoners, Dec. 20, 1744.
 — brought to England, Feb. 13, 1744-5.
 — released, Aug. 1745.
Bentley, Dr. ejected by the university of Cambridge, Oct. 17, 1718,
 — appealed to the privy council, Oct. 30.
 — restored to his degrees by a mandate from the King's-bench, Feb. 7, 1723-4.
 — declared deprived of the mastership by the bishop of Ely, April 27, 1734.
 — the sentence evaded by the vice-master's resignation, and it was never put in execution, June 24, 1735.
Bermudas college erected, 1725.
 — without success, 1728.
 — the negroes poisoned the white people, Nov. 1730.
Bergen op zoom, besieged by the French, July 13, 1747.
 — surrendered, Sept. 16, 1747.
Bernard, Sir John's, statue voted to be erected in the Royal Exchange, March 1746.
 — erected, May 23, 1747.
Berwick, the duke of, had the command of the French army, 1718.
 — reduced Fontarabia, June 16.
 — and all Guipuscoa to the obedience of France, Aug. 1, 1719.
 — killed before Philipsburg, June 12, 1734.
Bethnal Green, made a distinct parish, April, 1743.
Bevern, prince, married the princess of Prussia, June 9, 1733.
 — succeeds to the duchy of Brunswick Wolfenbuttle, March, 1734.
Biron, count, elected duke of Courland, June, 1737.
 — made regent of Russia, Oct. 17, 1740.
 — displaced, and sent to Siberia, Nov. 12, 1740.
 — indulged with privileges, 1741.
Biscay in Spain, reduced by the French, Oct. 1719.
Black act, passed, 1723.
Black cattle, a mortality among those of Scotland, 1745.
Blackwell, Dr. beheaded at Stockholm, July 29, 1747.

Blakeney,

I N D E X.

Blakeney, general, defended Stirling castle, Jan. 1745-6.
 Blandford in Dorsetshire, the judge, sheriff, and several more died of the gaol disease, caught at the lent assize, 1730.
 — burnt, June 4, 1731.
 Blunt, the South Sea director, refused to be examined in the House of Peers, Feb. 4, 1721.
 — prosecuted by the Herald's office, for bearing a coat of arms not belonging to him, Jan. 30, 1731-2.
 Boerhaave, the physician, died, Sept. 23, 1738, aged 70.
 Bolingbroke, lord, removed from being secretary of state, Aug. 31, 1714.
 — withdrew to France, March 26, 1715.
 — impeached, June 10, 1715.
 — discarded by the Pretender from being his secretary, for neglect, Feb. 25, 1715-6.
 — pardoned by Geo. I. April 26, 1723, and he returned to England in May following.
 Boston in New England, had its court-house and records destroyed by a fire, Dec. 23, 1747.
 Boulter, archbishop of Armagh, died, 1742, and gave 30,000*l.* to charitable uses.
 Bonneval, a runnegade Frenchman, made a Turkish bassa, 1730.
 Bourbon, duke of, disgraced by Lewis XV. of France, 1726.
 Bowles, the widow, of West Hanny, Berks, died aged 124, April 4, 1719.
 Bow near Stratford, seven houses destroyed by a fire there, April 17, 1747.
 Bradford in Wiltshire, damaged by fire, April 30, 1742.
 Brasil diamond mines, discovered, 1730.
 Bremen and Verden, surrendered to George I. Nov. 9, 1719.
 Bremen greatly damaged by a magazine of gunpowder being blown up with lightning, which destroyed near 1000 houses and killed forty persons, Sept. 10, 1739.
 Breslaw taken by the king of Prussia, Dec. 8, 1740.
 Bribery at elections forbid, 1729.
 — again, 1735.
 Brightwell in Berkshire, damaged by fire, May 13, 1742.
 Bristol Exchange began, March 10, 1740-1.
 — opened, Sept. 21, 1743.
 Britany in France, silver mine discovered there, Nov. 1730.
 British ships seized in Spain, March 1726.
 — in France, March, 1743-4.

Broad-pieces cried down by Proclamation, Feb. 1, 1732-3.
 Broad-swords prohibited to be worn in Edinburgh, July 24, 1724.
 Broglio, the French marshal, surprized and escaped in his shirt, Sept. 15, 1734.
 Brunswick Lunenburgh, the duke of, made duke of York, June 29, 1716.
 Brunswick Wolfembutte, the princess of, married the prince of Prussia, June 9, 1733.
 — the princess attempted to be destroyed by poison, but prevented, Dec. 24, 1736.
 — the prince elected duke of Courland, July 12, 1741.
 Brussels, a dreadful fire there, which destroyed the Ducal-palace and records, Jan. 25, 1730-1.
 Buckingham, John Sheffield, died, Feb. 24, 1720.
 Buckingham, the last duchess of, died, and was buried in great state, April 8, 1743.
 Buckingham, the great duke of, died, Feb. 24, 1720.
 Burnet, bishop of Sarum, died, March 17, 1714-5.
 Burnt island, secured for the Pretender, Oct. 4, 1715.
 Byng, made governor of Barbadoes, 1739.

C.

Calves head festival, first instituted, Jan. 30, 1734-5.
 Cambricks from France, prohibited, 1745.
 Cambridge visited by George I. Oct. 6, 1717.
 — received a present from him of a library and 2000 guineas, Nov. 1720.
 — theatre began to be built, June 24, 1722.
 — modern history, professor established, 1724.
 — visited by George II. April 24, 1728.
 — Dr. Woodward's professorship of natural philosophy established in April 1728.
 — elected the duke of Newcastle their chancellor, Aug. 29, 1737.
 Camp in Hyde-park, July 31, 1715.
 — again, May 4, 1722.
 — again, Sept. 27, 1745.
 Cannon of a new construction made, 1728.
 — again, May 5, 1746.
 Canterbury, greatly damaged by a storm, Sept. 8, 1741.
 Cape Breton taken by the English, June, 1745.

Cappou ch,

I N D E X.

Cappouch, the Pretender's bishop of Carlisle, taken prisoner at Carlisle and committed to Chester castle, Feb. 10, 1745-6.
 — executed at Carlisle, Oct. 18, 1746.
 Carlos, Don, invested with Parma and Placentia, Jan. 1731.
 — subdued Naples, April, 1734.
 — assumed the title of King there, May 14, 1734.
 — made his public entry into Sicily, and was crowned King, June 30, 1735.
 — married the princess royal of Poland, Dec. 29, 1737.
 Carlisle surrendered to the Pretender, Nov. 15, 1745.
 — to the duke of Cumberland, Dec. 30, 1745.
 Carnworth, earl of, taken prisoner at Preston, Nov. 13, 1715.
 — released, July 24, 1717.
 Carolina greatly damaged by a storm, Aug. 1722.
 — again, Aug. 1. 1728.
 — made a royal government, May 1728.
 — had ten negroes to one white man, Nov. 1730.
 — silk imported from thence, Oct. 30, 1730.
 — insurrection there of the negroes, 1739.
 Caroline, queen, gave Queen's college Oxford 1000l. to repair it, 1733.
 — died, Nov. 10, 1737.
 Carthagenia bombarded, by admiral Vernon, April 1, 1741.
 Caswell, Sir George, sheriff of London, expelled the House of Commons and committed to the Tower for the South Sea affair, March 20, 1720-1.
 Cecil, colonel, taken into custody for treasonable practices, 1744.
 Ceylon, governor, rebelled, June, 1733.
 Chamberry in Spain, a castle of Don Philip's, was destroyed by fire, when all the effects were consumed, and Don Philip escaped through the means of a little dog, Feb. 17, 1742-3.
 Chancery, suitors money imbezzled, April 26, 1725.
 Charitable Society, suppressed for their frauds, 1731.
 Charles XII. of Sweden, retired from Turkey, Oct. 1, 1714.
 — killed in battle at Frederickshall in Norway, Nov. 30, 1718.
 Charles, emperor of Germany, killed his master of his horse, by accident, July 5, 1732.
 Charles Town in Carolina, burnt, Nov. 18, 1740.

Chartres, colonel, convicted of a rape, Feb. 10, 1729-30.
 Chelsea hospital had granted to it 28,707l. June, 1737.
 — physic gardens began, 1732.
 Cheltenham in Gloucestershire, received 2000l. damages by a storm, June, 1731.
 Chili, the kingdom of, destroyed by an earthquake, 1730.
 China had four provinces destroyed by an earthquake, July 29, 1731.
 Chinese, remarkably humane to the crew of an English vessel cast away there, June 22, 1731.
 Chivalry, court of, was held, Jan. 30, 1731-2.
 — again, Dec. 22, 1741.
 Christian VI. of Denmark, his accession, Oct. 2, 1730.
 — died, July 26, 1746.
 St. Christopher's, a hurricane there destroyed twenty ships, June 30, 1733.
 — the negroes there destroyed their masters and fled to the woods for shelter, Jan. 31, 1733-4.
 Cibber, Colley, made poet laureat, Dec. 1730.
 Clark, Dr. gave great benefactions to Oxford, Oct. 23, 1736.
 Clark, Dr. Samuel, died, May 17, 1729.
 Coach act took place, March 25, 1747.
 Coffee trees discovered in the Brasils, 1730.
 Coffee encouraged to be cultivated in the plantations, 1732.
 — again, 1746.
 Coin proportioned, by Sir Isaac Newton, Dec. 22, 1717.
 Coke, counsellor, wounded by his brother Crisp, of Bury in Suffolk, Jan. 6, 1721-2.
 — executed, March 31, 1722.
 Cologne greatly damaged, and its bridge carried away by a storm, with carts, waggon, and 100 people on it, Dec. 1, 1747.
 Compound waters and spirits restrained, by high duties, May 29, 1729.
 Common-pleas, court of, in Westminster-hall, built, 1741.
 Congreve, William, the poet, died, Jan. 17, 1728-9.
 Conningsby, committed to the Tower by the House of Peers, for reflecting on the Lord Chancellor. Feb. 1720-1.
 Constantinople had 12,000 houses and 7000 inhabitants destroyed by a fire, Sept. 27, 1729.

Constantinople

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Constantinople damaged by a fire that burnt five days, May 31, 1745.
 Convocation censured and dissolved, and have never done any business since, May 10, 1717.
 Copenhagen greatly damaged by a fire, which burnt three days, Oct. 20, 21, 22, 1728.
 Copper ore imported from Virginia, Oct. 1730.
 Corn 800,000 quarters exported to Portugal, 1733.
 Corsicans took arms against the Genoese, 1730.
 Coscia, cardinal, embezzled the Pope's treasures, and was prosecuted, Sept. 1730.
 Cottonian library damaged by fire, Oct 25, 1731.
 Crediton in Devonshire, received 50,000*l.* damage by a fire, Aug. 14, 1743.
 Cromartie, earl of, taken prisoner at Cul-lodon, April 16, 1746.
 — brought prisoner to the Tower, May 29, 1746.
 Cromwell, Elizabeth, grand daughter of Oliver, died, April 8, 1731, aged 82.
 Crook, punished for forgery, by having his ears cropped, &c. June 10, 1731.
 Cumberland, William Augustus, duke of, born, April 15, 1721.
 Customs of England amounted to 1,555,600*l.* in 1720.
 — 1,593,000*l.* in 1721.
 — 1,621,300*l.* in 1722.
 — 1,740,000*l.* in 1723.
 — 13,000*l.* for one week in the year, 1733.
 — 1,121,000*l.* in 1742.
 — 1,260,300*l.* in 1743.
 — 1,097,000*l.* in 1744.
 — 1,152,000*l.* in 1745.
 Czar, Peter I. visited Holland, Dec. 1716.
 — denied espousing the cause of the Pretender, March 1716-7.
 — had his secretary seized, at the request of England, April 1717.
 — visited France, May 20, 1717.
 — disinherited his eldest son, Feb. 1717-8.
 — condemned his eldest son to death, June 26, 1717.
 — shewed his partiality to the English nation, Feb. 1720-1.
 — took the title of Emperor of all the Russias, Oct. 22, 1721.
 — died, Feb. 8, 1724-5.
 Czar, Peter II. married the daughter of his prime minister, Nov. 30, 1729.
 — died of the small-pox, aged 15, Jan. 19, 1729-30.

Czarina, Anne, died, and was succeeded by John, an infant three months old, Oct. 17, 1740.
 Czar, John, deposed, and Elizabeth appointed, Nov. 24. 1741.

D.

Dacier, madame, died at Paris, Aug. 6, 1720.
 St. David's fort in the East Indies, besieged by the French, Oct. 1747.
 Dantzick, besieged by the Russians, Feb. 1733-4.
 — surrendered June 29, 1734.
 Darby, keeper of the Marshalsea prison, prosecuted for neglect of duty, 1729.
 Debenham in Suffolk, had thirty-eight houses burnt, March 1, 1743-4.
 Deficiencies of the civil list to the amount of 550,000*l.* paid by government, July 11, 1721.
 — 508,367*l.* by ditto, April 5, 1725.
 — 115,000*l.* by ditto, April 23, 1729.
 Defoe, Daniel, died, April 1731.
 Denmark encouraged silk and woollen manufactures, Aug. 29, 1737.
 — at variance with Hanover, Oct. 4, 1738.
 Derwentwater, earl of, taken prisoner at Preston, Nov. 13, 1715.
 — condemned and executed, Feb. 24, 1715-6.
 — his estate re-assumed and given to Greenwich hospital, 1735.
 Diamond mines discovered in Brasil, 1730.
 Dissenters, encouraged by a bounty given them, to rebuild meeting-houses, April 30, 1717.
 Dogs, ordered to be killed in Edinburgh, April 7. 1738.
 Doily, the Rev. Mr. of Inglestone in Essex, left 3000*l.* to the clergymen's widows and orphans, Jan. 31, 1731-2.
 Dolghoruk, the Russian prime minister, banished, April 25, 1730.
 Domingo, St. fleet, taken by the English, June 27, 1747.
 Dormitory of Westminster school, rebuilt, 1719.
 Douglas, governor of the Leeward islands, prosecuted for tyranny, Nov. 19, 1716.
 Dublin university chose the prince of Wales their chancellor, Feb. 1715-6.
 — offered 6000*l.* for apprehending the Pretender, March 7, 1743-4.
 Duck, Rev. Stephen, advanced, Oct. 1730.
 Dunkirk recovered its trade, 1730.
 — in part repaired by the French, Nov. 30, 1730.

Dunkirk

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Dunkirk repaired by the French, 1740.
 — completely repaired, 1744.
 Durand, a Protestant clergyman, hanged in France for assembling a congregation, 1732.
 Dutch East-India ship sunk by an English privateer, for refusing to shew her colours, July 2, 1746.
 — Flanders taken by the French, April, 1747.

E.

Eagle, one taken in Kent, August 9, 1734.
 Earthquake at Pekin in China, &c. June 11, 1720.
 — Palermo in Sicily, August 21, 1726.
 — in Chili, which destroyed that kingdom, 1730.
 — in Naples, which it nearly destroyed, with 2000 inhabitants, April 1731.
 — in China, which destroyed four provinces, July 29, 1731.
 — in Naples, which destroyed the city of Avelino, and the city of Oriano was nearly lost, November 29, 1732.
 — in Calabria, where the territory of NovaCafa sunk twenty-nine feet, without throwing down a house, April 18, 1733.
 — in Ireland, which destroyed 100 houses and five churches, August, 1734.
 — in Hungary, which turned round a mountain, October 23, 1736.
 — in India at the mouth of the Ganges, October 11, 1737.
 — in Yorkshire, Dec. 30, 1738.
 — in Smyrna, which did great damage, April, 1739.
 — near Palermo, which swallowed up a convent, but the monks escaped, February 4, 1739-40.
 — at Merionethshire in North Wales, Feb. 5, 1743-4.
 — at Lima in Peru, and Callao totally destroyed, October, 1746.
 East-India trade prohibited by proclamation to any but the East-India company, Oct. 22, 1716.
 — company erected at Ostend, January, 1722-3.
 — cancelled, March, 1731.
 — in Sweden, June, 1731.
 — lent government 3,000,000*l.* at 3 *per cent.* for renewing their charter, Feb. 1743-4.
 East-India towns incorporated, August 20, 1726.

East-India, a violent hurricane in the Ganges, Oct. 11, 1737.
 Eclipse of the sun total, April 22, 1715.
 Edinburgh castle attempted to be seized for the Pretender, Sept. 8, 1715.
 — a riot there, and the Glasgow rioters released, July 16, 1725.
 — a riot there, in which captain Porteous was taken out of prison, and hanged on a sign post, Sept. 7, 1736.
 — fined 2000*l.* for that riot, June 1, 1737.
 — offered a reward of 6000*l.* for apprehending the Pretender, March 27, 1744.
 — greatly damaged by a storm, August 13, 1744.
 — taken possession of by the rebels, Sept. 21, 1745.
 Elections of London regulated, April 20, 1725.
 Elections of members of Parliament for corporation towns regulated by a bill, June 4, 1746.
 Emperor of Germany killed his master of the horse by accident; July 5, 1732.
 — died, and was succeeded in Bohemia and Hungary by his daughter, Oct. 20, 1740.
 English Language ordered to be used in all law proceedings, May, 1731.
 Erfurth in Germany had a monastery near it swallowed up without an earthquake, August, 1735.
 Eugene, prince, defeated the Grand Vizir at Peterwarden, August 5, 1716.
 — again, July 16, 1717.
 — died, aged 73, April, 1735.
 Excise scheme first introduced into the House of Commons, Mar. 14, 1732-3.
 — opposed by petition from London and every trading town in England, April, 1733.
 — dropped, April 13, 1733.
 Excise for one week amounted to 28,000*l.* in 1733.
 — in the brewery increased near 60,000*l.* in the year 1743.
 — amounted to 3,754,072*l.* in 1744.
 — on the malt distillery in London, was 459,000*l.* in 1744.
 — revenue amounted to 3,847,000*l.* in 1746.

F.

Fakenham in Norfolk, greatly damaged by fire, Aug. 4. 1738.
 Fearn in Rosshire, Scotland, the roof of
 i the

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the church fell in during service, and killed sixty persons, Oct. 19, 1742.
 Ferdinando, Marq. de Paleotti, brother to the dukes of Shrewsbury, hanged for murder at Tyburn, Feb. 28, 1717-8.
 Fish, a surprising quantity taken out of a pond in Shropshire, Aug. 29, 1731.
 Flamstead, the mathematician, died, December 31, 1719.
 Fleet-market proposed, Feb. 26, 1732-3.
 — erected, 1736.
 — proclaimed a free market and opened, Sept. 30, 1737.
 Fleury, cardinal, prime minister of France, June 16, 1726.
 Floods violent in the North of England, March, 1732-3.
 Flushing made a free town by the Zealanders, 1732.
 Fog, remarkable one, Jan. 1, 1729-30.
 — at the Hague, Jan. 11, 1743-4.
 Fontarabia surrendered to the French, June 5, 1719.
 Forfeited estates in Scotland to the annual value of 29694l. 6s. 8d. and in England to the value of 47626l. 18s. 5d. were seized by government, 1716.
 Forgery made capital, and the first person suffered death for it, June 4, 1731.
 Forster, (Mr.) appointed general of the Pretender's forces, Oct. 6, 1715.
 — expelled the House of Commons, Jan. 10, 1715-6.
 — taken prisoner at Preston, Nov. 13, 1715.
 — brought to London, and confined in Newgate, from whence he escaped to France, April 10, 1716.
 Foundling charity began, Oct. 17, 1739.
 — their hospital in Lamb's Conduit-fields had the first stone laid, Sept. 16, 1742.
 — chapel began, May 1, 1747.
 France, the revenue of it was 13,000,000l. in 1742.
 France and Spain united in interest, 1727.
 Francia, the Jew, tried for treason, Jan. 23, 1716.
 Frauds in the sale of forfeited estates discovered, March 31, 1732.
 Frederick, prince, created duke of Gloucester, Jan. 10, 1717-8.
 — created duke of Edinburgh, July 8, 1726.
 — arrived in England, Dec. 4, 1728.
 — introduced to the council board, December 18, 1728.
 — created prince of Wales, &c. Jan. 9, 1728-9.

Frederick, prince, introduced to the House of Peers, Jan. 21.
 — married the princess of Saxe-Gotha, at St. James's, April 26, 1736.
 — received the freedom of London, December 17, 1736.
 — gave 500l. to relieve confined freemen of London, Jan. 11, 1736-7.
 — had 50,000l. *per annum* settled on the princess, in case she survived him, June 21, 1737.
 — had a princess born, named Augusta, July 31, 1737.
 — incurred the displeasure of the King, and was ordered to withdraw from St. James, Sept. 10.
 — had his first son born, who was named George, May 24, 1738, and afterwards ascended the throne.
 — prince visited Bath, Oct. 17, 1738.
 — had another prince born, named Edward, March 14, 1738-9, afterwards created duke of York.
 — visited Turnbridge-Wells, July 9, 1739.
 — had another princess born, named Caroline Elizabeth, Dec. 30, 1741.
 — reconciled to the King, Feb. 1741-2.
 — had another prince born, named William Henry, Nov. 25, 1743, afterwards created duke of Gloucester.
 — had another prince born, who was named Henry Frederick, October 27, 1745, afterwards duke of Cumberland.
 Free Masons excommunicated by the Pope, Sept. 23, 1738.
 French ambassador's house at Twickenham burnt, June 14, 1734.
 French king legitimated his natural sons, and capacitated them to enjoy the crown, Aug. 2, 1714.
 French king sent home the Infanta of Spain, as too young for a wife, Apr. 5, 1725.
 — made a triumphant entry into Paris, Sept. 7, 1745.
 French troops took up their quarters in Offenburgh, Dec. 1741.
 Friend, Dr. committed to the Tower, for high treason, March 15, 1722-3.
 Friesland suffered much by an inundation, Dec. 1717.
 Fulham-bridge, the act for its being built passed, May 24, 1726.

G.

Gaming and private lotteries forbid, June, 1739.

Ganges

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Ganges, a terrible hurricane there, Oct. 11, 1737.

Gaston, John, the last of the Medicean family, died, July 9, 1737.

Gay, the poet, died, Dec. 4, 1732.

Geneva had the corn-fields for twenty miles round it destroyed by a storm of lightning, July 29, 1731.

Geneva shops suppressed by act of Parliament, April 2, 1743.

Genoa bombarded by the English, October, 1745.

— taken by the Austrians, Sept. 30, 1746.

Fort George in Scotland destroyed by the rebels, March 14, 1745-6.

Fort St. George in the East Indies, taken by the French, April 20, 1747.

St. George's church, Bloomsbury, consecrated, Jan. 1730-1.

George I. his accession, August 1, 1714.

— proclaimed at Edinburgh, August 5.

— Dublin, August 6.

— began his journey from Hanover, August 31, 1714.

— arrived at Greenwich, September 18, 1714.

— displaced all the ministers of state, Sept. 19, 1714.

— made his public entry through London, Sept. 20, 1714.

— crowned at Westminster, October 20, 1714.

— visited the Lord Mayor's feast, with the prince and princess, and ordered 1000l. for the relief of prisoners for debt, Oct. 29, 1714.

— dissolved the Parliament without permitting them to sit, Jan. 5, 1714-5.

— went in state with the prince and princess of Wales, to St. Paul's, Jan. 20, 1714-5.

— visited his German dominions, July 7, 1716.

— returned to England, Jan. 18, 1716-7.

— visited Newmarket and Cambridge, Oct. 6, 1717.

— at variance with the prince of Wales, Nov. 1717.

— gave 1000l. to rebuild and enlarge the dormitory at Westminster school, Dec. 3, 1718.

— embarked for Hanover, May 11, 1719.

— returned, Nov. 14, 1719.

— reconciled to the prince of Wales, April 23, 1720.

— went to Hanover, June 15.

— returned, Nov. 10, 1720.

— presented the University of Cambridge

with 2000 guineas, and a library of books, Nov. 1720.

Geo. I. discarded out of his employment all that were South-Sea directors, Jan. 11, 1720-1.

— desired the Parliament to discharge 550,000l. deficiencies in the civil list, which they complied with, July 11, 1721.

— his mother-in-law, the duchess dowager of Zell, died, 1721-2.

— discovered a conspiracy against him, May 4, 1722.

— visited Salisbury, Portsmouth, &c. and gave between two and 3000l. to release prisoners, August and September, 1722.

— went to Hanover, June 3.

— returned, Dec. 28, 1723.

— again, July 3, 1725.

— returned, Jan. 3, 1725-6.

— his brother Maximilian-William, died, July 16, 1726.

— Sophia Dorothy, consort to his Majesty, died, Nov. 2, 1726.

— visited his German dominions, June 3, 1727.

— died at Osnaburgh, aged 67, June 11, 1727.

— the late King buried at Hanover, September 4, 1727.

George, prince, created prince of Wales and earl Chester, Oct. 5, 1714.

— his princess arrived in England with her two eldest daughters, Oct. 15, 1714.

— gave 1000l. to the sufferers by the fire in Gravel Lane, Dec. 22, 1716.

— went to reside at Richmond, May 3, 1718.

George II. proclaimed in London, June 15, 1727.

— Edinburgh and Dublin, June 19.

— had 830,000l. *per annum* settled on him, and 100,000l. on the queen, July 7, 1727.

— dissolved the privy council, and appointed a new one, Sept. 17, 1727.

— coronation ceremony performed, October 11, 1727.

— visited Cambridge and Newmarket, April 23, 24, 1728.

— visited Hanover, May 17.

— returned, Sept. 12, 1729.

— visited Hanover, June 3, 1732.

— returned, Sept. 26, 1732.

— invested with Bremen and Verdun, Jan. 1732-3.

— married his eldest daughter to the prince

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- prince of Orange with 80,000*l.* portion, and 5000*l.* *per annum*, March 14, 1733-4.
- George II. visited Germany, May 17.
- returned, Oct. 26, 1735.
- married the prince of Wales to the princess of Saxe-Gotha, April 26, 1736.
- visited his German dominions, May 22, 1736.
- returned, after a very dangerous passage, Jan. 14, 1736-7.
- at variance with the prince of Wales, Sept. 1737.
- lost his queen Caroline, November 20, 1737.
- procured 15,000*l.* *per annum* to be settled on the duke of Cumberland, and 24,000*l.* *per annum* on the four princesses, May 3, 1739.
- married the princess Mary, his fourth daughter, to the prince of Hesse, May 8, 1740.
- visited Hanover, and returned October 13, 1740.
- again, May 6.
- returned, Oct. 19, 1741.
- reconciled to the prince of Wales, Feb. 1741-2.
- visited his German dominions, April 27, 1743.
- defeated the French at Dettingen, June 16.
- returned to England, Nov. 15, 1743.
- married his youngest daughter Louisa to the king of Denmark, Oct. 19, 1743.
- visited his Hanoverian dominions, May 3, 1745.
- returned to England, Aug. 31, 1745.
- presented the prince of Hesse with a valuable sword for his assistance in suppressing the rebellion, June 2, 1746.
- gave 500*l.* to the sufferers by fire at Honiton, Sept. 29, 1747.
- Georgia, the colony erected, June 22, 1732.
- Protestant Germans settled there, 1735.
- negroes excited by the Spaniards to revolt, June, 1739.
- Gibraltar promised to be restored, 1721.
- besieged by the Spaniards, Feb. 22, 1726.
- communication with Spain cut off, 1732.
- the governor punished for cruelties, Feb. 21, 1737-8.
- Gin shops in London amounted to 7000, 1735.
- Gillingham in Dorsetshire, was damaged by fire, May 5, 1742.
- St. Giles's church began to be rebuilt, Sept. 1731.
- Girard, father, and Miss Cadiere's, conversations exposed, 1731.
- Glasgow, a riot there, occasioned by the malt-tax, June 24, 1725.
- magistrates confined for it at Edinburgh, July 16, 1725.
- felt a shock of an earthquake, July 11, 1732.
- was compelled to give the Pretender 5500*l.* Oct. 4, 1745.
- Glas, the duty raised, March 19, 1745-6.
- Glas tax established, 1746.
- Glatz in Bohemia surrendered to the Prussians, March 11, 1741-2.
- Glocester damaged by a storm, June 4, 1744.
- Glogow taken by the king of Prussia, Jan. 1740-1.
- Gold coin lowered in value, Dec. 22, 1717.
- Gold mines discovered in Malacca, Oct. 27, 1731.
- Goodier, captain, who had his brother, Sir Dinely Goodier, murdered on board the Ruby man of war in King Road, Bristol, was hanged, Jan. 24, 1740-1.
- Gortz, baron, the Swedish ambassador in Holland, was seized for treasonable practices against England, Jan. 17, 1716-7.
- sent home, and beheaded in Sweden, Feb. 1718-9.
- Grant, Sir Archibald, expelled the House of Commons for frauds, May 4, 1732.
- Grant, major, dismissed the service, for surrendering Fort George to the rebels, June 6, 1746.
- Greencloth table, at court, was abolished, June 5, 1721.
- Greenwich hospital received the addition of the Derwentwater estate, 1735.
- Grosvenor-Square center house, valued at 10,000*l.* raffled for, and won by a grocer's wife, June 10, 1739.
- Guards mutinous, May 29, 1715.
- Guerre and Porta Cavello, in the West-Indies taken, Feb. 18, 1742-3.
- Guineas reduced to twenty-one shillings, Dec. 22, 1717.
- Guy, Mr. the bookseller, died, and left 200,000*l.* to build an hospital, December 27, 1724.

I N D E X.

H.

Habeas Corpus act suspended, July, 1715.
 — again, Oct. 22, 1722.
 — again, Oct. 21, 1745.
 — again, April 19, 1746.
 — again, Nov. 1746.
 Hagueneu taken by the French, May, 1734.
 Halfpence made by Wood for Ireland and the plantations, 1722.
 — restrained, Sept. 1725.
 Hall, Mr. a justice of the peace, executed for treason, July 13, 1716.
 Hanover troops kept possession of Mecklenburg, 1729.
 — at variance with Prussia, 1729.
 — reconciled, 1730.
 — at variance with Denmark, Oct. 4.
 — reconciled, Dec. 30, 1738.
 Hamburgh lottery voted fraudulent, February 1, 1722-3.
 Harley, earl of Oxford, impeached, June 10, 1715.
 Harold, earl, choaked by an ear of barley July 20, 1723.
 Harvey, lord, fought a duel with Mr. Pultney, Jan. 25, 1730.
 Haxey in Axholme, Lincolnshire, had fifty-six houses, &c. to the value of 10,000*l.* destroyed by fire, March 4, 1743-4.
 Hayes, Catharine, murdered her husband, April 20, 1726.
 Hell-fire clubs suppressed by order of council, 1721.
 Henderson, Matthew, murdered Mrs. Dalrymple near Cavendish Square, March 25, 1756.
 Heretable jurisdictions in Scotland abolished, June, 1747.
 Herculaneum city discovered at Portici near Naples, June, 1747.
 Hearne, the antiquarian, died at Oxford, June 10, 1735.
 Hesse, prince of, chosen king of Sweden, March 24, 1719-20.
 — married princess Mary, May 8, 1740.
 — arrived in Scotland to suppress the rebellion, Feb. 8, 1745-6.
 Hesse, prince of, arrived in London, June 2, 1746.
 — returned with his troops to Germany, June 18, 1746.
 Hesse, the princess visited England, August 24, 1746.
 Hessians taken into English pay, Feb. 13, 1726.
 Highland Clans reduced by general Cado-
 gan, April 26, 1716.

Highland Clans disarmed by act of Parlia-
 ment, May 31, 1725.
 — again, 1746.
 — their drefs forbid, August, 1746.
 Holland received great damage by an inun-
 dation, 1717.
 Holland in great danger from the worms
 destroying the dykes, 1732.
 — rescued by a severe frost, 1732-3.
 Holstein overflown, Dec. 1717.
 Holy Rood House in Edinburgh repaired,
 1733.
 Honiton nearly destroyed by a fire, July 19,
 1747.
 Hops paid 39,087*l.* duty, 1745.
 Horned cattle afflicted with a distemper,
 1746, and 1747.
 Hosier, admiral, sent against Peru, with-
 out effecting any thing, 1719.
 — died at Porto Bello, August 23,
 1727.
 Howard, earl of Suffolk, committed to the
 Tower, for granting written protec-
 tions, Jan. 21, 1724-5.
 Hume, earl of, committed to Edinburgh
 Castle, August 24, 1715.
 Hurricane, a terrible one in Jamaica, Sep-
 tember 1, 1734.
 — in the Ganges, India, October 11,
 1737.
 Hulst taken by the French, Apr. 30, 1747.
 Hyde Park camp formed, July 31, 1715.
 — again, May 4, 1722.
 — again, Sept. 1745.

I.

St. Jago attacked and bombarded by admi-
 ral Vernon, Sept. 21, 1741.
 Jamaica, a violent storm there, Aug. 28,
 1722.
 — again, Oct. 22, 1726.
 — an insurrection of the negroes there,
 Feb. 1730-1.
 — suppressed, Feb. 1738-9.
 — a violent hurricane there, which did
 very great damage September 1,
 1734.
 — again, which did immense damage,
 Oct. 20, 1744.
 Janßen, Sir Theodore, one of the South-
 Sea directors, deprived of his estate, to
 the amount of 200,000*l.* but was al-
 lowed 50,000*l.* 1721.
 Jenkins, captain, cruelly used by the Spa-
 niards, and had his ears cut off, April
 9, 1731.
 Jesuits expelled China, Dec. 13, 1722.
 — Paraguay in South America, 1732-3.
 Jew,

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Jew, Mr. Isaac Franks, died worth 300,000*l.* who for several years distributed 5000*l.* *per annum*, in charities, Nov. 2, 1736.

Imperial ambassador gave a magnificent entertainment at Somerset-house, with a splendid masquerade, February 18, 1735-6.

Imports from France amounted to upwards of 400,000*l.* *per annum*, 1742.

Incendiary letters sent to several people, Oct. 30, 1730.

India Kings, five arrived in England, Oct. 1730.

— one arrived from Georgia, June 28, 1734.

Inoculation first introduced into England, 1721.

Insolvent act passed, 1743.

Insurrection at Batavia by the Chinese against the Dutch, when 12,000 Chinese were massacred, Oct. 1740.

Inundations in Holland, Friesland, Zealand, &c. &c. Dec. 1717.

— at Dagenham, 1720.

— in Chili, which overflowed the city of Conception, 1730.

Invasion of Scotland by the Spaniards, 1719.

— Spain by the French, April 10, 1719.

— England apprehended from Russia, 1719.

— from Germany and Spain, 1726.

— England apprehended from France, 1744.

Inverness taken by the Pretender, March 16, 1745-6.

St. John's Church, Milbank, finished and consecrated, June 24, 1728.

— destroyed by fire, Sept. 26, 1742.

Ireland offered 10,000*l.* for taking the duke of Ormond, Jan. 19, 1718-9.

— made dependent on England, April 8, 1720.

— received great damage by an earthquake, August, 1734.

— declared their national debt to be 258,517*l.* 10*s.* 6*d.* 1745.

Irish House of Peers oppose appeals to England, Sept. 1717.

— halfpence made by Wood, Jan. 1722.

— transport themselves to Pennsylvania, July 30, 1730.

Italy invaded and subdued by the French and Spaniards, 1733.

— again, 1735.

Jubilee observed at Rome, Jan. 6, 1724-5.

Judges salaries increased, Nov. 1714.

Juries in Middlesex regulated by Parliament, 1731.

K.

Kamschatka discovered by the Russians, 1739.

Kehl taken by the French, Oct. 19, 1733.

Kendal taken by the rebels, November 21, 1745.

Kenmure, lord, taken prisoner at Preston, Nov. 13, 1715.

— brought to London, and confined in the Tower, Dec. 9.

— tried, and executed for high treason, Feb. 24, 1715-6.

Kentbury in Berkshire, had nine houses burnt, April 10, 1742.

Kilmarnock, earl of, committed to the Tower, May 29, 1746.

— beheaded, August 18, 1746.

Kilverston in Norfolk had a remarkable storm, March 9, 1734-5.

Knapton in Warwickshire damaged by fire, May 5, 1742.

Kneller, Sir Godfrey, the painter, died, Oct. 19, 1723.

Knight, the South-Sea cashier absconded, for whose apprehension 2000*l.* was offered in vain, Jan. 22, 1720-1.

— stopped and confined in Antwerp castle, Feb. 3, 1720-1.

— demanded by the English court in vain, Feb. 17, 1720-1.

— escaped from thence, Oct. 18, 1721.

— had his pardon pass the great seal, and returned to England, when he paid the South-Sea company 10,000*l.* composition, August 17, 1742.

Knights of the Bath, the order revived, May 27, 1725.

Kouli Kan usurped the throne of Persia, 1732.

— invaded India, 1739.

— defeated the Turks before Babylon, Feb. 28, 1733-4.

— entirely defeated the Turks, and killed 60,000, besides their general, and six bashaws, May 29, 1735.

— defeated the Great Mogul, and took possession of Dehli, Oct. 1, 1739.

— invaded Turkey, and advanced to Erzerum, Sept. 29, 1741.

— was defeated, and lost above 30,000 men, Jan. 1742-3.

— again, by the Turks, and lost above 19,000 men, Sept. 1744.

— gave the turks a total defeat, and took the city of Erzerum, May 31, 1745.

— defeated the Turks, when their army,

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consisting of 130,000 men, 30,000 were killed, Sept. 28, 1745.

Kouli Kan killed by his son, Aug. 1747.

L.

Lameratto, the isle of, depopulated by a Volcano, July 29, 1731.

Lancaster, taken by the rebels, Nov. 24, 1745.

Law, Mr. projector of the French Mississippi scheme, arrived in England, Oct. 20, 1721, having quitted England for murder, 1694.

Lawyers, 2000 belonged to the courts of of King's-bench and Common pleas, 1731.

Layer, Christopher, committed to the Tower, Sept. 20, 1722.

— condemned, and executed for high treason, May 17, 1723.

Leige palace destroyed by fire, Feb. 1733-4.

Leipfic taken by the king of Prussia, Nov. 18, 1745.

Leland, William, of Ireland, died, aged 139, Jan, 1732-3.

Lesley, the great writer, died, April 13, 1722.

Lestock, admiral, his trial began, Mar. 12, 1745-6.

— struck off the list of admirals, April 14, 1746.

— acquitted by the court-martial, June 3, 1746.

Lewis XV. of France crowned at Rheims, Oct. 14, 1722.

— sent home the Infanta of Spain, as too young for a wife, April 5, 1725.

— married a daughter of the late king of Poland, July 22, following.

— had the small-pox, Oct. 25, 1728,

— presented Humphrey Parsons, Lord Mayor of London, with his picture set round with diamonds, Feb. 1730-1.

— narrowly escaped being burnt, by his bed taking fire, July 1, 1747.

Libels dispersed by gunpowder in Westminster-hall, July 14, 1736.

Lieutenants and lord lieutenants altered almost throughout England, Oct. 10, 1714.

Lima destroyed by an earthquake, October, 1746.

Limehouse made a parish, May, 1730.

Lintz, the capital of Upper Austria, seized by the elector of Bavaria, August 30, 1741.

Lions, whelped in the Tower, Aug. 13, 1731.

Lisbon destroyed by an earthquake, Nov. 2, 1755.

Loan to the Emperor forbid, 1730.

Hogwood cultivated in Carolina, 1732.

Lombe, Sir Thomas, had 14,000*l.* given him for his silk mill, April 3, 1732.

London, the magistrates attended and congratulated the arrival of George I. at St. Margaret's Hill, September 20, 1714.

— entertained the King and royal family at Guildhall, Oct. 29, 1714.

— Lord Mayor received an order from the Pretender to proclaim him, which he did not regard, Jan. 10, 1715-6.

— a great fire in Thames Street, when 120 houses were burnt, January 13, 1715-6.

— another at Limehouse, when 150 more were burnt, Dec. 4, 1716.

— one of the sheriffs expelled the House of Commons, and committed to the Tower for being concerned in the South-Sea scheme, March 20, 1720-1.

— presented a petition to the Commons to do justice to the directors of the South-Sea company, April 3, 1721.

— Lord Mayor received notice from the Secretary of State, that a conspiracy was formed in favour of the Pretender, May 8, 1722.

— a fire at Fetter-lane end in Fleet-street, when only three houses were burnt, but thirty lives were lost, March 30, 1730.

— St. George's church, Bloomsbury, consecrated, Jan. 1730-1.

— eight ships burnt in the river Thames, July 19, 1731.

— the first stone of St. Giles's church laid, Sept. 29, 1731.

— the Bank began to be built, 1732.

— a Roman mosaic pavement found in St. Helen's, Bishopsgate-street, above 1700 years old, Aug. 1733.

— St. Luke's church, Oldstreet, consecrated, Oct. 1733.

— a fire in Gracechurch-street, which destroyed the Cross Keys inn, and several houses, June 20, 1734.

— Fifty sheriffs were appointed, thirty-five of whom paid their fines, which amounted to 18,000*l.* and was appropriated to building the Mansion-house, June 24, 1734.

— a fire destroyed all the houses from Temple-bar to Butcher-row, July 23, 1734.

— greatly damaged by a storm, and a fire at

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- at St. Catherine's, which destroyed forty houses, Jan. 8, 1734-5.
- London, a fire at Shadwell destroyed fifty houses, Sept. 10, 1736.
- the city presented the freedom to the prince of Wales, Dec. 17, 1736.
- a great fire in the Inner Temple, which did great damage, January 4, 1736-7.
- a fire in Black Friars, which destroyed the King's printing-house, and all the materials, to the value of 20,000*l.* Dec. 14, 1737.
- a fire in Chancery-lane, which destroyed six houses, Feb. 1739.
- Lord Mayor died, and the new one was sworn in near the Tower gate, March 26, 1741.
- the court of aldermen admitted justices of the peace, Aug. 28, 1741.
- a fire in Fox-court, Gray's-inn Lane, July, 25, 1741.
- another in Long-lane, May 11, 1742.
- the Lord Mayor not a freeman of one of the twelve companies, 1742.
- a large quantity of earthen ware discovered in a cellar, where it had been deposited before the fire of London, May, 1743.
- Southwark fair suppressed, 1743.
- a fire in Thames-street, at Sir William Calvert's, which did great damage, June 11, 1744.
- Bartholomew fair reduced, 1744.
- a fire in Bond-street, destroyed eight houses, Feb. 15, 1744-5.
- a fire at Horsley-down Stairs, which consumed twenty-two houses, and did 20,000*l.* damage, May 14, 1745.
- the city train bands did duty night and day in London, Dec. 7, 1745.
- London raised 18,435*l.* for the relief and support of the soldiers in Scotland, Feb. 5, 1745-6.
- the negative voice taken from the court of aldermen, March 19, 1745-6.
- petitioned against the general naturalization bill, Dec. 16, 1747.
- Lords, seven, impeached, Jan. 9, 1715-6.
- several more in May 15, 1746.
- Lorrain, the duke of, visited England, Oct. 13, 1731.
- visited Cambridge, Oct. 25, 1731.
- returned to Germany, Dec. 9, 1731.
- became grand duke of Tuscany, July 9, 1737.
- declared by his consort associate in the throne of Hungary and Bohemia, Nov. 12, 1740.
- Lottery at Hamburgh suppressed, Feb. 1722-3.
- Lottery ticket, the last drawn, stuck in the wheel, and was carried to Whitehall, 1743.
- Lovat, lord, took Inverness from the rebels, Nov. 15, 1715.
- made governor of Inverness, June 7, 1716.
- Lovat, lord, had a pension of 400*l.* settled on him for his services to government, Oct. 13, 1717.
- brought prisoner to the Tower for being in the rebellion, Aug. 15, 1746.
- arraigned, Jan. 13, 1746-7.
- trial began March 9.
- ended, 17.
- received sentence, 19, following.
- executed, April 9, 1747.
- Lowther, governor, oppressed the inhabitants of Barbadoes, Oct. 25, 1720.
- St. Lucia and Vincent islands granted to the duke of Montague, June 13, 1722.
- Lucia taken possession of for the English by commodore Warren, May 8, 1744.
- Lunatic recovered his senses in Ireland by a fall, April, 1746.
- Luttrell, colonel Henry, shot by an assassin, in his chair in the streets of Dublin, Oct. 22, 1717.
- Luxemburg and Limberg taken possession of by the Imperialists, Jan. 18, 1714-5.

M.

- Macclesfield, earl, lord chancellor, fined, and committed to the Tower, May 6, 1725.
- Mackenzie, earl of Seaforth, attainted for the Preston insurrection, 1715.
- pardoned, Sept. 13, 1726.
- Macklean, Sir Hector, and his servant, seized for treasonable practices, June 5, 1745.
- Madras in the East-Indies taken by the French, Sept. 1746.
- Majorca taken by the king of Spain, June 14, 1715.
- Malacca gold mines discovered, Oct. 27, 1731.
- Malcolm, Sarah, hanged in Fleet-street for a murder in the Temple, March 7, 1732-3.
- Malt-tax reduced in Scotland, April 26, 1726.
- Manners, a satirical poem, censured by the House of Peers, Feb. 9, 1738-9.
- Mansion-house projected, June, 1735.
- began, March 4, 1737-8.

Mansion-

I N D E X.

Mansion-house first stone laid, Oct. 29, 1739.
 Manufactory of wool and silk set up in Denmark, Sept. 1737.
 Mar, the earl of, retired from court in disgust, August 1, 1715.
 — set up his standard, and proclaimed the Pretender, Sept. 1715.
 Mar and Murray, earls, attainted, Feb. 17, 1715-6.
 — seized by the regency of Geneva, May 21, 1719.
 — released, June 2, 1720.
 Marlborough, duke of, returned to England, Aug. 1, 1714.
 — made a triumphant entry into London, Aug. 14, 1714.
 — apologised to his regiment for their bad clothing, May 29, 1715.
 — seized with a paralytic fit, which rendered him unfit for business, May, 1716.
 — died, June, 16, 1722.
 — was buried in great state, August 9, following.
 — duchess, lent government 300,000l. on the salt duties, June, 1732.
 — the duchess of, died, Oct. 18, 1744.
 Marseilles afflicted with the plague, Aug. 1720.
 Martinico afflicted with a severe illness, 1746.
 Mary-le-Strand church opened, Feb. 1, 1720-1.
 Mary Beatrix Eleonora d'Este, dowager of king James II. died at St. Germain's, April, 26, 1718.
 Masquerades restrained, Jan. 6, 1723-4.
 Masters in chancery imbezzled the effects of suitors, 1725.
 Matthews, admiral, discarded the service of the navy by a court martial, Oct. 22, 1746.
 Matthews, the printer, hanged for high treason, Oct. 30, 1719.
 Maurice, count Saxe, appointed successor to the duke of Courland, August 26, 1726.
 — elected duke of Courland, 1726.
 Mecklenburgh, duke, deposed by the Emperor, May 27, 1728.
 — duchy possessed by the Hanoverians, 1729.
 Merlin's cave made at Richmond garden, 1735.
 Messina, taken by the Spaniards, Sept. 18, 1718.
 — Imperialists, Oct. 19, 1719.
 — afflicted with the plague, 1743.

Meteor, a surprising one appeared, March 19, 1718-9.
 Meuse at Chairing-Cross, built, 1732.
 Middleton, Dr. fined by the court of King's Bench, for reflecting on that court, June 20, 1723.
 Milan, taken by the king of Sardinia, Nov. 4, 1733.
 Milanese, conquered by the French and Spaniards, Oct. 1733.
 Militia throughout England, ordered to be embodied, Sept. 13, 1745.
 Mississippi, trade began, Nov. 28, 1716.
 — scheme in France vanished, June 27, 1720.
 Mist, the printer, committed by the House of Commons to Newgate for a libel, though he was at the same time prisoner for debt in the King's-bench, June 3, 1721.
 Mob, at Nuneaton in Oxfordshire, destroyed a meeting-house, and did the same at Oxford, &c. August 1715.
 Modena, the prince of, arrived in London, Oct. 16, 1735.
 Modena, surrendered to the king of Sardinia, June 1742.
 Modern history professors appointed in the Universities by Geo. I. 1724.
 Monks, forty died in one night at Bourdeaux, Jan. 1730-1.
 — preserved from an earthquake near Palermo, Feb. 24, 1739-40.
 Moors, defeated near Ceuta by the Spaniards, 1720.
 Morea, subdued by the Turks, 1715.
 Morocco, the Emperor of, subdued his competitors, 1732.
 Mortmain act passed, March 1735.
 Moscovites, invaded and plundered Sweden, July 11, 1719.
 Moscow, had 2000 houses destroyed by fire, July 1736.
 Murry, the honourable James, joined the earl of Mar in Scotland, Oct. 4, 1715.

N.

Nailors in Staffordshire were riotous, and suppressed by the mayor of Walsall, Feb. 28, 1743-4.
 Nairn, lord, taken prisoner at Preston, Nov. 13, 1715.
 — discharged, July 24, 1717.
 Namure, taken by the French, Sept. 19, 1746.
 Nancy, the capital of Lorraine taken by the French, Oct. 1733.
 Naples, nearly destroyed by an earthquake, April 1731.

k

Naples,

I N D E X.

Naples, subdued by the Spaniards, August 2, 1734.

Natalia, princess of Russia, died, Dec. 3, 1723.

National debt amounted to

£.	s.	d.		
46,603,100	11	2½	in	1717.
51,903,100	11	2½	—	1720.
47,985,433	12	9	—	1731.
47,393,539	0	0	—	1733.
47,928,799	2	0	—	1734.
45,943,946	3	5½	—	1741.
51,040,347	16	9¼	—	1743.
53,679,247	16	7	—	1744.
58,525,447	16	9½	—	1745.
59,356,597	16	9¼	—	1746.

Navy debt accounted for in Parliament, Jan. 13, 1721-2.

— debt was

£.	s.	d.		
491,362	0	0	in	1736.
1,301,525	0	0	—	1740.
3,288,441	2	7	—	1744.
5,233,746	19	6¼	—	1746.
5,337,939	9	2½	—	1747.

Negroes in Carolina, exceeded the white men ten to one, 1730.

— committed great outrages,

— in Jamaica concluded a peace, Feb. 1738-9.

— in St. Christopher's destroyed their masters, and retired to the woods, Jan. 31, 1733-4.

— in Jamaica, formed a plot to kill the white inhabitants, but it was discovered and prevented, 1744-5.

Netterville, lord viscount, tried for murder at Dublin, and acquitted, Feb. 1744.

New England refused to settle a salary on their governor, 1728.

— their militia amounted to 50,000 men and 500 ships.

— furnished us with whalebone and oil, July 1730.

— greatly damaged by a storm, Nov. 2, 1743.

Newton, (Sir Isaac) proportioned the coin of most nations, Dec. 22, 1717.

— died, aged 85, March 20, 1726-7.

New York, afflicted with the yellow fever, Sept. 1747.

Nissa, taken by the Imperialists, July 28, 1737.

— retaken by the Turks, Nov. 1737.

Nithisdale, earl of, taken prisoner at Preston, Nov. 13, 1715.

— condemned, but escaped from the Tower, Feb. 25, 1715-6.

Nonjurors taxed, May 27, 1723; and obliged to register their estates.

Norfolk, the duke of, apprehended and committed to the Tower, for treason Oct. 24, 1722.

Norrey, lord, the earl of Abingdon's son, burnt by accident at Rycout, in Oxfordshire, Nov. 12, 1746.

Norton, Mr. left his estate to the Parliament charitable uses, Dec. 1732.

North and Grey, lord, apprehended at Brussels, Oct. 4, 1715.

— enlarged soon after.

— taken in the Isle of Wight, and committed to the Tower, Sept. 29, 1722.

North-West passage attempted, 1744-5.

— again, 1746.

Nottingham, earl of, displaced for shewing mercy to the rebel lords, Feb. 1716.

— deprived of 2500l. per ann. pension, July 1716.

— defended the Christian Doctrine for which Oxford University voted him their thanks, March 22, 1720.

Nova Casa, in Calabria, sunk by an earthquake twenty-six feet, without throwing down a house, April 1733.

O.

Oaken-boughs, several persons committed for wearing them in remembrance of the Restoration, May 29, 1716.

— two soldiers whipped almost to death for wearing them, Aug. 6, 1716.

Oczokow, taken by the Russians, July 13, 1737.

— demolished by the Russians, and abandoned, Oct. 9, 1738.

Officers widows, a corporation erected for their relief, Oct. 23, 1732.

Oglethorpe, embarked for Georgia, Nov. 6, 1732.

Oldfield, the comedian, died, Oct. 23, 1730.

Omah, in Ireland, was damaged by fire, May 4, 1742.

Oran, taken by the Spaniards, June 1732.

Orange, prince of, excluded his rights in Zealand, 1732.

— made knight of the Garter, July 1733.

— arrived in England, Nov. 7, 1733.

— went to Bath, Jan. 2, 1733-4.

— married the princess Mary, March 14, 1733-4; with 80,000l. portion.

— attended the House of Commons and was naturalized, March 21, 1733-4.

— returned to Holland, April 22, 1734.

— the princess, visited England, July 2, 1734.

— returned, Nov. 9, 1734.

Orange.

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Orange, prince of, became possessed of the principality of Nassau Dillingbourg, by the death of the last prince, August 16, 1739.

— had a princess born, Dec. 10, 1739.

— elected Stadtholder, July 14, 1746.

Oriano, in Naples, nearly destroyed by an earthquake, Nov. 29, 1732.

Orleans, duke of, regent of France, died, Nov. 22, 1723.

Ormond, duke of, displaced and affronted, Sept. 19, 1714.

— impeached, June 21, 1715.

— retired to France, August 8, 1715.

— concerted measures against England, Dec. 29, 1718.

— 10,000*l.* reward offered by the Irish to take him, Jan. 19, 1718-9.

— 5000*l.* offered by the English, March 15, 1718-9.

— died in France, and was brought to England to be buried at Westminster, May 22, 1746.

Orrery, lord, apprehended and committed to the Tower for high treason, Sept. 28, 1722.

— died, August 28, 1731.

Osnaburg, bishop, brother to Geo. I. made duke of York, June 29, 1716.

— made knight of the Garter, July 3, following.

— died, August 3, 1728.

Ostend, East-India company erected, Jan. 1722-3.

— restrained, May 1727.

— cancelled, March 5, 1731-2.

Oxburgh, colonel, and several other Preston prisoners executed, May 14, 1716.

Oxford, dragoons sent there to awe the University, Oct. 7, 1715.

Oxford, a riot there on the prince of Wales's birth day, Oct. 22, 1716.

— Modern History professor established there, 1724.

— received 1000*l.* from queen Caroline, to repair queen's college, 1733.

Oxford, the earl of, resigned his place of first commissioner of the Admiralty, April 15, 1717.

— was brought to his trial and acquitted, as the Commons did not appear to make good their charge, July 1, 1717.

— excepted out of the act of grace, July 3, 1717.

P.

Page, baron, charged with corruption, Feb. 14, 1722.

Palatine, the elector, protested against the elector of Hanover's taking the title of arch-treasurer of the empire, May 29, 1735.

Palermo, in Sicily, nearly destroyed by an earthquake, August 21, 1726.

Papists, obliged to register their names and estates, 1717.

— registered their estates to the value of 375,284*l.* 15*s.* 3½*d.* 1719.

— taxed 100,000*l.* Nov. 23, 1722.

— ordered by proclamation to be apprehended, Dec. 7, 1745.

Parliament of England, dissolved by George I. without seeing him, Jan. 15, 1714-5.

— inspected with severity the conduct of the last ministry, April 1, 1715.

— expelled general Forster, Jan. 10, 1715-6.

— repealed the triennial act, May 7, 1716.

— disagree about the trial of the earl of Oxford, June 29, 1717.

— Mr. Shippen, a member, committed to the Tower for speaking slightly of the King's speech, Dec. 4, 1717.

— expelled all the members that were South-Sea directors, Jan. 23, 1720-1, and committed several to the Tower.

— examined the late directors of the South-Sea company, and deprived them of their estates to make good the deficiency, to the amount of 2,014,000*l.* May 17, 1721.

— disagree with the Peers on the commitment of the duke of Norfolk, Oct. 26, 1722.

— ordered the Pretender's declaration to be burnt by the common hangman, Nov. 16, 1722.

— expelled lord Barrington for countenancing the Hambrough lottery, Feb. 15, 1722-3.

— expelled Sir Robert Sutton and Sir Archibald Grant for frauds in the Charitable Corporation, May 4, 1732.

— attempted to be made annual, 1744-5.

Parliament of Ireland, voted the earl of Anglesey an enemy to his country, Jan. 20, 1715-6.

— entered into an association to defend Geo. I. Jan. 30, 1715-6.

— resolved whoever appealed to the English House of Peers were enemies to their country, Sept. 1717.

Parma and Placentia, guaranteed to Don Carlos, Jan. 1723-4.

P 2

Parma,

I N D E X.

- Parma, put into the possession of Don Carlos, Jan. 1730-1.
 — the dutchefs resigned her pretensions to him, Sept. 1, 1731.
 Passau in Austria, taken by the duke of Bavaria, July 20, 1741.
 Paul, (the reverend Mr.) executed for treason, July 13, 1716.
 Peace, between Spain and Portugal, Feb. 6, 1714-5.
 — England and Sweden, 1719.
 — England and Spain, 1720.
 — Sweden and Russia, Sept. 1, 1721.
 — England, the Emperor and France, May 20, 1727.
 — France, England and Spain, Oct. 28, 1729.
 — the Imperialists and Turks, Sept. 12, 1739.
 — the Russians and Turks, Jan. 27, 1739-40.
 — the Swedes and Russians, 1742.
 — Hungary and Poland, 1742.
 — Bavarians and Austrians, April 29, 1745.
 — the Prussians, Imperialists and the elector of Saxony, Dec. 16, 1745.
 Peers, sixty made in seven years, 1718.
 Peers of Scotland, complained of court influence being used in their elections, 1735.
 Penal laws and test attempted in vain to be repealed, 1732.
 Penny, Mr. of Clement's-inn, murdered by his servant, May 18, 1741.
 Pension bill, rejected by the Upper House of Parliament, 1731.
 — again, 1733.
 — again, 1739-40.
 Pensioners from the crown disabled from sitting in Parliament, June 26, 1716.
 — disabled from sitting in Parliament, 1742.
 Pensilvania, received 6200 Irish, 1730.
 Percy, the last of that family died, Nov. 23, 1722.
 Persian trade opened through Russia, 1741.
 — the importation from thence, Sept. 1742.
 Perth, seized for the Pretender, Sept. 16, 1715.
 — again, Sept. 4, 1745.
 Petersburg, had 2000 houses destroyed by fire, August 12, 1736.
 Philipsburg, surrendered to the French, July 18, 1734.
 Philip, Don, narrowly escaped being burnt in his bed, Feb. 17, 1742-3.
 Philip, Don, obliged to quit his acquisitions in Italy, 1746.
 Pilling moss or bog, destroyed sixty acres of land, April 1745.
 Placentia, surrendered to the Spaniards, August 1746.
 Plague, brought from Turkey to France, August 1, 1720.
 — at Messina, 1743.
 Plague act altered, Feb. 1721.
 Plunket's trial, April 26, 1723.
 Pool, in Dorsetshire, had its Custom-house robbed by some smugglers, Oct. 7, 1747.
 Poland, election, interposed by the French, March 1732-3.
 — Stanislaus elected, Sept. 12, 1733.
 — the elector of Saxony chosen, Oct. 5, 1733.
 — crowned at Cracow, Jan. 17, 1733-4.
 — acknowledged Augustus of Saxony their sovereign, July 10, 1734.
 Popish mass-house, destroyed at Stokesley in Yorkshire, Dec. 1745.
 — at Sunderland, Jan. 22, 1745-6.
 Porteous, captain, attended an execution in Edinburgh, and apprehending a rescue, ordered the soldiers to fire, April 14, 1736.
 — convicted of murder, but respited by the Queen, June 22, 1736.
 — hanged by rioters, Sept. 7, 1736.
 Portland-isle, above 100 yards of the north end of it sunk into the sea, and did 4000l. damage to the pier, Dec. 20, 1735.
 Port-Louis, besieged and cannonaded by admiral Lestock, Sept. 19, 1746.
 Porto-bello, occasioned the death of our troops, and fatal to admiral Hosier, 1727.
 — and Hopson, 1728.
 — demolished by admiral Vernon, Nov. 22, 1739.
 Port-Royal in Jamaica, nearly destroyed by a hurricane, August 28, 1722.
 — greatly damaged by a storm, Oct. 20, 1744.
 Portsmouth, supplied with water, 1741.
 — had 12,000l. granted for building an hospital, Jan. 1744-5.
 Portugal and Spain disagree, about their ambassadors protecting a criminal, 1735.
 Powis, lord, committed to the Tower, Sept. 4, 1715.
 Pragmatic Sanction, ratified by the Diet of the Empire, Jan. 11, 1731-2.
 Pragmatic

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Pragmatic Sanction, guaranteed by France,
Nov. 1738.

Prague, taken by the elector of Bavaria,
July 1741.

— surrendered to the French, Oct. 16,
1744.

Preston prisoners transported, Feb. 1716.

— seven escaped from the Tower, May
4, 1716.

— forty discharged, July 30, 1716.

— thirty going to be transported, mas-
tered the crew, and went to France,
Nov. 21, 1716.

— one hundred transported, Jan. 1717-8.

— two hundred discharged by the act of
grace, July 3, 1717.

— raised 5000l. for the defence of go-
vernment, 1745.

Pretender, by declarations asserted his right
to the crown, August 29, 1714.

— 100,000l. offered to apprehend him,
Sept. 15, 1714.

— 's troops landed in Scotland, August
30, 1715.

— proclaimed in Scotland by the earl of
Mar, Sept. 3, 1715.

— at St. Colomb in Cornwall, Oct. 6,
1715.

— Lancaster, Nov. 9, 1715.

— landed at Aberdeen, Nov. 22, 1715.

— made his public entrance into Perth,
Jan. 9, 1715-6.

— sent an order to the Lord Mayor of
London to proclaim him, Jan. 10,
1715-6.

— embarked for France, Feb. 5, and
landed at Graveline, 1715-6.

— deprived Henry, earl of Bolingbroke,
of being his secretary, Feb. 25, 1715-6.

— obliged by the Regent of France to
remove from Avignon to Italy, Feb.
6, 1716-7.

— married the princess Sobieski, grand
daughter to the king of Poland, Aug.
21, 1718.

— entered into Alberoni's scheme of dis-
turbing England, Dec. 29, 1718.

— arrived at Madrid, and was received
there as king of England, Mar. 28, 1719.

— had a son born, Dec. 20, 1720.

— endeavoured to excite a rebellion in
England, but in vain, 1722.

— princess retired to a monastery, 1725.

— received the honours due to the king
of England from the duke of Parma,
July 4, 1728.

— his eldest son quitted Rome to go to
France, Jan. 9, 1743-4, where he ar-
rived the 27th following.

Pretender, 6000l. offered by Dublin for
apprehending him, if he landed in Ire-
land, March 7, 1743-4.

— 6000l. offered by Edinburgh for ap-
prehending him, if he landed in Scot-
land, March 25, 1744.

— 30,000l. offered by England to any
person for apprehending him, if he
landed in any of his Majesty's domini-
ons, August 1, 1745.

— landed in Scotland, August 1745.

— was proclaimed at Perth, Sept. 4,
1745.

— Dundee, Sept. 7, 1745.

— 6000l. offered by Dublin for appre-
hending him, if he landed in Ireland,
Sept. 17, 1745.

— took possession of Edinburgh and was
proclaimed there, Sept. 21, 1745.

— 50,000l. offered by Ireland for appre-
hending him in that kingdom, Oct.
21, 1745.

— Proclamation burnt at the Royal-Ex-
change by the sheriffs, Nov. 12,
1745.

— was proclaimed at Ormskirk, Nov. 25,
1745.

— received a spirited reply from the
Mayor of Glasgow, Jan. 1745-6.

— totally defeated at Culloden, April 16,
1746, when he lost all his baggage.

— returned to France, August 1746.

— arrived at Fontainebleau, Oct. 19,
1746.

— published a manifesto in Scotland,
March 1747.

— 's son made a cardinal, and the Pope
gave him benefices to the value of
20,000 crowns, June 25, 1747.

Printers, punished for libels, Redmaine,
Dec. 7, 1716.

— Dalton, Dec. 10, 1716.

— Mist, July 1718.

— Matthews, hanged, Oct. 30, 1719.

— Mist, Feb. 1720-1.

— again, May 27, 1721, when he was
committed to Newgate.

— Redmaine, Dec. 2, 1722.

— Read, March 9, 1722-3.

— Redmaine, July 2, 1723.

— Richard Phillips, July 2, 1723.

— Thomas Pain and Nathaniel Mist,
June 8, 1724.

— Franklyn, Dec. 28, 1727.

— Robert Knell and John Clark, pil-
lored, August 24, 1729.

— Franklyn, July 20, 1731.

— Henry Haines, May 13, 1738.

Prior, Matthew, strictly examined by a
committee

I N D E X.

committee of the privy council, April 1, 1715.
 Prior, taken into custody, June 9, 1715.
 — excepted out of the act of grace, 1717.
 — died, Sept. 15, 1721.
 Prizes, taken by the English in two years valued at 9,483,000l. in April 1746.
 Protections, from foreign ministers, peers, &c. cancelled, Jan. 17, 1723-4.
 Protestants, French, had 15,000l. per ann. allowed them by Geo. I. 1718.
 — persecuted at Thorne in Poland, Nov. 7, 1724.
 — at Saltzburg, 1731.
 — at France, May 14, 1724.
 — protected by the Emperor and the king of Prussia, 1731-2.
 — their preacher hanged for assembling a congregation in France, 1732.
 — in Bohemia, persecuted, 1735.
 — went to Georgia and settled, 1735.
 — in Ireland, amounted to 96,067 families, Nov. 1741.
 Prussia and Hanover at variance, 1729.
 — the prince of, imprisoned by his father, Sept. 30, 1730.
 — used with severity, Dec. 1730.
 — reconciled to his father, August 28, 1731.
 — married the princess of Brunswick Wolfembuttel, June 9, 1733.
 — ascended the throne, May 31, and invaded Silesia, Nov. 1740.
 Pultney, Mr. fought a duel with lord Hervey, Jan. 25, 1730.
 — struck out of the council book, July 1, 1731.
 — reinstated, Feb. 1741-2.
 Putney-bridge built, 1726.
 Pirates, suppressed by captain Rogers, Oct. 1717.
 — refused protection at Jamaica, and on being refused were admitted at Porto-Bello, July 11, 1723.
 — twenty-five hanged at Rhode-Island, July 1723.

Q.

Quadruple alliance formed, July 22, 1718.
 — Jan. 8, 1744-5.
 Quakers indulged with an alteration in their affirmation, Dec. 13, 1721.

R.

Ramsay, in Huntingdonshire, nearly destroyed by a fire, May 21, 1731.

Ratcliff, Dr. John, died, and left 40,000l. to the University of Oxford, Nov. 1, 1714.
 — his statue erected, Dec. 21, 1723.
 Ratcliff, Charles, brother to the earl of Derwentwater, taken prisoner and condemned for treason, but escaped out of Newgate, Dec. 11, 1716.
 — taken in the rebellion and executed, Dec. 8, 1746.
 Ratcliff library in Oxford, began to be built, May 12, 1737.
 Rebellion in Scotland commenced, August 16, 1715.
 — suppressed, April 26, 1716.
 — again, August 1745.
 — suppressed, April 16, 1746.
 Rebels, their trial began in the Borough, June 23, 1746.
 — eleven executed at Kennington, July 11, 1746.
 — seventy of them tried at York, Oct. 7, 1746.
 — one hundred pardoned, July 10, 1747.
 Reformation of manners society, prosecuted great numbers in London, 1724.
 Riot at Salisbury-court, July 23, 1716.
 — at Oxford, Oct. 22, 1716.
 Rioters, five hanged, Sept. 22, 1716, in Fleet-street.
 Ripperda, duke of, prime minister of Spain, disgraced, May 14, 1726.
 — arrived at London, Oct. 11, 1728.
 — went to Holland, and from thence to Morocco, Jan. 1731-2.
 Rochester, bishop Atterbury, tried, May 27, 1723.
 — quitted England, June 8, 1723.
 — died, aged 70, Feb. 22, 1731-2.
 Rolls house in Chancery-lane, built, Sept. 18, 1717.
 Rowe, Nicholas, made poet laureat, Aug. 11, 1715.
 Royston, in Cambridgeshire, had thirty-six houses destroyed by fire, Aug. 23, 1747.
 Russian, youths instructed in English manufactures, Jan. 27, 1718-9.
 — canal from the Lake Ladoga to the Wolga, made navigable 2800 miles, 1730.
 — throne, of silver, made in England, 1732.
 — relinquish their Persian conquests, 1733.
 — enter Poland, to favour the elector of Saxony, August 1733.
 — protest against Stanislaus being king of Poland, and assisted the Emperor against France, 1735.

Russians,

I N D E X.

Russians, commenced war against the Turks, 1736.
 — invaded Crim Tartary, August 1738.
 — dethroned John, their Emperor, three months old, and declared Elizabeth Empress, Nov. 12, 1740.
 — encouraged the states of Finland to throw off their dependance on Sweden, April 17, 1742.
 — formed a plot to restore prince John, which was discovered, July 1742.
 Rycaut, in Oxfordshire, the earl of Abingdon's seat, totally destroyed by fire, with lord Norrey, the earl's son, Nov. 12, 1745.

S.

Salt-duties revived, 1732.
 Saltzburghers, settled in Prussia, January 1731-2.
 — went to settle in Georgia, 1735.
 Sandwich, a new harbour resolved on there, 1744-5.
 Santry, lord, condemned for murder in Ireland, April 27, 1739.
 Sardinia, invaded by the Spaniards and taken, August 22, 1717.
 — given to the duke of Savoy, August 8, 1720.
 — the king of, abdicated his throne, Sept. 3, 1730.
 — imprisoned by his son, Sept. 28, 1731.
 — died, Oct. 31, 1732.
 — joined the French and Spaniards against the Emperor, 1733.
 — made a treaty of peace with the Hungarians, 1743.
 Savoy, the duke of, made king of Sardinia, August 8, 1720.
 Saxe-Gotha, princess of, arrived at Greenwich, April 25, 1736, and the next day was married to prince Frederick, at St. James's.
 — naturalized, May 5, following.
 — the duke of, arrived in London, Feb. 1, 1741-2.
 Saxony, elector of, chosen king of Poland, Oct. 5, 1733.
 — forces marched into Poland, Nov. 1733.
 Scarborough cliff sunk, and the spaw removed, Dec. 18, 1737.
 Scarcity of corn in France, supplied from England, 1739.
 Scarsdale, earl of, taken into custody, Sept. 30, 1715.
 Scotch clergy, refused the abjuration oath, Nov. 17, 1716.

Scotch clergy refusing to pray for Geo. I. were obliged to fly, 1717.
 — silenced for three years, June 19, 1717.
 Sea officers, corporation established, Oct. 23, 1732.
 — engagement off Cape Finisterre, when admiral Anson took the French fleet, May 3, 1747.
 — the isle of Aix, when admiral Hawks took six men of war, Oct. 14, 1747.
 Seizures at the Custom-house amounted to 26,000l. for the year 1742.
 Septennial Parliament the first, 1716.
 — attempted to be abolished, but in vain, 1734.
 — again, 1742.
 Session, the court of, reinstated at Edinburgh, June 3, 1746.
 Shadwell, a fire there destroyed fifty houses, &c. Sept. 10, 1736.
 Shakespeare's monument erected to his memory in Westminster-Abbey, February 1740-1.
 Shepherd, John, the notorious felon, hanged at Tyburn, Nov. 16, 1724.
 Sheriffs of London, fifty appointed in one day, thirty-five of whom paid their fines, July 2, 1734.
 Shippen, sent to the tower, for speaking slightly of the King's speech, Dec. 4, 1717.
 Shipwreck, in Devon, suffered by a fire, April 22, 1742.
 Sicily, invaded by the Spaniards, and taken, June 1718.
 — greatly damaged by an earthquake, August 21, 1726.
 — subdued by the Spaniards, for Don Carlos, August 30, 1734.
 — compelled to sign a neutrality by a British Squadron, August 19, 1742.
 Sickness severe in London, Nov. 30, 1729.
 — Jan. 1732-3.
 — in Martinico, 1746.
 Silk, imported from Virginia, Oct. 1730.
 — Georgia, August 1735.
 — Peterburg, Sept. 29, 1742, which was the first imported hence from Persia.
 Silver-mine discovered in Britany in France, Nov. 1730.
 Smugglers act passed, 1736.
 — robbed the Custom-house at Pool, Oct. 7, 1747.
 Smyrna, seized by the Turkish rebels, Nov. 1738.
 — greatly damaged by an earthquake, April 1739.

Smyrna,

I N D E X.

Smyrna, nearly destroyed by a fire, June 20, 1742.
 — afflicted with the plague, 1743.
 Snow, a remarkable deep one, Jan. 1730-1.
 Sobieski, princeps, married the Pretender, August 1718.
 — retired to a monastery, 1725.
 — died, and was buried with the honours of a queen, Feb. 28, 1734-5.
 Sophia Dorothy, heiress of the house of Lunenburgh and Zell, consort of king Geo. I. died, Nov. 2, 1726.
 Southam, in Warwickshire, was greatly damaged by fire, having forty houses burnt, March 5, 1741-2.
 South-sea company lent government two millions at 5 per cent. 1717.
 — proposed paying the national debt, Jan. 28, 1719-20.
 — redeem the public debts, April 22, 1720.
 — stock rose and fell, August and Sept. 1720.
 — directors taken into custody, January 1720-1.
 — their estates amounted to two millions, 1721.
 — revive the whale fishery, July 25, 1724.
 — servants commit several frauds, 1730.
 — relinquished the whale fishery, Nov. 22, 1732.
 Southwark fair in the Borough suppressed, 1743.
 Spain, king Philip V. married the princess of Parma, Sept. 16, 1714.
 — royal navy destroyed by the English, under admiral Byng, July 31, 1718.
 — invasion of Scotland, 1719.
 — invaded by the French, April 10, 1719.
 — resigned his crown to his son, and retired to his private devotions, Jan. 3, 1723-4.
 — but on the death of his son reassumed the crown, August 20, 1724.
 — seized the effects of British subjects, March 1726.
 — invasion threatened, 1726.
 — and France united in interest, Sept. 1727.
 — and Portugal double marriages, Jan. 27, 1728-9.
 — forces conveyed to Italy, Oct. 1731.
 — invaded the Austrian dominions in Italy, 1733.
 — and Portugal disagree, 1735.
 — claimed the dominions of the late Emperor of Germany, Feb. 1740-1.

Spain, Philip V. king of, died, and the queen obliged to quit all power and management, 1746.
 Spirituous liquors licences amounted to 123,486l. besides 75,227l. for additional duty for 1744.
 Spitalfields made a parish, May 1729.
 Stairs, the earl of, made his public entry as ambassador into France, Feb. 5, 1718-9.
 Stanislaus, king of Poland, sent his abdication to Warsaw, March 21, 1732-3,
 — elected king of Poland, Sept. 12, 1733, but was obliged to fly from Warsaw the 22d following.
 — besieged in Dantzick, Feb. 1733-4.
 Steel, Mr. Richard, made governor of the Playhouse, Jan. 18, 1714-5.
 — knighted, April 28, 1715.
 — again made comptroller of the Playhouse, 1721.
 — died, Sept. 1, 1729.
 Stevens, Mrs. had a premium from Parliament for discovering her medicine for the stone, June 1739.
 Stirling-Castle, defended by general Blakeney against the rebels, 1745.
 Stock-jobbing forbid by act of Parliament, March 28, 1734.
 Stony-Stratford had upwards of fifty houses destroyed by fire, April 19, 1736.
 — again was damaged by fire and 150 houses burnt, May 6, 1742.
 Storms, in England, July 21, 22, 1717.
 — in Jamaica and Carolina, August 1722.
 — at Teneriff, March 22, 1730-1.
 — a violent one at Geneva, July 29, 1731,
 — at St. Kitt's, which destroyed twenty ships, June 30, 1733.
 — in Holland, which did great damage at Amsterdam and in the Texel, Jan. 8, 1734-5.
 — the same morning in England, so violent, that the like was never known except in 1703.
 — at Uxbridge, Dunstable, &c. which greatly destroyed the fruit, July 25, 1738.
 — at Bath and Bristol, &c. Jan. 4, 1738-9.
 — again, in Scotland and Ireland, on the 14th of the same month.
 — a violent one in London, Sept. 10, 1739, and at Bremen in Germany the lightning occasioned a magazine of gun powder to blow up, which destroyed near 1000 houses and killed 40 persons.
 Storm,

I N D E X.

Storms, an extensive one on all the coasts of England, Nov. 1, 1740.
 — at Irwin near Edinburgh, which did great damage, Nov 14, 1740.
 — about Geneva, July 20, 1741.
 — in Kent, Suffex, Cambridgeshire, Northumberland, &c. Sept. 8. 1741.
 — at Canterbury, Dec. 18, 1741.
 — at Cardiff in Wales, which destroyed 700 sheep, and several vessels were lost on the coast, Oct. 1742.
 — hail of an extraordinary size fell in different parts of England, July 15, 1743.
 — in New England, Nov. 2, 1743.
 — in Gloucestershire and Scotland, June 4, 1744.
 — at Edinburgh, Aug. 13, 1744.
 — at Jamaica, Oct. 20, 1744.
 — in Yorkshire, where the hail-stones were five inches round, May 10, 1745.
 — in several ports on the Kentish coast, June 24, 1746.
 — in Suffex, at Middlehurst, which did great damage, June 2, 1747.
 — a great part of the Barbadoes fleet destroyed by one, Sept. 15, 1747.
 — did great damage in the Thames to the shipping and on the coast of the channel, Dec. 1, 1747.
Strafford earl had his papers seized by order of the privy council, Jan. 15, 1714-5.
 — impeached, June 21, 1715.
Subscription for the relief of the army in Scotland, began Nov. 27, 1745, amounting to 18,435l.
Succession act repealed in part, June, 1716.
Suns, three appeared at once at Canterbury, Dec. 18, 1741.
Surgeons and barbers companies in London made distinct, 1745.
Sutton, Sir Rob. expelled the commons for fraud, May 4, 1732.
Sweden intended an invasion of England, 1717.
 — invaded and plundered by the Moscovites.
 — elected the prince of Hesse king, March 24, 1719-20.
 — invited the French refugees there, Oct. 9, 1724,
 — the king became Landgrave of Hesse-Cassel, March 26. 1730.
 — made great rejoicings on the birth of an heir to the crown, Feb. 14, 1745-6.
Swedish East-India company erected, March, 1731.
Swiss servants in England, 200 enlisted to prevent an invasion of the French, April 12, 1744.

T.

Temeswaer taken by the Imperialists, Oct. 14, 1716.
Temple fire happened, Jan. 4, 1736-7.
Teneriff greatly damaged by a storm, March 22, 1730-1.
Tervier, made a free town by the Zealanders, 1732.
Tewkesbury in Gloucestershire, received 1000l. damage by a storm, Aug. 18, 1743.
Thames frozen and all kinds of diversions on it, 1715.
 — dry both above and below bridge, Sept. 14, 1716.
 — tide flowed eight hours instead of four, and ebbed five hours instead of eight, Sept. 16, 1732.
 — tide so remarkably high that it exceeded its usual bounds above a foot and a half, Feb. 18, 1735.
 — again, Dec. 24, 1736.
 — again, Oct. 14, 1747.
Theodore, baron Newhoff, embroiled with his subjects the Corsicans, Sept. 4, 1736.
 — disclaimed by England of any succours, 1743.
Thorn, the protestants persecuted there, Nov. 7, 1724.
Thornhill the painter died, May 9, 1734.
 — of Stilton rid 213 miles in fifteen hours, April 29, 1745.
Thoresby the seat of the duke of Kingston in Nottinghamshire, was destroyed with its valuable contents by a fire, April 4, 1745.
Tide remarkably high at London, Feb. 18, 1735,
 — again, Oct. 14, 1747.
Tiverton destroyed by fire, June 5, 1731.
Toulon blocked up by the French and Spanish fleets, Aug. 24, 1743.
Treasury office, Whitehall, built, 1732.
Triennial act repealed, May 7, 1716.
Trinity college, Cambridge, at variance with their master, 1723.
Turks at war with the Venetians, Dec. 7, 1714.
 — invaded the Morea, Sept. 1715.
 — defeated by the Germans at Peterwardin, Aug. 5, 1716.
 — at Belgrade, Aug. 16, 1717.
 — defeated by Kouli Kan, and lost 30,000 men, Sept. 29, 1741.
 — again, and lost 19,000, Sept. 1744.
 — totally defeated, May 31, 1745.
 — again, when their army consisted of
 130,000

I N D E X.

130,000, when 30,000 were slain, Sept. 28, 1745.
 Twickenham, a fire there, which destroyed the French ambassador's house and valuable furniture, June 14, 1734.

V.

Vauban, the great engineer, died, May, 1731.
 Ventilators erected on Newgate, 1746.
 Victory man of war with admiral Balchen, lost in a storm, Oct. 8, 1744.
 Vigo, a descent made there by lord viscount Cobham, to whom it surrendered, Oct. 1, 1719.
 Virginia raw silk and copper ore imported, Oct. 1730.

U.

Usedom, belonging to Sweden, seized by the Danes and Prussians, Jan. 13, 1715.

W.

Wadlington in Oxfordshire, damaged by fire, May 6, 1742.
 Wager, Sir Charles received from the king of Spain his picture set round with diamonds, Dec. 18, 1731.
 Walpole Mr. Robert, made chairman of the secret committee, April 1, 1715.
 — made chancellor and under treasurer of the Exchequer, and one of the lords of the Treasury, Oct. 10, 1715.
 — resigned his employ in disgust, April 10, 1717.
 — made paymaster general of the forces, June 23, 1720.
 — made chancellor and under treasurer of the Exchequer, April 2, 1721.
 — made lord of the treasury, 1724.
 — knight of the Bath and knight of the Garter, June 1725.
 — made ranger of Richmond park, Oct. 23, 1727.
 — insulted by the mob as he passed to the House of Commons, on account of the excise scheme, April 11, 1733.
 — grown so obnoxious to the public that a motion was made in the House of Commons to petition his Majesty to discard him, but it was opposed in the House of Lords and dropped, Feb. 1740-1.
 — resigned all his employments, and took his seat in the House of Peers as earl of Oxford, Feb. 11, 1741-2.
 — died, March 18, 1744-5.

Walton-bridge bill passed, June 1747.
 Wapping, Nightingale-lane, a fire there destroyed 150 houses, Dec. 4, 1716.
 — dock, a fire there destroyed twenty houses, Sept. 28, 1735.
 War between the Venetians and Turks, Dec. 7, 1714.
 — declared by the English against Spain Dec. 16, 1718.
 — declared by the French against Spain, Dec. 22, 1718.
 — declared by the French, the Imperialists, and Sardinia, Oct. 1733.
 — between the Russians and Turks, 1736.
 — between the Imperialists and Turks, July 2, 1737.
 — England and Spain, Oct. 19, 1739.
 — Sweden and Russia, July 24, 1741.
 — Hungary and Bavaria, Aug. 1741.
 — England and France, March 31, 1744.
 Ward John, of Hackney, expelled the House of Commons for forgery, May 16, 1726.
 — Dr. returned to England, and performed many cures, Nov. 9, 1734.
 Wareham in Dorsetshire, damaged by fire, May 12, 1742.
 Water sold in the West Indies for a shilling a pail full, 1731.
 Waverly, in Surrey, a man's heart 700 years old, found there preserved in spirits, Jan. 1730-1.
 Wellingborough in Northamptonshire almost destroyed by a fire, July 28, 1738.
 West Indies remarkably distressed for water, 1731.
 Westminster-bridge bill opposed by the Londoners, April 4, 1736.
 — the act passed for building, May 20, 1736.
 — began, Sept. 13, 1738.
 — first stone laid, Jan. 29, 1738-9.
 — the center arch finished, March 3, 1741-2.
 — The last arch finished, Aug. 1746.
 — the pier sunk, and part was taken down, Sept. 1, 1747.
 Whale fishery revived by the South-Sea company, July, 1724, and Nov. 1732.
 Whalebone imported from New England, July, 1730.
 Wharton duke, an exile in Spain, 1726.
 — declared a traitor, April 3, 1729.
 — died in a convent, May 31, 1731.
 Whidah in Guinea subdued, Sept. 1731.
 White rose, several people knocked down and maimed by the soldiers for wearing them, June 10, 1716.

White-

I N D E X.

Whitefield began preaching in the fields, 1735.

Whitehall preachers chosen from the two universities, April 5, 1724.

— gateway pulled down, 1746.

Wycherly the poet, died, Jan. 1, 1715-6.

Widdrington lord, taken prisoner at Preston, Nov. 13, 1715.

— discharged, July 24, 1717.

Wigtoun earl of, committed to Edinburgh castle, Aug. 24, 1715.

Wild Jonathan, the thief-taker hanged, June 15, 1725.

William, prince, born, April 15, 1721.

— created duke of Cumberland, July 15, 1726.

— had 6000l. per annum settled on him, Oct. 18, 1731.

— embarked at Spithead on board the victory, July 4, but so frightened with a hard gale of wind, that he landed the 17th at Torbay, and returned to London, July 21, 1740.

— was introduced to the House of Lords, April 15, 1742.

— was introduced to the privy council, May 17, 1742.

— wounded at the battle of Dettingen, June 19, 1743.

— presented with the freedom of London, August 6, 1745.

— took the command of the army in Scotland, Jan. 25, 1745-6.

— elected chancellor of the university of St. Andrews in Scotland, March 1746.

— defeated the rebels at the battle of Culloden, April 16, 1746.

— had 25,000l. per annum, additional revenue, settled on him by Parliament, June 4, 1746.

— arrived in London, which occasioned great rejoicing, July 25, 1746.

William fort, in Scotland, besieged by the rebels, March, 1745-6.

— siege raised, April 3, 1746.

Willingham boy lived, 1744-5.

Windham, Sir William, 1000l. offered to apprehend him, Sept. 26, 1715.

— taken into custody, Oct. 3, 1715.

Window-tax bill passed, Feb. 5, 1746-7.

Winter very severe, 1715.

— again, which began Dec. 25, 1739.

— again, 1742.

— in Russia, Dec. 1747.

Winton earl of, taken prisoner at Preston, Nov. 13, 1715.

— tried and condemned, March 19, 1715-6.

— escaped out of the Tower, August 4, 1716.

Witchcraft act repealed, Mar. 24, 1735-6.

Wolsey, Sir William, drowned in his coach, in passing a current of water, July 4, 1728.

Wood's halfpence, sent to Ireland and the plantations, 1722.

— currency abridged, Sept. 1725.

Woodward Dr. erected a professorship of natural philosophy, at Cambridge, April, 1728.

Woolston fined and imprisoned for blasphemy, Nov. 28, 1729.

Woolwich church began to be rebuilt, 1732.

— academy finished, Nov. 1, 1741.

Worcester college, Oxford, incorporated, Feb. 7, 1743-4.

Worsely, governor of Barbadoes, charged with extortions, April 1731.

Wren, Sir Christopher, removed from being clerk of his Majesty's works, Aug. 31, 1761.

— died, aged ninety-one, Feb. 25, 1722-3.

Y.

York, the inhabitants of, entered into an association, and subscribed 40,000l. to suppress the rebellion, Sept. 24, 1745.

Ypres taken by the French, June 13, 1744.

Z.

Zealand overflown, and 1300 inhabitants drowned, Dec. 1717.

— refused to admit the prince of Orange to the possession of several lordships, Oct. 1732.

I N D E X

T O

V O L. III.

From the Beginning of the Year 1748, to the End of the Year
1762.

A.

ADULTERY humerously punished,
Feb. 28, 1750-1.
— remarkable punishment of, July 12,
1751.
African prince arrived in England, Feb.
1748-9.
Agaric of the oak discovered to be a great
styptic, June 1751.
Agriculture, societies for the encourage-
ment of, were first erected in France,
April, 1761.
Ajax East Indiaman, worth 200,000*l.* ta-
ken by the French, March 21, 1761.
Aldersgate was sold for 91*l.* April 19,
1761.
Aldgate was sold for 1771 *ios.* July 30,
1760.
Algerine ambassador arrived with some very
curious animals, Nov. 11, 1749.
— the Dey assassinated by a soldier, Dec.
11, 1754.
Algiers infested with the plague, Dec.
1755.
— blockaded by the Spaniards, Aug. 11,
1760.
Ally Cawn raised to the dignity of Nabob,
by col. Clive, June 23, 1765.
— deposed by M. Vansittart, Nov. 14,
1760.
Almeyda in Portugal, taken by the Spa-
niards, Aug. 25, 1762.

Alum ore, discovered in Donnegal county,
Ireland, Oct. 22, 1757.
Amersbury in Wiltshire, had thirty-two
houses burnt, damage 10,000*l.* June
3, 1751.
Amethysts of a superior nature, found at
Kerry in Ireland, 1755.
Angria's forces destroyed on the coast of Ma-
labar, and his family taken prisoners,
by admiral Watson, Feb. 13, 1755.
Anson, lord, presented the account of his
voyage round the world to the Royal
Society, June 30, 1748.
Antigallican prize, the Duc de Penthieve,
detained at Cadiz, April 2, 1757.
Antiquities were discovered at Cadiz, Oct.
1750.
— in the canton of Bern, in Switzer-
land, Sept. 27, 1751.
— at Bath, under the Abbey-house, Aug.
18, 1755.
— at Colunna, near Rome, June 20,
1758.
— in the county of Louth in Ireland,
Aug. 4, 1759.
— in Cornwall, March 30, 1761.
Arcot, on the coast of Coromandel, in the
East Indies, taken by the English,
Feb. 10, 1759.
Auburn in Wilts had seventy-two dwelling
houses destroyed by a fire, damage
20,000*l.* Sept. 12, 1760.

B. Bal-

I N D E X.

B.

Balbec, almost totally obliterated by an earthquake, Dec. 5, 1759.

Bank and South-Sea governors, agreed to the reduction of interest, and subscribed forty millions, Feb. 1749-50.

Bank, lent government 1,400,000*l.* at 3*l.* per cent. Jan. 2, 1751-2.

— issued notes of ten and fifteen pounds value, March 31, 1759.

Barbadoes, damaged by a storm, Aug. 23, 1758.

Barkway, in Hertfordshire, greatly damaged by a fire, Aug. 18, 1748.

Barnwell, near Cambridge, had great damage done by a fire, Dec. 16, 1757.

Bartholomew fair, a booth fell down there, which killed and hurt several persons, Aug. 23, 1749.

— restrained, 1750.

Basse Terre, the capital of Guadaloupe, taken by the English, Jan. 23, 1758.

Batavia, nearly destroyed by the natives, March 1752.

Bath, discoveries of Roman baths under the Abbey house, Aug. 18, 1755.

— a fire in the South Parade, did 5000*l.* damage, June 24, 1756.

— waggon burnt on Salisbury Plain, with its whole lading, May 20, 1758.

Battle near Fort du Quesne in North America, when general Braddock was defeated, July 9, 1755.

— at Lake George, when col. Johnson defeated general Dieskau, and took him prisoner, Sept. 7, 1755.

— at Lowositz, where the king of Prussia defeated count Brown, December 1, 1756.

— at Plassie in the East-Indies, when colonel Clive defeated the Nabob, Feb. 5, 1757.

— at Fort William Henry near Lake George, when the French and Indians were defeated, March 9 and 10, 1756.

— at Reichenberg, where the Austrians were defeated by the prince of Bevern, April 21, 1757.

— at Auwall near Prague, where the king of Prussia defeated count Brown, May 6, 1757.

— at Kolin, where the king of Prussia was defeated by count Daun, June 18, 1757.

— at Hastenbeck, when the duke of Cumberland was defeated by the French general d'Etrees, July 25, 1757.

Battle, at Natkissen, where the Russians beat the Austrians, Aug. 30, 1757.

— of Rosbach, when the king of Prussia defeated the army of the empire, Nov. 5, 1757.

— near Breslau, when count Daun defeated the prince of Bevern, Nov. 22, 1757.

— at Lissa, when the king of Prussia defeated count Daun, Dec. 5, 1757.

— at Crevelt, when the king of Prussia defeated the French, June 23, 1758.

— at Sandershausen, where the French defeated the Hessians, July 25, 1758.

— at Meere, where the French were defeated by the Hessians and Prussians, Aug. 5, 1758.

— at Zorndorff, where the Prussians defeated the Russians, who lost 15,000 men in the field, Aug. 25, 1758.

— at Lanwerhagen, where the Prussians were defeated by the Austrians, Oct. 10, 1758.

— at Bergen, where the Prussians were defeated by the French, April 13, 1759.

— at Zullichan, where the Russians defeated the Prussians, July 13, 1759.

— at Minden, where the French were defeated by the Allies, Aug. 1, 1759.

— at Cunnersdorf, when the Prussians were defeated by the Russians, Aug. 12, 1759.

— at Wandewash, the French were defeated, Oct. 26, 1759.

— at Wandewash in the East-Indies, when colonel Coote defeated general Lally, Jan. 22, 1759.

— at Corisdorf, when the Prussians were defeated by the Austrians, Feb. 20, 1759.

— at Nichtwitz, near Torgau, where the Prussians were defeated, June 2, 1760.

— at Landshut, where the Prussians were defeated, June 23, 1760.

— at Torgau, when the Prussians, defeated the Austrians, Nov. 3, 1760.

— between the king of Prussia and marshal Daun, when the latter was defeated, Nov. 3, 1760.

— in Westphalia, when the Prussian army defeated the French king in person, June 16, 1761.

— between the Austrians and Russians, when the former, which consisted of 12,000 men, were defeated in Silesia, July 16, 1761.

— before Colberg, when the Russians were defeated, Sept. 16, 1761.

Battle,

I N D E X.

- Battle**, at the river Douro, when the Portuguese defeated the Spaniards, May 25, 1762.
- at Grabenstein, when the French were defeated by the English, June 24, 1762.
- Beer act** passed, Jan. 22, 1761.
- Bellingham**, in Northumberland, had 25 houses destroyed by a fire, Aug. 25, 1750.
- Belleisle**, was taken from the French, June 7, 1761.
- evacuated by the English troops, Feb. 23, 1761-2.
- Bengeworth**, near Evesham, had 12 houses burnt, Aug. 3, 1759.
- Bentheim**, was taken by the Prussians, Aug. 22, 1760.
- Berghen**, in Norway, had 1660 families burnt out of their dwellings, Aug. 25, 1756.
- Berlin**, surrendered to the Austrians, Oct. 9, 1760.
- Bertin East-Indiaman** taken by the French, April 2, 1761.
- Bible**, permitted by the Pope to be translated into any language, Feb. 28, 1759.
- Billing, Great**, in Northamptonshire, had its steeple destroyed by lightning, April 11, 1759.
- Bingham's, Sir John**, castle in Ireland, destroyed by fire, damage 50,000*l.* Nov. 11, 1755.
- Bishopsgate** was sold, and ordered to be pulled down, Dec. 10, 1760.
- Blackfriars bridge** proposed to Parliament, Jan. 13, 1755.
- bill passed, May 27, 1756.
- began the foundation, June 7, 1760.
- first stone laid, Oct. 31, 1760.
- Blakeney**, general, his statue set up in Dublin, March 17, 1759.
- Blandford man of war**, taken by the French before war was declared, Sept. 29, 1755.
- Blandy, Miss**, poisoned her father, Aug. 15, 1751.
- executed at Oxford, April 6, 1752.
- Borge**, in Sweden, reduced to ruins by a fire, June 11, 1760.
- Boscawen**, admiral, took the Alcide and Lys French men of war off Newfoundland, June 10, 1755.
- took fourteen sail of victuallers off Belleisle, July 14, 1756.
- Boston**, in New-England, forbid all communication with Louisburgh, June 10, 1755.
- Boston** in New-England, greatly damaged by a storm, Aug. 23, 1758.
- had 400 dwelling-houses destroyed by a fire, damage 100,000*l.* March 20, 1760.
- Bottle conjuror**, at the Haymarket, imposed on the credulous, March 4, 1748-9.
- Bottle**, capable of holding two hogsheds, blown at Leith in Scotland, Jan. 11, 1750-1.
- Bourdenaye**, the French commander in chief of the East-India ships, seized at Plymouth, Jan. 7, 1747-8.
- Boy**, a remarkable gigantic one in Ireland, July, 1752.
- Braganza** in Portugal, taken by the Spaniards, May 15, 1762.
- Brazils**, the Princess of, married, June 6, 1760.
- Breslau**, taken by the Austrians, Nov. 22, 1757.
- retaken by the king of Prussia, Dec. 21, 1757.
- Bridgetown**, Barbadoes, had 160 houses destroyed by a fire, Feb. 8, 1756.
- again, when 120 were destroyed, Feb. 14, 1758.
- Bright, Mr. of Malden**, died, who weighed forty-two stone and a half, Nov. 10, 1750.
- Bristol bridge bill** passed, May 22, 1760.
- Buckingham-house** made the Queen's palace, May 19, 1762.
- Busses** for the British fishery first built, May, 1750.
- Byng's**, admiral, misbehaviour off Minorca, May 20, 1756.
- brought prisoner to Greenwich, Aug. 9, 1756.
- tried at Portsmouth, and condemned to be shot, Jan. 28, 1757.
- executed at Portsmouth, March 14, 1757.

C.

- Cadiz**, several antiquities dug up there, Oct. 1750.
- Calcutta** was taken by storm, when 234 persons were suffocated in the black-hole, June 26, 1756.
- retaken by colonel Clive, Jan. 30, 1757.
- Calmet**, the learned Benedictine, died in France, aged 86, Oct. 25, 1757.
- Cambricks** from France prohibited, May 13, 1748.
- Cambridge** installation of the duke of Newcastle their chancellor, July 5, 1749.
- Cambridge

I N D E X.

Cambridge new library began, April 29, 1755.
 — the fine statue of the duke of Somerset erected in the Senate-house, July 14, 1756.
 Cameron, Dr. seized in Scotland, committed to the Tower, April 18, condemned May 17, and executed at Tyburn, June 7, 1753.
 Camp formed on Coxe's heath, near Maidstone, for the Hanoverians and Hessians, Aug. 4, 1756.
 Camps were formed on Barham Downs Chatham, near Dorchester, Salisbury, and Clapham, July 1757.
 Canada, surrendered to the English troops, Sept. 8, 1760.
 Canning's, Elizabeth, affair began, Feb. 8, 1753.
 — surrendered herself for her trial, Feb. 27, 1754.
 — convicted of perjury, April 29, 1754.
 Cape Breton, taken by the English, July 26, 1758.
 Cards and dice had a double duty imposed, April 8, 1756.
 Carlisle, fortifications augmented, 1751.
 Caroline, princess, daughter of the princess of Wales, died, Sept. 4, 1759.
 Cas, St. attempted by the English, who were repulsed and defeated, Sept. 11, 1758.
 Casan nearly destroyed by a fire, Oct. 15, 1752.
 Cassel abandoned by the Hanoverians, and taken possession of by the French, July 31, 1760.
 — retaken by the Hanoverians, Nov. 1, 1762.
 Catworth, in Huntingdon, greatly damaged by a fire, Aug. 3, 1753.
 Ceuta, on the coast of Barbary, had 200 houses blown down in a storm, Feb. 15, 16, 17, 1751-2.
 Ceylon settlements destroyed by the natives, in revenge to the Dutch cruelties, Oct. 1761.
 Chambers, a fisherman at Portsmouth, had seventy-two descendants attend his funeral, Nov. 21, 1751.
 Chandanagore, in the East-Indies, taken by colonel Clive, March 24, 1757.
 Charles-Town, Carolina, infested with worms that destroyed their trees, &c. June, 1751.
 — received immense damage by a storm, May 4, 1761.
 Chaves, in Portugal, taken by the Spaniards, May 24, 1762.

Chelwood, in Somersetshire, had its whole inhabitants ill of the small-pox, Sept. 1752.
 Cherburg was taken by commodore Howe, and its pier destroyed, Aug. 8, 1758.
 Cherokees towns, sixteen, were destroyed by colonel Grant, June 1761.
 — chiefs arrived in England, June 1762.
 Chittiput, on the coast of Coromandel in the East-Indies, taken by the English, Jan. 29, 1760.
 Christians, cruelly persecuted in China, 1750.
 City road opened, June 1761.
 Clarendon estate, in Oxfordshire, bought by the duke of Marlborough for 70,000l. Dec. 11, 1750.
 Clarke's murder, at Knareborough, discovered, Aug. 17, 1758.
 Clergy, of France, had their power abridged, Aug. 1749.
 — mortified, Sept. 1750.
 Cleves, surrendered to the Allies, Oct. 3, 1760.
 Clive, colonel, defeated the Nabob, and established Ally Cawn in that dignity, June 26, 1757.
 Coals, discovered first in Scotland, Nov. 1761.
 Cock-lane ghost amused the public, but was detected, March 1762.
 Consul, the English, sacrificed at Sallee, Sept. 1755.
 Constantinople had 12,000 houses destroyed by a fire, Jan. 20, 1749-50.
 — again, when 10,000 were destroyed, June 1750.
 — afflicted with a fire, that consumed 4000 houses; and also the plague, of which 70,000 died, 1751.
 — nearly destroyed by an earthquake, and 3000 inhabitants killed, Sept. 2, 1754.
 — had 500 houses destroyed by a fire, Feb. 19, 1756.
 — had 15,000 houses and 1000 persons burnt, besides being afflicted with the plague, July 5, 1756.
 — afflicted with the plague, when the heir to the Ottoman throne died, 1757.
 Constitutional enquiries, a proclamation published to discover the author, Feb. 5, 1750-1.
 Convention of Closter Seven signed by the duke of Cumberland, Sept. 8, 1757.
 — between Prussia and England, signed at London, Jan. 19, 1759.

Coram,

I N D E X.

Coram, Mr. institutor of the Foundling-hospital, buried there, April 3, 1751.
 Cornelius Nepos published at Moscow, being the first classical book printed in Russia, April 29, 1762.
 Cornhill, London, a great fire there, March 25, 1748.
 Cotton's Wharf, burnt to the damage of 40,000*l.* Aug. 12, 1751.
 Cripplegate was sold for 9*l.* July 30, 1760.
 Cromartie, the earl of, received his Majesty's pardon, Sept. 4, 1749.
 Crown-Point, in North-America, taken by general Amherst, Aug. 4, 1759.
 Cuba, invaded by the English, July 7, 1762.
 Culadore, in the East-Indies, taken by the French, June 19, 1758.
 Cumberland, duke of, embarked for Holland, to take upon him the command of the army. Feb. 21, 1747-8.
 — came to England, Aug. 29, 1748, and returned Sept. 10, following.
 — reviewed the fleet at Portsmouth, July 4, 1755.
 — went to Hanover, April 9, 1757.
 — was defeated at Hastenbeck by the French, July 25, 1757.
 — signed the convention of Closter Seven, Sept. 8, 1757.
 — arrived in England, Oct. 11, 1757.
 Cumberland, a remarkable eruption of water from St. John's mountain there, Aug. 22, 1749.

D.

Damas, in Barbary, nearly destroyed by an earthquake, with 6000 inhabitants, Dec. 5, 1759.
 Damerham, near Fordingbridge, Wiltshire, had 3000*l.* damage done by a fire, July 14, 1755.
 Damien attempted the life of the king of France, by stabbing him, January 5, 1757.
 Danish skeletons discovered in Scotland, Sept. 1755.
 Fort St. David's, in the East-Indies, taken by the French, June 2, 1758.
 Deaths, several occasioned by the stench of the prisoners at the Old-Bailey, May 28, 1750.
 Debtors, their number exceeded 25,000, Dec. 6, 1753.
 Denmark, Louisa, queen of, died, Dec. 8, 1751.

Deptford, a terrible fire in the victualling-office there, Jan. 16, 1748-9.
 — in the store-house there, Sept. 2, 1758.
 — at the red-house there, February 26, 1761.
 Distemper among horses and horned cattle raged, 1750.
 Dominico was taken by the English, June 6, 1761.
 Don, the river, overflowed its banks, and did great damage, Aug. 10, 1750.
 Dorington in Warwickshire, greatly damaged by a fire, Aug. 3, 1753.
 Douglas-castle, near Edinburgh, burnt, Dec. 11, 1758.
 Dresden suburbs burnt, by order of the Prussians, Nov. 10, 1758.
 — taken by the Austrians, Sept. 5, 1759.
 Drinking spirituous liquors suppressed, June 24, 1751.
 Dublin canal to the Shannon opened, Sept. 11, 1759.
 Dumet isle, on the coast of France, taken by admiral Hawke, Sept. 4, 1760.
 Dunkirk greatly enlarged and improved in buildings, Feb. 26, 1754.
 Duffeldorp surrendered to the Prussians, June 28, 1758.
 Dutch refused their assistance to England, April 22, 1756.
 — ships, several were taken for conveying stores and timber to the French, 1756.
 Duty on the British distillery for ten years amounted to 676,256*l.* in 1750.
 — of excise amounted to near 3,058,000*l.* in 1752.
 Dwarf, a remarkable one in Holland, July 1755.

E.

Eagle, one shot on the Cheviot-hills that had seized a dog, July 10, 1751.
 Earthquake, in Scotland, Feb. 4, 1748-9.
 — in London, Feb. 8, and March 8, 1749-50.
 — at Liverpool, April 2, 1750.
 — at Nottingham, &c. Aug. 25, 1750.
 — at Northamptonshire, Lincolnshire, and Leicestershire, Sept. 30, 1750.
 — at San Domingo, which did great damage to the whole island, Oct. 18, 1751.
 — at Adrianople, which destroyed 200 mosques, and a great part of the city, Aug. 1752.

Earthquake,

I N D E X.

Earthquake, in several parts of the north of England, June 8, 1753.
 — at York, April 19, 1754.
 — in the Morea, which swallowed up many villages and several persons, July 15, 1754.
 — at Constantinople, Grand Cairo, &c. which destroyed two thirds of the buildings and 40,000 inhabitants, Sept. 2, 1754.
 — in Peru, which destroyed the city of Quito, April 24, 1755.
 — in the Archipelago, where the isle of Meteline, had 2000 houses destroyed, May 27, 1755.
 — at Rushdon, in Northamptonshire, and Althorp, in Lincolnshire, July 18, 1755.
 — in Iceland, Sept. 11, 1755.
 — a terrible one at Lisbon, and in different parts of Europe and Africa, which destroyed many thousands, Nov. 1, 1755.
 — in different parts of Spain, England, and Scotland, Nov. 5, 1755.
 — in Ireland, Dec. 1755.
 — at Ashford in Kent, June 24, 1756.
 — in Scotland, Nov. 18, 1756.
 — at Norwich, Jan. 11, 1757.
 — at the Azore islands, where thousands were lost, and the island rent asunder, and the buildings destroyed, July 9, 1757.
 — at Port-Royal, in Virginia, March 22, 1758.
 — in Cornwall, Feb. 24, 1759.
 — at Bourdeaux, in France, when the roof of Notre-Dame church fell in, Aug. 11, 1759.
 — at Brussels, Aug. 23, 1759.
 — on the coast of Barbary, which totally destroyed several places, Dec. 13, 1759.
 — in Denmark, and several parts of Germany and Holland, Jan. 1760.
 — at Cork, in Ireland, March 31, 1761.
 — in Somersetshire and Dorsetshire, June 9, 1761.
 — at Guernsey, Aug. 14, 1761.
East Smithfield had twenty-eight houses besides warehouses burnt down, April 11, 1761.
Edinburgh, proposed to be enlarged, Sept. 29, 1752.
 — magistrates applied to Parliament for assistance in their intended improvements, Feb. 13, 1753.
 — received a donation of 10,000*l.* from George II. to improve the city, May 13, 1755.

Edystone light-house, burnt down, Dec. 4, 1755.
 — rebuilt and finished, Oct. 1759.
Elbe, river, overflowed at Hamborough and did 90,000*l.* damage, Aug. 31, 1751.
Eldon, near Thetford in Norfolk, had fifty houses destroyed by a fire, June 4, 1752.
Embargo on all English ships in the ports of France, was laid, Feb. 19, 1756.
 — on all French vessels in England, March 3, 1756.
Embsen was taken by admiral Holmes, March 20, 1758.
 — by the French, Oct. 24, 1761.
English Academy erected in Rome, May 6, 1752.
Epsum, in Surry, had Mr. Belcher's house valued at 5500*l.* burnt, Feb. 20, 1754-5.
Esperance, a French man of war, taken before the war, Nov. 1755.
Ætna, Mount, made an eruption, May 25, 1754.
Ewelme, in Oxfordshire, had fifteen houses destroyed by a fire, May 23, 1755.
Expedition, against France, destroyed 100 sail of ships at St. Maloes, June 8, 1758.

F.

Ferrers, lord, committed to the Tower for murdering his steward, February 13; his trial began, April 16; condemned, April, 18; executed, May, 5, 1760.
Fireworks, for the peace played off in the Green-park, April 27, 1748-9.
Fishmarket, erected near the bridge, Westminster, April 2, 1749.
 — opened, Jan. 15, 1749-50.
Fishmongers-hall, and several houses, burnt in Thames-street, Feb. 10, 1761.
Fitzgerald, earl of Desmond, committed to prison for enlisting men for the French king, March 16, 1749-50.
Floods, in Ireland, did great damage, Feb. 23, 1749-50.
Flushing, in Zealand, greatly damaged by a fire, when the prince of Orange's house was destroyed, Jan. 1748-9.
Fonthill, near Salisbury, burnt down, valued at 30,000*l.* Feb. 12, 1755.
Forbes, Duncan, his statue erected in the outer Parliament-house, Edinburgh, May 1752.
Fore-street, near Moorfields, rebuilt, 1761.
Forfeited estates in Scotland, annexed to the crown, 1755.

m

Foudroyant,

I N D E X.

Foudroyant and Orphée men of war taken from the French, Feb. 28, 1758.
 Foundling-house chapel opened for service, April 16, 1753.
 — hospital opened for the reception of all children under two years old, June 2, 1756.
 Fowke, lieutenant-general, governor of Gibraltar, dismissed the service, Aug. 17, 1756.
 France, suffered a great scarcity of provisions, May 1743.
 — embroiled by the Parliaments and clergy, 1754.
 — accommodated, Sept. 10, 1757.
 Francis's, St. Abbey-tower, at Cashel, in Ireland, fell down, Feb. 13, 1757.
 Frankfort, seized by the French troops, Jan. 2, 1759.
 Frazer, lord Lovat's son, pardoned, June 1750.
 Freidborough, in Misnia, surrendered to the Prussians, Jan. 12, 1760.
 French players engaged the attention of the public, Nov. 1749.
 — fisheries destroyed, and ships taken at Newfoundland by the English, before the war, Nov. 1755.
 — king, attempted to be assassinated, Jan. 5, 1756.
 — again, Jan. 15, 1762.
 Friesland, over-run by French troops, 1761.
 Frontenac, Fort, at the entrance of the river St. Laurence, taken by the English, Aug. 27, 1758.
 Funeral, remarkable one at Calcutta, Dec. 30, 1751.

G.

Gamblers routed in the Strand, February, 1750-1.
 Genoa, bank of St. George, deficient sixteen million of crowns, Dec. 22, 1750.
 George II. visited Germany, May 16, 1748.
 — visited Gottingen, Sept. 17, 1748.
 — arrived in England, Nov. 23, 1748.
 — set out for his German dominions, April 16, 1750.
 — returned, Nov. 4, 1750.
 — lost his eldest son, March 20, 1750-1.
 — settled a regency in case of his own death, May 22, 1751.
 — visited his German dominions, March 31, 1752.
 — returned to England, Nov. 9, 1752.
 — visited his German dominions, April 28, 1755.

George II. gave 10,000l. to improve Edinburgh, May 13, 1755.
 — returned, Sept. 15, 1755.
 — sent the king of Portugal relief after the earthquake, Nov. 28, 1755.
 — gave the royal library to the Museum, Aug. 26, 1757.
 — gave the inn-holders of Kent 3000l. to ease the expence in quartering soldiers during the late apprehensions of an invasion, Dec. 1757.
 — had his statue erected on St. Stephen's green, Dublin, Jan. 2, 1758.
 — died at Kensington, Oct. 25, 1760.
 — buried at Westminster, Nov. 11, 1760.
 George Augustus, created prince of Wales, April 20, 1751.
 — had his equipage and livery first in use, June 2, 1751.
 — presented with the freedom and high stewardship of Exeter, July 10, 1751.
 — had the dukedom of Cornwall conferred on him, April, 1753.
 — gave 200l. to relieve the sufferers by a fire in King-street, Covent-garden, Jan. 13, 1760.
 George III. proclaimed, Oct. 26, 1760.
 — made his first speech in the House, Nov. 18, 1760.
 — thrown from his horse, but not hurt, Dec. 2, 1760.
 — declared his intention of marrying the princess of Mecklenburg Strelitz, July 8, 1761.
 — issued his proclamation for his coronation, July 8, 1761, to be on September, 22.
 — his treaty of marriage signed, Aug. 15, 1761.
 — his intended Queen arrived at Harwich, Sept. 6, and at London the 8th, when his Majesty was married, 1761.
 — crowned at Westminster, with his Queen, Sept. 22, 1761.
 — was invited with the Queen to the Lord Mayor's feast, Sept. 29, 1761.
 — visited the Lord Mayor's shew, in great state, Nov. 9, 1761.
 — established a professor of rhetoric at Edinburgh, April 20, 1762.
 — went to reside at Buckingham-house, May 19, 1762.
 — had his first prince born, Aug. 12, 1762.
 — presented King's college in New-York, with 400l. and the colleges in Philadelphia, with 200l. Sept. 11, 1762.

George

I N D E X.

George, prince of Wales, born, Aug. 12, 1762.
 Georgia, incorporated, July 31, 1752.
 — silk declared equal to the Piedmont, April 10, 1755.
 Germans, 4317, settled at Philadelphia, Dec. 11, 1750.
 Gibraltar distressed for fresh provisions by the conduct of the Spaniards, Sept. 1749.
 Gillingwood, near Richmond, Yorkshire, burnt down, Dec. 11, 1750.
 Ginshops, 17,000 suppressed in London, 1750.
 Glasgow, in Scotland, greatly damaged by a fire, June 3, 1749.
 Glatz, in Bohemia, surrendered to the Austrians, July 26, 1760.
 Glastonbury, resorted to for a cure of the asthma, May, 1751.
 Gloucester, damaged by a violent rain, Sept. 2, 1750.
 Goree, on the coast of Africa, taken by the English, Dec. 29, 1758.
 Gottingen, taken by the Austrians, Aug. 25, 1760.
 Grand Cairo, had two thirds of its houses and mosques and 40,000 inhabitants swallowed up by an earthquake, Sept. 2, 1754.
 Greenland, a colony of natives discovered there, Aug. 1751.
 Grenada isle, in the West-Indies, surrendered to the English, April 5, 1762.
 Griffin, rear-admiral, discarded the sea service, by sentence of a court-martial, Dec. 3, 1750.
 Guadaloup, in the West-Indies, surrendered to the English, May 2, 1759.
 Guelders, surrendered to the French, Aug. 24, 1757.

H.

Hadnam, in Oxfordshire, had near sixty houses destroyed by a fire, April 5, 1760.
 Halfpence and farthings that were counterfeited, ordered by proclamation not to be current, July 12, 1751.
 Halifax, in Nova-Scotia, had 6000 inhabitants from Long-island, Connecticut, Sept. 29, 1760.
 Hampton-court-bridge, first ordered, April 5, 1750.
 Handel, the musician, died, April 12, 1759, aged 74.

Hanover treaty concluded, Sept. 22, 1750.
 Hanover, purchased the principality of Blentheim, June, 1753.
 Hanoverian troops arrived in England, May 16, 1756.
 — embarked, Dec. 5, 1756.
 — laid under contributions by the French, July 2, 1757.
 — evacuated by the French troops, Feb. 28, 1758.
 — threatened with the Ban of the Empire for assisting Prussia, Aug. 21, 1758.
 Hansey, Dr. tried for high treason and condemned, June 14, 1758.
 Hawke, Sir Edward, took the isle of Aix, Sept. 22, 1757.
 — destroyed a fleet of transports, near Rochfort, April 1, 1758.
 Havannah, taken by the English, Aug. 11, 1762.
 Havre-de-Grace, bombarded by the English fleet, July 5, 1759.
 Henley, Dr. the orator, died, aged 64, Oct. 14, 1756.
 Heraclius, prince of Georgia, defeated five Persian princes, and became possessed of the Persian Regalia, Feb. 1750.
 — crowned king of Persia, April 17, 1753.
 Herculaneum antiquities, had 150 vols. in a wooden chest, discovered, Dec. 1754.
 Heretable jurisdictions in Scotland, valued and determined at 164,232l. 16s. in March, 1748.
 Hermitage brew-house, &c. at Wapping, destroyed by a fire, which did 20,000l. damage, May 1, 1755.
 Herring fishery, established, Sept. 2, 1750.
 — 200,000l. subscribed to support it, Feb. 20, 1750-1.
 Hesse, the prince of, embraced the Catholic religion, Nov. 1754.
 Hessian troops, arrived in England, May 15, 1756.
 — embarked for Germany, April 28, 1757.
 — the prince attacked by a lunatic at his table, March 24, 1760.
 Hinden, in Wilts, had 150 dwelling-houses besides barns, &c. destroyed by fire, July 2, 1754.
 Hitchen, in Hertfordshire, had 20 houses destroyed by fire, Sept. 11, 1762.
 Holland, Mr. contested the payment of tolls, for the citizens of London, and obtained a verdict, July 16, 1754.

I N D E X.

Holland and Zealand forbid the marriage of Papists with Protestants, Dec. 1, 1754.
 Holm-chapel, in Cheshire, nearly destroyed by a fire, July 10, 1753.
 Horned cattle, afflicted with a distemper near London, Sept. 1749.
 ——— raged in Cheshire, where 30,000 died in seven months, Mar, 1751.
 ——— in different parts of England, Nov. 1753.
 ——— in Somersetshire and Kent, &c. 1757.
 Howe, Lord, was killed in North America, July 8, 1758.

I.

Jamaica, suffered 300,000*l.* damage by a hurricane, Aug. 10, 1751.
 ——— the seat of government removed from Spanish-town to Kingston, Sept. 16, 1755.
 ——— divided into three counties, and justices appointed, Oct. 21, 1758.
 ——— the negroes rebelled, June 6, 1760.
 James, Fort, on the river Gambia, destroyed by the French, April 23, 1757.
 Jefferies, Miss, and Swan, tried for the murder of her uncle at Chelmsford, and convicted, March 11, 1751-2.
 Jesuits, in Portugal, deprived of their possessions, Feb. 5, 1758.
 ——— invested by troops, Jan. 1759.
 ——— in France, obliged to make restitution of eight millions, March 9, 1758.
 ——— totally expelled Portugal, Sept. 1759.
 ——— were landed at Civita Vecchia from Portugal, June 9, 1760.
 ——— totally expelled France, May 5, 1762.
 Jewish naturalization bill passed, June 7, 1753.
 ——— repealed, Dec. 4, 1753.
 Jews, punished in Copenhagen for their superstition, June, 1753.
 Industria, a Roman city, discovered in Piedmont, Jan. 1750-1.
 Insolvent act passed, March 19, 1761.
 Insurrection in Northumberland on account of the militia act, March, 1761.
 Interest of the national debt reduced from 4*l.* to 3*l.* per cent. March, 1749-50.
 ——— South-Sea company, reduced, May 22, 1751.
 Invasion apprehended from France, March 25, 1756.
 ——— again, 1757.
 ——— again, 1759.
 Inundations, in Holland, which did vast damage, Jan. 1754.

Inundations, of the river Rye, at Helmsley, in Yorkshire, Oct. 1754.
 ——— in the north of England, Sept. 11, 1755.
 ——— of the Thames, at Datchet, &c. Dec. 23, 1755.
 ——— of the river Lea, &c. April, 1756.
 ——— at Lambourne in Berkshire, and Imber in Wiltshire, Feb. 1757.
 ——— at Wigtown, in Scotland, Aug. 2, 1758.
 ——— in Holland, Jan. 27, 1760.
 ——— in England, June, 1761.
 ——— at Bilboa, did 3,000,000 livres damage, April, 1762.
 ——— in France, which did great damage, May, 1762.
 Ireland, the primate struck off the list of privy-counsellors, Sept. 16, 1755.
 Islington church, bill for rebuilding it, passed, May 22, 1751.
 ——— first stone laid, Aug. 28, 1751.
 ——— road, to Old-street, opened, June, 1761.
 Justice, of a singular nature transacted in Naples, Aug. 12, 1755.

K.

Keith, marshal, slain, Oct. 14, 1758.
 Kew-bridge bill passed, March 23, 1758.
 King's Bench prison, St. George's-fields first used, Nov. 7, 1758.
 ——— street, Covent-garden, &c. had fifty houses destroyed by a fire, damage 70,000*l.* Dec. 23, 1759.
 Knowles, admiral, took Fort Lewis in Cuba, May, 1748.
 Kouli Kan, was defeated, taken prisoner, and lost his eyes, June, 1750.

L.

Land-carriage fish, endeavoured to be established in London, 1761.
 Landshut, surrendered to the Austrians, June 23, 1760.
 Leaden-hall market, farmed for 1000*l.* per ann. and 1000*l.* fine, July 2, 1750.
 Leipzig, surrendered to the Austrians, Aug. 5, 1759.
 ——— abandoned by the allies and taken possession of by the Austrians, Oct. 4, 1760.
 Light-houses at the Lizard erected, Aug. 22, 1752.
 Lincoln's-inn square greatly damaged by a fire at No. 10, and 11, June 27, 1752.
 Linen,

I N D E X.

- Linen, fine, made in Ireland from nettles, Nov. 1755.
- Liverpool had 4000*l.* damage by a fire, Feb. 20, 1762.
- Lockhart, captain, had a present of a silver cup and salver from the merchants, Jan. 13, 1758.
- Locusts found in St. James's Park, Aug. 4, 1748.
- infested Germany, Aug, 1749.
- Poland, Aug. 11, 1750.
- Logstown, in North America destroyed by the French, May 19, 1754.
- London inhabitants petitioned against the naturalization bill, Feb. 3, 1747-8.
- the great fire in Change-alley in Cornhill, March 25, 1748.
- again, in Grocer's-alley, in the Poultry, when several prisoners escaped, Aug. 27, 1749.
- Lord Mayor, (Sir Samuel Pennant,) &c. died of a putrid fever, from the stench of the prisoners at the Old-Bailey, May 22, 1750.
- petitioned against the naturalization bill, Feb. 21, 1750-1.
- Lord Mayor, (Thomas Winterbottom) died, June 3, 1752.
- hospital foundation laid, June 10, 1752.
- petitioned against the naturalization of the Jews, Sept. 27, 1753.
- Lord Mayor, (Edward Ironside,) died, Nov. 27, 1753.
- a terrible fire at Paul's Wharf, May 15, 1754.
- temporary wooden bridge, burnt, April 11, 1758.
- bridge rendered passable, April 19, 1758.
- bridge had a grant by Parliament of 15,000*l.* to rebuild it, April 21, 1758.
- the great fire in Sweeting's-alley, and Cornhill, Nov. 10, 1759.
- determined on a bridge at Blackfriars, Feb. 22, 1760.
- permitted by Parliament to pull down the gates and widen the streets, May 22, 1760.
- had its common-council first wear blue mazarine gowns, Sept. 14, 1761.
- lost its cause, against the Dissenters serving sheriffs, July 5, 1762.
- Lottery in Ireland for building Essex-bridge, Aug. 4, 1752.
- Louisburg greatly damaged by a storm, Sept. 24, 1757.
- attacked by the English, June 9, 1758.
- Louisburg, trophies deposited at St. Paul's, London, Sept. 6, 1758.
- fortifications demolished, Oct. 17, 1760.
- Lucia, St. in the West-Indies, surrendered to the English, March 1, 1762.
- Ludgate was sold for 148*l.* July 30, 1760.
- began to be pulled down, Aug. 4, 1760.
- prisoners removed to Bishopsgate-street, 1761.
- Luke's, St. hospital, began, Oct. 1750.
- opened, July 31, 1751.
- exempted from parish rates, Nov. 7, 1760.
- Lyttelton, governor of South Carolina, taken prisoner by the French, Sept. 29, 1755.

M.

- Macdonald the Pretender's banker, examined by the privy-council, Jan. 12, 1747-8.
- Mackleod, eldest son of the earl of Cromartie, pardoned, Jan. 26, 1747-8.
- Magdalen-house, in Goodman's-fields, opened, Aug. 10, 1758.
- Magnanime, a French man of war, taken by admiral Hawke, Feb. 25, 1747-8.
- Maidstone, greatly damaged by a fire, Oct. 3, 1756.
- Maloes, St. attacked by commodore Howe, and the duke of Marlborough, June 8, 1758.
- Malta, attempted to be delivered to the Turks, June 29, 1749.
- Manchester canal, first received water, June 17, 1761.
- Mansion-house finished, cost 42,638*l.* 18*s.* 8*d.* May, 1748.
- ordered to be furnished to the amount of 4000*l.* July 21, 1752.
- 5020*l.* was raised for completing it in the year 1755, by fines for sheriffs.
- Marburg, surrendered to the French, June 30, 1760.
- to the Prussians, July 31, 1760.
- March, lord, had an extraordinary wheel carriage for a match, Aug. 29, 1750.
- Margate in Kent, damaged by a storm, July 7, 1755.
- Mariegalante isle, surrendered to the English, May 26, 1759.
- Marine society first set on foot, by Justice Fielding, 1756.
- Marlborough, duke of, died at Munster, Oct. 20, 1758.

Marriage,

I N D E X.

Marriage, fix hundred in Paris on the birth of the duke of Burgundy, Nov. 8, 1751.
 — act passed, June 7, 1753.
 — took place, March 25, 1754.
 Martinico taken by the English, Feb. 4, 1762.
 — greatly damaged by a hurricane, Sept. 12, 1756.
 Maxstock castle burnt down, Aug. 1, 1762.
 Mayfair market, opened, Jan. 4, 1749-50.
 Mead's, Dr. library, sold for 5499l. 4s. 5d. in May, 1755.
 Mecklenburg taken possession of by the Prussians, Oct. 13, 1760.
 Mendicant Friars in Ireland, forbid by the Pope, Nov. 1750.
 Meteline isle in the Archipelago, had above 2000 houses, &c. besides inhabitants, destroyed by an earthquake, May 27, 1755.
 Middleton, Stoney, in Oxfordshire, the seat of the earl of Jersey, burnt, April 29, 1755.
 Middlesex hospital began to be built, May 15, 1755.
 Milford Haven fortified, June, 1757.
 Militia in Ireland, put in array, March, 1756.
 — act in England passed, June 28, 1757.
 — again, 1762.
 Milton, Great, in Oxfordshire, had sixteen houses burnt, July 9, 1762.
 Minden surrendered to the French, March 14, 1758.
 Mines of gold, silver, and diamonds, discovered at the Brazils, Oct. 1752.
 Minorca besieged by the French troops, April 18, 1756.
 — surrendered, June 27, 1756.
 Miranda in Portugal, taken by the Spaniards, May 9, 1762.
 Modena, the duke of, visited England, May 7, 1749.
 — pensioned at Milan by the Austrians, with 90,000 florins per annum, Aug. 16, 1753.
 Moisteiras, buried by a volcano in the isle of Fuego, April 30, 1757.
 Montague-house conveyed to the trustees of the British museum, March 20, 1755.
 Montague, lady Mary Wortley, died, Aug. 21, 1762.
 Moorfields division wall taken down, Oct. 12, 1752.
 Moorgate was sold for 166l. April 19, 1761.
 Moravians established at Chelsea, June, 1750.

Mordaunt, general, tried by a court-martial, Dec. 1757.
 Morpeth damaged by an explosion of gunpowder, Sept. 15, 1758.
 Morris's Causeway, Surrey, a fire there, did several thousand pounds damage, Sept. 8, 1755.
 Morton, Hampsted, in Devonshire, greatly damaged by a fire, June 24, 1757.
 Moscow, suffered greatly by a fire, June, 1750.
 — again, in May and June, 1752, when 18,000 houses were destroyed.
 Mountain, a new burning one in Piedmont, July 31, 1751.
 Munden was taken by the Austrians, Aug. 1, 1760.
 Munich palace destroyed by a fire, Feb. 5, 1749-50.
 — again, with two hundred dwelling-houses, April 28, 1762.
 Munster surrendered to the Hanoverians, Nov. 20, 1759.
 Murray, Mr. committed to Newgate for the Westminster election, Feb. 7, 1750-1.
 — having assumed his liberty at the end of last sessions, was again committed, Nov. 20, 1751.
 Museum trustees, first meeting, Jan. 27, 1753.
 — purchased for the public, June 7, 1753.

N.

National debt was
 — 64,593,797 16 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ in 1747.
 — 71,340,397 16 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ — 1748.
 — 74,221,686 10 11 $\frac{1}{4}$ — 1749.
 — 75,309,562 10 3 — 1751.
 — 74,368,451 15 1 — 1752.
 — 74,368,451 15 1 — 1753.
 — 73,075,687 8 5 $\frac{1}{4}$ — 1754.
 — 72,949,486 8 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ — 1756.
 — 74,780,886 8 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ — 1757.
 — 77,780,386 8 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ — 1758.
 — 98,604,836 8 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ — 1761.
 — 110,603,836 8 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ — 1762.
 — interest reduced from four to three per cent. Feb. 1749-50.
 Naturalization bill petitioned against, Feb. 3, 1747-8.
 — again, May 21, 1753.
 — repealed, Dec. 4, 1753.
 Navy debt was
 — 1,665,493 6 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ in 1751.
 — 1,122,208 8 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ — 1753.
 — 3,907,656 15 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ — 1758.
 Negroes,

I N D E X.

Negroes, at Martinico, &c. attempted a revolt, 1752.
 Newcastle upon Tyne, received 10,000*l.* damage by a fire, Aug. 28, 1750.
 New-England greatly damaged by the woods taking fire there, June, 1762.
 Newfoundland taken by the French, June 24, 1762.
 — retaken by the English, Sept. 18, 1762.
 Newgate-market farmed for 700*l.* per ann. and 700*l.* fine, July 2, 1750.
 Newgate greatly damaged by a fire in the Press-yard, Sept. 5, 1752.
 Newmarket received 1000*l.* damage by a flood, June 10, 1755.
 Newport in Shropshire had near twenty houses destroyed by a fire, Sept. 3, 1749.
 Newton's, Sir Isaac, monument erected in Trinity-college chapel, Cambridge, July 4, 1755.
 Niagara in North America was taken by the English under general Johnson, July 25, 1759.
 Northampton navigation opened, Aug. 7, 1761.

O.

Opera-house at Rome, had its roof fall in on the audience, Jan. 18, 1762.
 Orange, the princess, delivered of a son, March, 1747-8.
 — the prince of, died, Oct. 13, 1751.
 — the princess died, Jan. 12, 1759.
 — the young princess married, March 8, 1760.
 Oriflame man of war taken by the French, April 1, 1761.
 Osborne and his wife murdered for supposed witches at Tring, in Hertfordshire, April 22, 1751.
 Offan, a village near Stratford upon Avon, received 2000*l.* damage by a fire, May 14, 1754.
 Oswego was taken by the French, Aug. 14, 1756.
 Ottoman crown, a large Turkish vessel, was carried into Malta, by the crew, Oct. 8, 1760.

P.

Pantheon at Rome, had its roof fall in, Nov. 6, 1756.
 Pardons passed the seal for above seventy Scotch rebel prisoners, Aug. 10, 1748.
 Parhelions, or mock suns, appeared at Brecon in Wales, May 1, 1750.

Parr, Robert, died at Kinver, Salop, aged 124, Sept. 21, 1757.
 Paulet, lord Harry, tried by a court-martial, and acquitted of any thing criminal, Oct. 22, 1755.
 Peace with France signed at Aix-la-Chapelle, April, 1748, and concluded Oct. the 20th.
 — proclaimed in London, Feb. 2, 1748-9.
 — with the states of Tunis and Tripoli, Nov. 1, 1751.
 — with the Cherokees, Sept. 23, 1761.
 — between the Russians and Prussians, April 7, 1761.
 — between England and France, signed at Fontainebleau, Nov. 3, and the preliminaries exchanged, Nov. 22, 1762.
 Peers of France, settled, July 27, 1748.
 Pensions in Ireland, exceeded the civil list by 35,129*l.* 3*s.* 3*d.* Nov. 1761.
 Penton, near Andover, had fifteen houses burnt, March 9, 1754.
 Perrot, Mr. a bankrupt, hanged for embezzling his effects, Oct. 26, 1761.
 Peru, three gold coffins discovered there, Feb. 11, 1750-1.
 Phenomenon, at Great Malvern, in Worcester-shire, Oct. 14, 1761.
 Philip's, St. Fort in Minorca, surrendered to the French, June 27, 1756.
 Philippoli in Romania, with 4000 persons destroyed by an earthquake, February, 1749-50.
 Pierre, St. in Martinico, had 700 houses destroyed by a fire, Oct. 1752.
 Pitt, Mr. ordered to resign being secretary of state, April 6, 1757.
 — presented with the freedoms of several corporations, May, 1757.
 — re-delivered the seals by the king, June 28, 1757.
 — resigned again, Oct. 9, 1761.
 Pitt's Straits in the East-Indies, first attempted, April 30, 1760.
 Plague, ravaged Fez in Morocco, when 30,000 died, and one third of Tangier, 1750.
 — ceased at Tangier, Aug. 1750.
 — at Smyrna, Aug. 1752.
 — at Algiers, Dec. 1755.
 — at Constantinople, Feb. 1757.
 Pondicherry surrendered to the English, Jan. 1761.
 Poole, in Montgomeryshire, had the floor of the Sessions-hall fall in while the court was sitting, which occasioned the deaths of several, Aug. 11, 1758.
 Poor-rates of England amounted to three millions annually, 1751.

Port.

I N D E X.

Portland-street chapel began, June 9, 1760.
 Port-Royal in Jamaica, received 100,000l. damage by a fire,
 Portsmouth dock-yard received 400,000l. damage by a fire, July 3, 1760.
 Porter advanced in price a half-penny a quart by the publicans, Jan. 10, 1762.
 Portuguese relieved by the English and Spaniards after the earthquake, Nov. 28, 1755.
 — king attempted to be assassinated, Sept. 3, 1758.
 — assassins executed, Jan. 13, 1759.
 Powis estate at Hendon in Middlesex, was sold for 73,000l. Oct. 1756.
 Prague was besieged, May 20, 1757.
 — siege raised, June 12, 1757.
 Pretender's eldest son admitted to the priesthood, Sept. 1, 1748.
 — youngest son conducted out of France by force, Dec. 15, 1748.
 — at variance with his son the cardinal, who retired into a convent, July, 1752.
 — reconciled by the interposition of the Pope, Nov. 25, 1752.
 Protestants were persecuted in France, 1752.
 Prussia, the king of, invaded Saxony, 1756.
 — defeated count Brown, at Lowositz, Dec. 1, 1756.
 — put under the Ban of the Empire, April 5, 1757.
 — sentence put into execution, Aug. 21, 1753.

Q.

Quebec was taken by general Townshend, Sept. 18, 1759.
 Quesne, Fort du, in North America, taken by general Forbes, Nov. 24, 1758.
 Quito, in Peru, destroyed by an earthquake, April 24, 1755.

R.

Rain, a remarkable quantity fell in Scotland, Aug. 5, 1750.
 — in Wales, destroyed 10,000 sheep, Sept. 19, 1752.
 — occasioned remarkable floods in several parts of England, Oct. 27, 1762.
 Ranas in Enzie, Scotland, burnt, May 7, 1759.
 Raines, charity, began to portion out four young women for marriage, 1758.
 Raifonnable, French man of war, taken, May 29, 1758.
 Rattan isle, fortified by the Spaniards, 1752.
 Red-house, Deptford, burnt, Feb. 26, 1761.

Revolution in Russia, July 9, Peter III. deposed by his Empress, 1762.
 Rhetorick, Regius Professorship, established at Edinburgh University, April 20, 1762.
 Richmond-park, disputes about the bridle-way and footpaths, July 31, 1752.
 — was opened for the public, Dec. 20, 1752.
 — stiles and ladders erected to accommodate the public, May, 1756.
 Riot in the Strand, when several houses of ill fame were demolished, July 1, 1749.
 — at Bristol, on account of turnpikes, July, 1749.
 — in Leicestershire to destroy rabbit warrens, Nov. 1750.
 — at Bristol, of the colliers, on account of the dearth of corn, May 21, 1753.
 — in Yorkshire on account of turnpikes, June 29, 1753.
 — at Sheffield, occasioned by the dearth of provisions, Aug. 25, 1756.
 — in Warwickshire, and parts adjacent by the dearth of corn, Nov. 11, 1756.
 — at Frome in Somersetshire, April, 1757.
 — in different parts of England on account of the dearth of provisions, June 1, 1757.
 — in different parts of England, on account of the militia act, Sept. 1757.
 — in Yorkshire on account of the price of corn, Dec. 1757.
 — at Norwich, on account of a new road, Aug. 1, 1758.
 — Warwickshire and Staffordshire, occasioned by the high price of corn, July, 1762.
 Rottenden surrendered to the Prussians, Feb. 20, 1758.
 Roubillac, Mr. the statuary, died, Jan. 11, 1762.
 Russian ambassador's entertainment at Somerset-house, Feb. 5, 1755.
 — empress, Elizabeth, died, and was succeeded by Peter III. Jan. 5, 1762.
 — emperor deposed by his empress Catharine II. July 9, 1762.

S.

Sackville, lord George, degraded for misconduct, April 22, 1760.
 Sailors petitioned his Majesty for their prize-money, Jan. 11, 1747-8.

Sallee,

I N D E X.

- Sallee taken by the emperor of Morocco who destroyed the British consul, and demanded 70,000 ducats of the inhabitants, Sept. 1755.
- Salmon, one caught near Shrewsbury, which weighed thirty-seven pounds, Dec. 27, 1757.
- Saphet in Barbary destroyed by an earthquake, Dec. 5, 1759.
- Sardinian ambassador's chapel, in Lincoln's-inn-fields, burnt, Nov. 30, 1759.
- Savannah, in South Carolina, greatly damaged by a fire, July 4, 1758.
- Saxony was invaded by the king of Prussia, 1756.
- Scarborough, in New England, greatly damaged by a fire, Sept. 11, 1762.
- Scarcity of corn, 1756.
- Schweidnitz surrendered to the Austrians, Nov. 11, 1757.
- retaken by the Prussians, April 16, 1758.
- taken by the Austrians, Oct. 1, 1761.
- by the Prussians, Oct. 9, 1762.
- Scotland ordered to be fortified on the coasts, Dec. 2, 1748.
- Sea-fight off cape François, when seven French ships were defeated by three English, Oct. 21, 1757.
- when admiral Pocock defeated M. D'Ache in the East Indies, April 29, 1758.
- again, Aug. 3, 1758.
- when admiral Boscawen defeated admiral de la Clue, and took five ships, Aug. 18, 1759.
- when admiral Pocock defeated Mons. D'Ache a third time in the East Indies, Oct. 26, 1759.
- when admiral Hawke defeated the French off Quiberon bay, Nov. 20, 1759.
- when admiral Keppel took three French frigates and a fleet of merchantmen, Oct. 9, 1762.
- Sea water made fresh by an experiment before the college of physicians, Jan. 27, 1751-2.
- violently agitated in Ireland, Scotland and Holland, March 31, 1761.
- again at Whitby, July 17, 1761, and at Plymouth, Cornwall, and in Ireland on the 28th of the same month.
- Senegal was taken by captain Marsh, May 1, 1753.
- Shadwell, on Wapping wall, a fire consumed thirty houses, besides barges, lighters, &c. May 2, 1761.
- Shark, one taken at Berwick, Sept. 10, 1757.
- Shebbeare, Dr. tried for a libel, Nov. 28, 1758.
- pillored at Charing-cross, Dec. 5, 1758.
- Sloane, Sir Hans, died Jan. 11, 1753.
- Slaves, twenty-seven, released from captivity by the English, Dec. 9, 1750.
- Smyrna was afflicted with the plague, Aug. 1752.
- had a fire, which destroyed the Armenian quarter, May 14, 1753.
- afflicted with the plague, March 30, 1758.
- again, Sept. 1758.
- again, 1760.
- Snell, Hannah, the female soldier, had a pension granted her of 30l. per ann. June, 1750.
- Southwark, a fire at Battle-bridge, which destroyed above eighty houses, 2000 quarters of malt, and 800 butts of beer, valued at 50,000l. Aug. 12, 1749.
- Southwark corn-market opened, May 9, 1758.
- Southwark fair discontinued, 1762.
- Spaniards defeated the moors at Ceuta, Dec. 17, 1753.
- Stannary held in Cornwall, Aug. 1750.
- again, 1753.
- Staples inn had a fire that consumed two staircases of chambers and four persons, Nov. 27, 1756.
- Stockholm had 1000 houses destroyed by a fire, 1751.
- again, when 250 were destroyed, Aug. 31, 1759.
- Storm at Addington in Surrey, June 12, 1748,
- in different parts of England, Dec. 16, 1748.
- at Bristol, Feb. 8, 1749-50.
- at Newport, in Monmouthshire, Feb. 11, 1749-50.
- in Kent and Surrey, June 10, 1750.
- in London and its environs, July 11, 1750.
- in several parts of England, July 16, 1750.
- at Gloucester, which did great damage, Sept. 2, 1750.
- in Somersetshire and South Wales, Dec. 3, 1750.
- in different parts of England and Ireland, Feb. 28, 1750-1.
- at Pontefract in Yorkshire, May 20, 1751.

I N D E X.

Storm at Jamaica which did 300,000l. damage, Aug. 10, 1751.
 — at Cadiz, when 100 ships were lost, Dec. 8, 1751.
 — at St. Andrew's in Scotland, Jan. 16, 1751-2.
 — at Cadiz and Ceuta, Feb. 15, 16, 17, 1751-2.
 — at London and in Kent, March 15, 1751-2.
 — at Bristol, July 29, 1752.
 — in the north of England, Aug. 25, 26, 1752.
 — at Charles-town, South Carolina, which did great damage, Sept. 14, 30, 1752.
 — at Peterburgh, Cronstadt, Nerva and Revel, where above 1000 persons perished, Nov. 3, 1752.
 — at Bristol, Dec. 14, 1752.
 — of thunder in Cornwall, Dec. 30, 1752.
 — in Devon and Somerset, June 2, 1753.
 — about London, which did great damage, June 24, 1753.
 — of hail, violent, at Walton in Suffolk, July 28, 1754.
 — of thunder and lightning at Gloucester, Aug. 21, 1754.
 — on different parts of the coast, Oct. 7, 1754.
 — at St. Aubin in Lorrain, Dec. 28, 1754.
 — at Margate in Kent, July 7, 1755.
 — of hail in Kent and Suffex, Sept. 29, 1755.
 — of Alexandria, Dec. 24, 1755.
 — of hail at Maer in Staffordshire, May 10, 1756.
 — of wind in Cornwall and Northumberland, &c. Oct. 3, 1756.
 — in several part of England, which did great damage at Chester, Worcester, Liverpool, Bedford, Cambridge, and round London, March 15, 1757.
 — at Louisburg, when both the English and French fleet suffered much, Sept. 24, 1757.
 — on the coast of England and Scotland, Dec. 27, 1757.
 — at Williamsburg in South Carolina, July 9, 1758.
 — in the Thames, July 30, 1758.
 — at Boston in New England, Barbadoes, St. Kitt's, Antigua, &c. Aug. 23, 1758.
 — in the channel, Oct. 8, 1758.
 — on the western coast, March 10, 1759.

Storm in Denmark, where it did great damage, July 1, 1759.
 — in Scotland, July 9, 1759.
 — at Bristol, July 15, 1759.
 — at Halifax in Nova Scotia, Nov. 13, 1759.
 — in different parts of England, in London and on the coast, which did incredible damage, Feb. 15, 1760.
 — of hail, at Comminges in France, which measured five inches in diameter, July 20, 1760.
 — at Charles-town, South Carolina, which did incredible damage, the shipping alone had 20,000l. loss, May 4, 1761.
 — at Benfield in Northamptonshire, &c. Aug. 5, 1761.
 — in the West Indies, Dec. 9, 1761.
 — on the coast of Hampshire, Dorset, &c. Jan. 15, 1762.
 — on the coast, which did great damage, Feb. 24, 1761-2.
 Style proposed to be altered, Feb. 25, 1750-1.
 — bill passed, May 22, 1751.
 — commenced, Sept. 3, 1752.
 Surat, in the East Indies, taken by the English, March 5, 1758.
 — again, May, 1759.
 Sweeting's alley, Cornhill, and several houses in Cornhill, destroyed by fire, Nov. 10, 1759.
 Swallow-street had fourteen houses consumed by a fire, April 24, 1761.

T.

Tarvin in Cheshire, had forty houses destroyed by a fire, April 30, 1753.
 Taxes of England, for support of government, amounted to 7,513,344l. in 1754.
 Theodore, king of Corsica, cast on an action for a debt of 100l. Feb. 28, 1750-1.
 — died in Chapel-street, Soho, aged 60, Dec. 11, 1756.
 Thief-takers, Macdonald, Berry, Egan, and Salmon, condemned to the pillory, March 4, 1755.
 Thurot made a descent on the coast of Ireland, Feb. 26, 1760.
 Ticonderago, in the East Indies, taken by the English, July 28, 1759.
 Tide in the Thames remarkably high, Feb. 9, 1762.
 Tinmouth castle was repaired, March, 1758.

— Tins-

I N D E X.

Tinsmary, on Coromandel coast, in the East Indies, taken by the English, Feb. 2, 1760.
 Tiverton had twenty-six houses burnt, May 27, 1762.
 Tobago evacuated by the French, Oct. 1750.
 Toll at Bartholomew-fair abolished, Sept. 1755.
 Tornado, at New York, which blew down plantations, May 24, 1752.
 Toulon lost a third of its inhabitants by a sickness. Sept. 1761.
 Traquair, the earl of, bailed, Feb. 2, 1747-8.
 Treasure to a great amount was found near Rome, July 24, 1752.
 Treptow, in Pomerania, taken by the Russians, Oct. 24, 1761.
 Tripoly nearly destroyed by an earthquake, Dec. 13, 1759.
 Truxillo, a rich city of Peru, was totally ruined by an earthquake, Dec. 1759.
 Tullamore, in King's county, Ireland, had fifty-two dwellings besides out-houses, burnt, Sept. 28, 1756.
 Tunis subverted by the Algerines, Sept. 1756.
 Turkish caravan attacked by the Arabs, and 60,000 persons killed, Jan. 31, 1758.

V.

Vails abolished Scotland, Jan. 16, 1760.
 — in Devonshire, 1762.
 Valencia d'Alcantara, in Spain, taken by the English and Portuguese, Aug. 27, 1762.
 Vernon, admiral, died, Oct. 30, 1757.
 Vesuvius, near Naples, began a fresh eruption, Oct. 24, 1751.
 — again, Dec. 4, 1754.
 — again, a very sudden eruption, Nov. 24, 1759.

U.

Unigenitus, the bull, ordered to be no obstacle to the sacraments, in France, Aug. 1755.

W.

Wales, the princess of, delivered of a princess, named Louisa Anne, March 8, 1748-9.
 — of a prince, named Frederick William, May 13, 1750.

Wales, the prince and princess, visited lord Bathurst, at Cirencester, July 9, 1750.
 — visited great part of England, Aug. 1750.
 — visited Fishmongers-hall on instituting the British herring fishery society, Oct. 25, 1750.
 — presented with the freedom of the Fishmongers company, Dec. 22, 1750.
 — died at Leicester-house, March 20, 1750-1.
 — buried, April 13, 1751.
 — his princess delivered of a daughter, named Matilda, July 11, 1751. She afterwards married the king of Denmark.
 Walpole, Sir Robert, died, March 31, 1751.
 Wapping, a terrible fire there, burnt fifteen houses, Sept. 10, 1758.
 War declared between the Dutch and Algerines, April 10, 1755.
 — against France, May 18, 1756.
 — England by France, June 9, 1756.
 — against Spain, Jan. 4, 1762.
 — Portugal and Spain, May 23, 1762.
 — France and Portugal, June 20, 1762.
 Wareham, in Dorsetshire, had 130 houses burnt, July 26, 1762.
 Warwick man of war taken by the French, June 27, 1756.
 Watson, admiral, died in the East-Indies, Aug. 16, 1757.
 Weather, uncommonly hot, July, 1750.
 — cold, May, 1751.
 — hot, June, 1761.
 Wentworth, entertainment for 3000 guests on the marquis of Rockingham's coming of age, May 13, 1751.
 Werburgh's church, Dublin, was burnt down, Nov. 7, 1754.
 Westminster bridge opened for passengers, Nov. 17, 1750, which cost 426,650l.
 — pier sunk, Aug. 31, 1751.
 — election between lord Trentham and Sir George Vandeput, ended, Dec. 8, 1747.
 — fish-market opened, Jan. 15, 1749-50.
 — flesh-market opened, June 20, 1752.
 — hall repaired, and the roof secured, Aug. 4, 1748.
 — slated, Aug. 1750.
 — antique foundation discovered there, Oct. 6, 1750.
 — road to Kennington was opened, Dec. 16, 1751.
 Westmorland, earl of, made his public entry into Oxford, July 2, 1759.

Whale

I N D E X.

Whale driven ashore in the Humber, Aug. 1750.
 — on the Norfolk coast, Sept. 5, 1751.
 — eight miles from Berwick, July 31, 1752.
 — thirteen driven ashore, three in Kent, two in Essex, &c. Feb. 24, 1762.
 Wheel-carriage wager of lord March, determined, Aug. 29, 1750.
 Whitby had the tide rise and fall four times in a quarter of an hour; July 17, 1761.
 William Henry, Fort, in North America, taken by the French, Aug. 1757.
 Williamsburg, in South Carolina, greatly damaged by a storm, July 9, 1758.
 Wilton, near Great Bedwin, in Wiltshire, received 1500l. damage by a fire, Dec. 5, 1759.
 Wimbush church, in Essex, damaged by lightning, June 6, 1756.
 Window tax bill passed, June 9, 1758.
 Winter very severe, 1754.
 — again, in Germany, 1760.
 Wirtemberg, surrendered to the Austrians, Oct. 29, 1760.
 Wolf, one broke loose at Litchfield, which did great damage, Aug. 1751.
 Wolfe, general, killed at Quebec, Sept. 23, 1759.
 — his corpse landed at Portsmouth, Nov. 17, 1759.
 Wolverhampton new church burnt, Nov. 1, 1758.
 Woollen manufacturers were detected in exporting their materials, 1749.
 Worcester court-house had a stack of chimneys blown down, which fell through into the court, and killed several persons, March 15, 1757.

Worcester received great damage by an explosion of gunpowder, Aug. 11, 1762.
 Workshop manor house destroyed by fire, damage 100,000l. Oct. 20, 1761.
 Wright, captain Fortunatus, of Liverpool, behaved with great bravery at Leghorn, Aug. 29, 1756, where he was confined.
 — but was demanded and released, Sept. 21, 1756.

Y.

Yarm overflowed by the river Tees, Oct. 12, 1761.
 York, Edward, prince, went on an expedition to the coast of France, July 24, 1758.
 — created duke of York, April 1760.
 — appointed admiral of the blue, April 14, 1761.
 — his house in Pallmall began, May, 1761.
 — presented with the freedom of London, in a gold box, June 5, 1761.
 — appointed a rear admiral, June, 1761.
 — visited Scarborough and York, Aug. 1761.
 York Indiaman lost in going into Limerick, in Ireland, Nov. 14, 1758.
 Younge, Dr. Edward, gave 1000l. to the society for propagating the gospel, March 13, 1753.

Z.

Zell was evacuated by the French troops, Feb. 26, 1758.
 Zirenbourg was taken by the Prussians, Sept. 6, 1760.

F I N I S.





The British Chronologist

Bd.: 3.

London 1789

Bibl.Mont. 3352-3

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